THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK

1959

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The
Municipal Year Book
1959

The authoritative résumé
of activities and statistical data
of American cities

EDITORS

Orin F. Nolting

David S. Arnold

ASSOCIATE EDITOR

John J. Hunnewell

CHICAGO

The International City Managers' Association

1959

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FOREWORD

THE chief purpose of the Municipal Year Book, now in its twenty-sixth year, is to provide municipal officials with information on the current problems of cities throughout the country, with facts and statistics on individual city activities, and with analyses of trends by population groups. Many of the sections are brought up to date and repeated year after year, and certain types of materials are published in one edition only. This plan enables the Year Book to achieve continuity and balance and also to introduce some new material each year.

Municipal officials increasingly are concerned with problems broader than the day-to-day operations of the city government. Rapid population growth focuses more attention on intergovernmental relations, the economic base of the community, urban redevelopment, and traffic regulation. These problems are reflected in the new material presented in this edition. The article on "Urban Counties in 1958" describes the tremendous strides that have been made in recent years towards intergovernmental cooperation through city-county agreements, county-state agreements, county-special district arrangements, and intercounty programs. The substantial role of urban county governments is reflected in the municipal-type services they provide and the growth of state associations of county officials.

The article on "Economic Classification of Cities and Metropolitan Areas" summarizes data in Tables IV and VI with respect to type of community, employment, labor force, and income level. It is one of the most useful sections of the book for intercity comparisons and is a substantial revision of the classification data last presented in the 1954 Year Book.

Urban renewal, still a new concept in municipal government, is under way in some 250 cities as described in the section on "Urban Renewal Administration." Data are presented for cities over 5,000 population on organization for code enforcement, rehabilitation, redevelopment, and other activities; number of employees; administrative expenditures; number of persons relocated by urban renewal; and total expenditures from all public sources.

Other new sections in this edition of the Year Book include data on streets, water lines, and other public improvements financed by special assessments, methods of allocation of benefit, and latest figures on special assessment bonds; and information on traffic ordinance revision, automobile traffic planning, traffic control measures, and other aspects of traffic engineering.

In the regular sections of the Year Book new data are presented on the special censuses for cities over 5,000 population; annexations and other metropolitan area developments for cities over 5,000; hospital, surgical, and major medical insurance for municipal employees; zoning requirements with respect to minimum lot areas, minimum street frontages, and "exclusive" residential districts; and minimum educational requirement and in-service training programs for policemen and firemen.

In addition to these new data, most of the regular features of the Year Book have been retained and brought up to date including forms of city government, how the mayor and council are selected, salaries of chief municipal officers, personnel organization, city financial data, fire and police departments, directories of officials, and model ordinances.

Considerable emphasis is placed on the more significant municipal events and developments of the past year. The first article, "Municipal Highlights of 1958," presents an over-all appraisal, and summary articles in each section analyze and comment on trends.

The individual city data presented in the 22 major tables are summarized and analyzed in articles that precede the tabulations. These comprehensive summaries, together with individual city data, enable officials to compare their city with other cities in their population group.

The sources of information that are listed at the end of each section are useful to public officials and to students of government. An explanation of the content of these sources and how they can be used to the best advantage is presented in the article "How to Use the Year Book" which also makes suggestions on the use of Year Book statistics.

Every section of the Year Book has been revised to contain the latest available data. In selecting new material the editors are guided by the suggestions of Year Book users and the most important problems facing local officials. The aim is to present as much information as possible within the limitations of the number of questionnaires which municipal officials can reasonably be expected to answer and the cost of compilation and printing.

It should be pointed out for the Year Book user that in addition to the 2,364 incorporated places of 5,000 population or more, the Year Book includes 199 New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships with population of 5,000 or more as "cities." These towns and townships are not counted as incorporated urban places by the Bureau of the Census. An explanation of how these towns and townships were selected for inclusion in the Year Book appears in the article "Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000 Population."

The editors of the Year Book continue to rely heavily on the cooperation of many officials and of other specialists in the governmental field. Nearly 5,000 municipal officials supplied data, the 49 state correspondents reported the most important developments affecting the cities in their states, and editorial consultants analyzed and interpreted developments in their special fields so as to give Year Book users a discriminating summary and comment on events and trends during the past year. Special contributors, various state and federal officials, and the headquarters staffs of professional and technical organizations provided invaluable assistance and advice. To all who assisted in the preparation of this twenty-sixth edition of the Municipal Year Book we express our sincere appreciation.

Chicago
May, 1959

The Editors

CONTENTS

PAGE
Municipal Highlights of 1958 . *W. N Cassella, Jr.* and *T. R. Westmeyer* 1
How To Use the Year Book 10

Part One: GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

Governments in the United States in 1957 17
Table I. Number of Governmental Units: 1957 18
Table II. Number of Governmental Units: 1957, 1952, aand 1942 . 23
Urban Places and Population . . . . *Howard G. Brunsman* 27
Table III. Special Census Populations for Cities over 5,000 32
Metropolitan and Urbanized Areas 36
Table IV. Standard Metropolitan Areas and Urbanized Areas . . . 43
Metropolitan and Fringe Area Developments . *John C. Bollens* 47
Table V. Annexations of One-Fourth Square Mile or More: 1958 . 56
Urban Counties in 1958 . . . . *Bernard F. Hillenbrand* 60
Economic Classification of Cities . *Victor Jones* and *Andrew Collver* 67
Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000 Population 78
Table VI. Governmental and Economic Data for Cities over 10,000 . 89
Table VII. Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000 . . . 116
State Municipal Leagues in 1958 . . . . *Patrick Healy, Jr.* 139
Table VIII. State Municipal Leagues 145

Part Two: MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL

Personnel Developments in 1958 . . . . . *Kenneth O. Warner* 149
Salaries of Municipal Officials 153
Table IX. Salaries of Municipal Officials: 1959 154
Professional Organizations of Municipal Officials 157
Municipal Personnel Data 159
Table X. Personnel Data for Cities over 25,000 166
Table XI. Personnel Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000 180

Part Three: MUNICIPAL FINANCE

Finance Administration . . . . *Joseph F. Clark* 197

PAGE

ASSESSMENT ADMINISTRATION . . . . *Albert W. Noonan* 202

PUBLIC PURCHASING . . . . *Albert H. Hall* 207

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT FINANCING 211

Table XII. Special Assessments in Cities over 10,000 214

TRENDS IN MUNICIPAL FINANCES . . . . *Allen D. Manvel* 230

Table XIII. Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt 236

PART FOUR: MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Administrative Management . . . . *Frank P. Sherwood* 257

Municipal Public Relations . . *Bruce W. Love* and *Michael E. Lesko* 264

Council-Manager Government . . . . *Robert L. Brunton* 271

PLANNING AND ZONING

Developments in 1958 . . . . *Robert A. Clark* 284

City Planning Data 288

Table XIV. Planning Data for Cities over 10,000 291

PUBLIC HEALTH

Developments in 1958 . . . . *Berwyn F. Mattison* 314

HOUSING AND URBAN RENEWAL

Developments in 1958 . . . . *John D. Lange* 324

Urban Renewal Administration 328

Table XV. Urban Renewal Data for Cities over 5,000 332

PUBLIC WORKS

Developments in 1958 . . . . *Leo Weaver* 346

MUNICIPAL UTILITIES

Developments in 1958 . . . . *G. M. Morris* 355

FIRE ADMINISTRATION

Developments in 1958 . . . . *Percy Bugbee* 364

Fire Department Statistics 367

Table XVI. Fire Department Data for All Cities over 25,000 . . . 376

Table XVII. Fire Department Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000 . 390

PAGE

POLICE ADMINISTRATION

Developments in 1958 . . . . *O. W. Wilson* 405
Police Department Statistics 410
Table XVIII. Police Department Data for Cities over 10,000 414

TRAFFIC SAFETY

Developments in 1958 . . . . *Ray Ashworth* 438
Traffic Engineering Data 441
Table XIX. Traffic Engineering Data for Cities over 10,000 443

PARKS AND RECREATION

Developments in 1958 . . . . *Arthur Williams* 465

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION

Developments in 1958 . . . . *Harlan L. Hagman* 471

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Developments in 1958 . . . . *Eleanor A. Ferguson* 479

MUNICIPAL LAW AND COURTS

City Legal Problems in 1958 . . . . *Charles S. Rhyne* 485
Selected and Model Ordinances 493

PART FIVE: DIRECTORIES OF OFFICIALS

THE CITY MANAGER PROFESSION AND DIRECTORY 515
Table XX. Directory of Council-Manager Cities aand City Managers . 518

DIRECTORIES OF CITY OFFICIALS 545
Table XXI. Directory of Officials in All Cities over 10,000 546
Table XXII. Directory of Mayors and City Clerks in Cities of 5,000 to 10,000 579

INDEX 595

CHARTS

Number of Governmental Units by States: 1957 19
Urban Population as Per Cent of Total Population: 1950 28
Municipal Bond Index, 1956, 1957, 1958, January–March, 1959 198
Monthly Housing Starts, 1950, 1955, 1958 325
Annual Housing Starts, 1950–1958 326
Contracts Awarded on Public Construction, 1956, 1957, 1958 347
Construction Put in Place, 1940–1958 348

The State Correspondents

Alabama	ROBERT B. HIGHSAW, University of Alabama, University.
Alaska	LUCY MICK, League of Alaska Cities, Palmer.
Arizona	PAUL KELSO, University of Arizona, Tucson.
Arkansas	GLENN ZIMMERMAN, Arkansas Municipal League, N. Little Rock.
California	HOWARD GARDNER, League of California Cities, Berkeley.
Colorado	JAY T. BELL, Colorado Municipal League, Boulder.
Connecticut	CARTER W. ATKINS, Connecticut Public Expenditure Council.
Delaware	PAUL DOLAN, University of Delaware, Newark.
Florida	JOHN C. BUECHNER, Florida State University, Tallahassee.
Georgia	M. CLYDE HUGHES, University of Georgia, Athens.
Idaho	ROBERTSON W. SMITH, Idaho Municipal League, Weiser.
Illinois	CHARLES M. KNEIER, University of Illinois, Urbana.
Indiana	CARL R. DORTCH, Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce.
Iowa	RUSSELL M. ROSS, State University of Iowa, Iowa City.
Kansas	ALLEN E. PRITCHARD, JR., League of Kansas Municipalities, Topeka.
Kentucky	CARL B. WACHS, Kentucky Municipal League, Lexington.
Louisiana	EMOGENE PLINER, Public Affairs Research Council, Baton Rouge.
Maine	GERALD J. GRADY, University of Maine, Orono.
Maryland	EDMUND C. MESTER, Maryland Municipal League, College Park.
Massachusetts	JOHN GILLESPIE, University of Massachusetts, Amherst.
Michigan	JOHN H. HUSS, Michigan Municipal League, Ann Arbor.
Minnesota	C. C. LUDWIG, League of Minnesota Municipalities, Minneapolis.
Mississippi	GORDON K. BRYAN, Mississippi State University, State College.
Missouri	GEORGE Y. HARVEY, University of Missouri, Columbia.
Montana	S. KEITH ANDERSON, Montana Taxpayers' Association, Helena.
Nebraska	A. B. WINTER, University of Nebraska, Lincoln.
Nevada	NEIL D. HUMPHREY, Nevada Taxpayers' Association, Carson City.
New Hampshire	LEO REDFERN, University of New Hampshire, Durham.
New Jersey	BENNETT M. RICH, Rutgers University, New Brunswick.
New Mexico	INEZ B. GILL, Legislative Finance Committee, Santa Fe.
New York	GUTHRIE S. BIRKHEAD, Syracuse University.
North Carolina	DAVETTA L. STEED, N. C. League of Municipalities, Raleigh.
North Dakota	MRS. ROBERTA McCREERY, League of N. D. Municipalities, Bismarck.
Ohio	JOHN P. COLEMAN, Ohio Municipal League, Columbus.
Oklahoma	H. V. THORNTON, University of Oklahoma, Norman.
Oregon	HERMAN KEHRLI, League of Oregon Cities, Eugene.
Pennsylvania	CHARLES F. LEEDECKER, Pennsylvania State University.
Rhode Island	R. M. GOODRICH, R. I. Public Expenditure Council, Providence.
South Carolina	J. N. CALDWELL, Municipal Association of S. C., Columbia.
South Dakota	WILLIAM O. FARBER, University of South Dakota, Vermillion.
Tennessee	E. W. MEISENHELDER, III, Municipal Technical Advisory Service.
Texas	STEPHEN J. MATTHEWS, League of Texas Municipalities, Austin.
Utah	ELLSWORTH E. WEAVER, University of Utah, Salt Lake City.
Vermont	R. N. B. HAUGEN, University of Vermont, Burlington.
Virginia	HAROLD I. BAUMES, League of Virginia Municipalities, Richmond.
Washington	CHESTER BIESEN, Association of Washington Cities, Seattle.
West Virginia	EUGENE R. ELKINS, West Virginia University, Morgantown.
Wisconsin	ED JOHNSON, League of Wisconsin Municipalities, Madison.
Wyoming	HERMAN H. TRACHSEL, University of Wyoming, Laramie.

Municipal Highlights of 1958

By William N. Cassella, Jr. and Troy R. Westmeyer*

1958 MARKED the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the city manager profession. At its annual meeting the International City Managers' Association appropriately emphasized this important milestone. Rather than stressing the impressive past contributions of the profession to improved municipal administration, emphasis was placed upon the challenges facing the profession in the period of unprecedented urban growth which the nation has entered. Association President Carleton Sharpe, in his keynote address enumerated these fundamental challenges, the meeting of which is a responsibility shared by all municipal officials, indeed by executives and legislators at all levels of government.

This statement of challenges called for vital, imaginative leadership in keeping organizational structure and procedures up to date; planning and promoting sound physical and socio-economic growth in urban communities; defining problems and promoting solutions to cover the changing economic and social conditions in cities; promoting an informed public and creating confidence and respect for local government; and training personnel to meet the responsibilities of local government.

The fact that urban population will continue to grow at an almost unbelievably rapid rate is well known to local officials judging by the frequency with which problems of growth were discussed at local, state, and national assemblages of local officials during the year. Along with the protracted discussions of the subject there has continued to be constructive attention to the problems of urban growth by a variety of study committees and projects established at all levels of government and by civic and academic research agencies.

It is encouraging to see that attention to urban problems is not limited to the more dramatic "crisis" situations on the larger and older metropolitan areas. Finding solutions to the infinitely complicated problems sometimes described as the "metropolitan complex" remains at the head of the agenda of unfinished domestic governmental business. However, the preoccupation with governmental pathology seems to be giving way somewhat to a greater concern for preventive measures. Obviously both are required. Indeed, as the problems of urban growth are recognized in the smaller and moderate-sized communities, urban areas of all sizes should be able to make common cause in the development of forward-looking policies designed to effect cures and prevent maladies.

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*Editors' Note: Mr. Cassella is on the faculty of Columbia University and the staff of the National Municipal League. Mr. Westmeyer is on the faculty of the Graduate School of Public Administration and Social Service, New York University.

Many study groups reported to legislatures, governors, mayors, city councils, and others during 1958. The key phrase in the report of the North Carolina Municipal Study Commission could easily serve as the text for all these inquiries — "orderly growth, expansion, and sound development." Achieving these goals within the context of local government is really another way of stating the challenges which the ICMA president described.

The conclusions of the North Carolina study are of particular interest because it clearly recognized that the state was in a period of transition. It is only a slight exaggeration to say that what is now happening in North Carolina presents (condensed in time and space) the transition which has been taking place in the nation as a whole during the 20th century: "Urban development occurs because all of the complex functions of an industrial society can be more efficiently administered where the major elements of economic activity are in close relationship."

The transition is from "an agricultural state with small cities which have served chiefly as retail centers, but in which the importance of manufacturing has been steadily increasing" to "the status of an industrial state . . . . the status of an urban society better organized to service an industrial economy . . . . the problems of government in a rapidly urbanizing area are not problems isolated from the economic development of the area. They are, in fact, closely connected with the process of economic development."

The North Carolina report, along with conclusions of other studies and the policy statements of various official groups, calls for flexibility in governmental organization, intergovernmental relationships, and local boundary lines, as necessary to meet the dynamic problems of urban growth. To be sure urban problems facing local government appear in different guises in the areas experiencing rapid new development, areas stabilized but congested, and those blighted or declining.

Extension of services in growing areas has forced new attention to providing workable annexation procedures, reappraisal of revenue systems, and increased pressures for intergovernmental accommodations involving cities, counties, and other local units. Concern for preserving the vitality of stabilized areas by eliminating congestion of various kinds, including urban renewal and other devices, has focused attention on the state-wide and national interest in solutions to problems of urban government.

Each year the publication of the National Municipal Policy statement of the American Municipal Association stresses the extent to which municipalities must seek solutions to their problems in the nation's capital as well as through state legislation. It appears that preparations are being made for the executive arms of state government to give more systematic attention to the affairs of urban areas. New permanent state agencies designed specifically to handle urban problems on a continuing basis have been proposed in several states including New York.

There is great interest in the state agencies for dealing with local government in Alaska, where the constitution calls for a government agency with a broad program of research, information, and technical assistance in administering state-local relations. Also the Alaskan constitution provides for a local boundary commission which will consider and propose local boundary changes to the legislature. If such changes are proposed during the first 10 days of a legislative session they will become effective 45 days later unless disapproved by a majority of the members of each house.

Census of Governments. Publications of the 1957 Census of Governments released during 1958 translated the statistics on units of local government into human terms by reporting on both state and local elected officials and public employees. The relative importance of local government is understood when it is noted that 50.4 per cent of all public employees work for local governments, 16.9 per cent for the states, and 32.8 for the federal government. Both municipalities (18.2 per cent) and school districts (20.13 per cent) account for more public employees than do the states. Counties hire 8.4 per cent; townships and towns, 1.7 per cent; and special districts, 1.7 per cent. Distribution of local government employees follows almost exactly the same general pattern as population. Approximately three-fifths of the nation's population live in 174 standard metropolitan areas, and 61.9 per cent of local public employment is in these areas. Sixty-eight per cent of the local government payroll is accounted for by metropolitan areas which reflects the tendency toward higher rates of pay in metropolitan areas as compared with other parts of the country.

The Census Bureau estimates that there are approximately 514,200 elected local officials or 30 elected officials for each 10,000 inhabitants; of these only 22.9 per cent are municipal officials with municipalities averaging seven elected officials each in contrast to 21 for each country.

Constitutions and Charters. More than usual concern was apparent during 1958 for the adequacy of basic legal provisions for local government. Constitutional studies in Kansas, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, West Virginia, New York, and Michigan dealt with various aspects of state-local relationships. Minnesota voters approved a constitutional amendment which revised and consolidated various provisions relative to local government including those dealing with home rule. It also extended home rule to counties as did amendments to the New York and Oregon constitutions.

A municipal home rule amendment was turned down in South Dakota as was one permitting counties to draft their own charters in Colorado. In Idaho a committee of the state municipal league began working with legislators on a proposed home rule amendment. Agitation for a home rule amendment continued in Delaware.

In Connecticut both political parties indicated support for constitutional home rule which was scheduled for action in the 1959 legislature. If an amendment receives legislative approval it must be submitted to a state-wide referendum. The 1957 home rule act resulted in 28 Connecticut municipalities adopting new charters or changing existing ones.

Local charter commissions were active in many states including

Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Arizona, Washington, and Oregon, in each of which several cities had new charters under consideration. Of particular interest is the new strong-mayor charter for the city-county of Honolulu, approved by the voters but requiring ratification by the 1959 territorial legislature. Portland, Oregon, voters turned down a council-manager charter; but with the adoption of the city manager plan by Klamath Falls, 10 of the 11 Oregon cities over 10,000 population operate with council-manager government.

Of 53 referenda on the adoption of the council-manager plan held during 1958, 27 approved the plan. Of the 17 cities voting on the continuation of the plan, only five voted to abandon.

Although most charter changes followed the usual pattern of strengthening internal organization of municipal government, the most widely publicized charter election during 1958 was on a proposed amendment to the Dade County, Florida, charter. Municipalities in the Miami area reacted to the newly acquired powers of the metropolitan county government by seeking greater "autonomy" for themselves. They proposed an amendment which would have weakened the status of the county. The amendment was decisively defeated.

Also designed as an instrumentality of metropolitan government was the Nashville-Davidson County, Tennessee, charter which was approved by the voters of the city but failed to obtain the necessary suburban endorsement. A similar charter for Knoxville and Knox County was completed during 1958 and will be voted upon in 1959.

The implementation of the Washington state statute authorizing the creation of metropolitan municipal corporations attracted considerable attention. Two such corporations were formed in the Puget Sound area. Five cities joined Snohomish County to form a metropolitan corporation for the purpose of undertaking a regional planning program. In the Seattle area the first attempt to secure approval for a multifunctional agency failed to secure approval of suburban voters. The proposed agency would have handled sewerage and water pollution, mass transit, and regional planning. A second referendum obtained the required dual majorities and a metropolitan corporation was created to combat the sewer and stream pollution problem.

Planning. The pattern of population change was the main concern for most professional planners. Increasing attention was given to three basic problems: urban renewal of older sections of cities, controlling land use in areas adjacent to older jurisdictions, and complexities of urban transportation.

There has been increasing interest especially in urban renewal as it relates to the central business district and its function. Baltimore's impressive Charles Center plan received voter approval. Serious consideration has been given to the renewal of commercial and industrial areas along with the programs of slum clearance. Among the projects which in effect will put the rehabilitation concept to the test are the Mack Concord area in Detroit, Hyde Park-Kenwood in Chicago, and Clinton Park in Oakland. Many western cities, representing a wide population range and by no means as old as the eastern cities, have undertaken renewal programs.

During 1958 interest has grown in fully comprehensive renewal programs, a move from the project-by-project approach to the long-range comprehensive program.

Transportation. Argument and debate continued over all dimensions of the urban transportation problem. Planners, engineers, councilmen, mayors, managers, legislators, railroad officials, administrators of federal and state programs — all were in the act. The National Committee on Urban Transportation published its guide to the development of transportation plans, *Better Transportation for Your City*. This guide and its 16 supplementary procedure manuals were the product of some four years of work involving the foremost authorities in urban transportation. The report of the pilot survey in San Diego, undertaken to test the committee's recommended procedures, testified to their utility in breaking through some of the complexities of urban transportation problems.

The federal interstate highway program was on everyone's mind throughout the year. Most urban communities were by no means completely prepared to assess the implications of the interstate system for all elements in the local transportation picture.

Practically all major cities were pushing programs of off-street parking and several cities opened garages with mechanical parking equipment. The "leapfrog parking" plan (metering every other space) appeared to be successful in Charleston, South Carolina, as a solution to long and short-term parking problems.

Public Works. The volume of public works construction reached a new high of $15 billion in 1958 with municipal construction at $2.6 billion. The federal interstate highway program bulked very large in the picture. Amendments to the Highway Act of 1956 made somewhat more federal money available during fiscal 1959. The importance of urban areas was given further recognition by the establishment of a new division in the Bureau of Public Roads to place greater emphasis on coordination of urban highways and interstate system development with urban master and land-use planning.

Among the important legal rulings pertaining to street and highway construction was a test case in Ohio in which the Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court in Cleveland ruled that a community cannot prevent the state highway department from constructing a road facility within local boundaries.

The United States Public Health Service reported that 62 per cent of some 600 communities surveyed had inadequate water distribution systems and that 41 per cent needed to increase their sources of water. Water works officials were competing for capital improvement funds with a "Do It Now" construction drive in 1958.

Partly because of the stimulus of the Federal Water Control Act of 1956, contracts for sewage treatment works reached an all-time high in 1958. Still the Public Health Service reported that 33 per cent of all existing sewage plans cannot handle present needs and that 50 per cent of the population need to be served either by new or improved sewage disposal facilities.

Almost $500 million was spent for refuse collection and disposal during 1958. Sanitary methods of disposal showed progress. In Birmingham, Alabama, and Westport, Connecticut, tea parties were held on the sanitary landfill sites to demonstrate that this disposal method was aesthetically acceptable. New incinerators incorporating dust-free hydraulic ash removal were constructed in a number of cities and helped alleviate the air pollution problem.

Newspapers found headline copy in the first National Air Pollution Conference discussions of the possible link between air pollution and cancer and the part played by motor car exhaust in polluting the air. Extension of the Federal Air Pollution Control Act due to expire in 1960 was advocated with continued emphasis upon local control.

Police Administration. Fundamental changes in *Uniform Crime Reports*, beginning with the 1958 statistics, will result from recommendations made by a consultant committee. The 22 recommendations and four tentative suggestions were agreed to in principle by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Uniform Crime Reporting Committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and resulted in different measures for the crime index, a distinction in reporting rural and urban crime, and changes in the population base for measuring crime rates. The changes, however, will not overlook the need for continuity between the former and the new statistical series so that long-term comparisons may be made.

The increase in crime at more than four times the rate of population growth was noted with concern by law enforcement agencies. From 1950 to 1957 Part I crimes increased 56 per cent while population grew only 13 per cent.

Fire Administration. Probably the most significant trend during 1958 was the marked awareness of the general public to the fire hazard and realization of the need for doing something about it. More and more people have been alerted to the principles of life safety and property safety from the dangers of fire. Despite this, however, estimates indicate a slight rise in dollar loss from fire in 1958 over the previous year, an increase which must be considered in terms of inflationary costs of reproduction.

The old story of open stairways, delayed discovery and alarm, lack of automatic fire protection, and so on was pertinent to the school fire in Chicago which cost the lives of 90 children and three adults. A positive result of this tragedy has been the emphasis on inspection and fire safety in schools from coast to coast.

Personnel Administration. Merit systems for public employees were operative in 735 cities with populations over 10,000 in 1958. Acceptance of the merit principle has been a continuing process, and its dramatic impact may be overlooked unless reference is made to the fact that 23 years ago only 500 cities over-all had merit systems. In Arizona alone 22 cities and towns adopted merit system ordinances last year while nine New Jersey municipalities approved referenda placing their employees under the jurisdiction of the state merit system.

Organized employee groups also have increased greatly and now exist in 272 of the cities with populations above 25,000. In Philadelphia a one-year union contract was negotiated covering civil service employees in 28 departments but not policemen, firemen, nor certain supervisory personnel.

Finance Administration. New records for sales of state and municipal bonds were set in 1958 with 8,523 total issues amounting to $11.4 billion including $3.9 billion in short-term issues. Estimates of state and municipal debt at the close of the year totaled $55.4 billion, made up of $40.3 billion general obligation and $15.1 billion revenue obligations. Recorded by the *Bond Buyer's Index* of 20 municipal bonds were a range in bond yields of from 2.85 per cent in January to 3.59 per dent in September, 1958. More bonds were issued for school construction than any other purpose followed by water and sewer facilities and nontoll roads and bridges.

While the property tax continued to be the main source of municipal revenue, income and sales taxes accounted for increasing quantities of revenue and therefore are receiving more and more attention by public officials who are hard pressed for additional revenue.

Improvement of financial administration is always an aim of municipal governments, and more and more of them are studying and installing electronic data processing equipment when its use is feasible. At present such installations are centered in the larger cities, but the scope of their usefulness may soon spread to municipalities of all sizes, perhaps through greater reliance upon centralized record keeping for several governments.

Assessment Administration. At what proportion of full value should property be assessed for tax purposes? This is an age-old query that continued to plague assessment officers in 1958. A Mississippi study commission recommended 50 per cent while a similar commission in North Carolina proposed that each county choose its own ratio. The Oklahome voters amended their constitution to set the legal standard at 35 per cent and by so doing made Oklahoma the seventh state to have a legal, fractional standard. New Jersey, faced with a court order for assessments at full value in 1959, is considering what action to take on the 40 per cent recommendation of a special study commission.

Two decisions of the United States Supreme Court were important since they opened to taxation under certain conditions real and personal property owned by the federal government but leased to private operators. A result of the decisions will most certainly be to increase the tax base of many governmental units and thereby provide additional revenues by a means that Congress had long refused to grant.

Education. Sputniks and integrated schools were prominent in educational headlines throughout the year. Emphasis on the teaching of science went so far as proposals for "crash programs" for students so that the United States could "catch up with the Russians" in space missile development. The problem of integration in the public schools mounted in seriousness with the closing of many schools thereby interrupting the education of 16,000 students. Fortunately James B. Conant's report on the American high school appeared in 1958 and provided valuable information and guidance for educators and lay citizens seriously concerned with the improvement of curriculum and school organization.

Enrollment continued to rise in all educational levels with the greatest pressures in suburban communities of northern and western metropolitan areas. Qualified teachers continued in short supply especially at the elementary level with estimates of the over-all shortage placed in the vicinity of 135,000. Improved instruction and more advantageous utilization of teaching staff sparked the greater experimentation with television as a tool of education. Conviction mounted that this means could be employed widely to enrich education.

Parks and Recreation. The post-war emphasis on recreational activities continued throughout 1958. Boating and related activities attracted increasing numbers of participants, especially family groups with a carry-over into family camping activities. While there was greater provision for marinas, these facilities have not been able to keep pace with the demand.

With but few exceptions, the need for park and recreational facilities in the metropolitan fringe areas is not being met. Encroachments on existing park land for highways and other nonrecreational uses have continued and threaten in many additional places.

Legal Problems. Among the topics receiving attention by municipal law officers are two categories of cases which reflect legal implications of social and technological change occurring in urban communities. Two cases involved municipal recreation facilities which had been ordered by federal courts to operate without restrictions based on race or color. Both cities moved to sell the facilities subsequent to the court decrees. The supreme court of Florida ruled that Fort Lauderdale acted within its powers in selling a golf course. The federal district court held that the law does not require a municipality to construct and operate swimming pools; if it chooses to do so it must operate them without racial discrimination, and that sale and closing the pool did not constitute discrimination.

Zoning in the vicinity of airports involves much litigation. Two 1958 cases involve the application of zoning regulations intended to insure safety in the use of airports. The Florida circuit court sustained a regulation prohibiting structures higher than 28 feet within 100 feet of the edge of a runway approach. A Kentucky court struck down as unreasonable a regulation placing property within two miles of the airport terminal building in a zoning category which excludes commercial structures. Construction of a motel was involved. The fact that apartment houses and hotels accommodating more people than the proposed motel were in the area, supported the view that the zoning regulation would discriminate against the builder of the motel.

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In this rapid recap of municipal highlights of 1958 it has been necessary to jump from one corner of the nation to another, from large cities to small, from a generalized statement of trends to the recitation of specific facts and figures. Perhaps this serves to emphasize the great diversity which is a characteristic of our federal system.

The fact that a discussion of municipal highlights again and again must refer to the stimulus or other impact of acts of Congress on local activity is significant because this emphasizes the fact that a substantial degree of unity amid diversity is essential to the vitality of our system. It also demonstrates that the federal government is shouldering a part of the burden of meeting the needs of urban America.

The challenges which the ICMA president outlined to the city manager profession as it faces its second half-century seem to be increasingly well understood by officials at all levels of government. These highlights are but a small part of the evidence that this is true. Other developments of equal importance were seen in 1958. Above all localities seem to be looking ahead to find solutions to old problems and measures to prevent new problems brought on by the great change that is taking place in urban America.

The states too seem to be showing a new recognition of their responsibilities. The interim report of the Missouri legislature's special committee on local government underscores the point: "As population and industrialization grew in the United States, they created and continue to create problems with which local governments must successfully contend if they are to fulfill their function.... It is true that municipal and county governments can exercise local initiative to extricate themselves from some difficulties, but it is to the legislative and executive branches of their state government that they must turn for help and guidance in a great many cases. It is as though the father suddenly realized it is his duty to educate the son who has and is performing chores and helping run the farm. Local governments have helped 'run the farm' . . . and, as in the past, they need help and guidance from the state government if they are to respond successfully to the challenge of problems which confront them today and will continue to confront them, in different form, in the future."

How To Use the Year Book

THE purpose of this introductory section is to present a brief explanation of the contents and arrangement of material in this Year Book and to make a few suggestions regarding the use of statistical data. All material dealing with each municipal function or activity is brought together in one place. In conformity with this idea, Part II is devoted entirely to matters of personnel and Part III to finance. Data relating to operating departments have all been included in Part IV, but within this general grouping all material relating to each individual activity is segregated. In addition, there are three other principal sections: preceding this article is a general summary of municipal developments in 1958. Part I which follows presents data regarding local governmental units as such, while Part V contains the directories of officials.

The arrangement of materials within these major parts may be illustrated by a glance at Part III, dealing with municipal finance. At the beginning of Part III are short articles reviewing the developments during the year in municipal financial administration, assessment, purchasing, special assessments, and revenue, expenditure, and debt. Following some of these summary articles are individual city statistical data. Next are presented sources of information, which are designed to guide the user to (1) sources of municipal finance statistics; (2) selected standard references; (3) new books, pamphlets, and reports published in 1958 and early 1959; and (4) selected periodicals.

Summary Articles on 1958 Developments. The articles at the beginning of Parts II and III and at the beginning of each activity in Part IV cover only the more significant events and developments in 1958 and were prepared for the Year Book by the editorial consultants of Public Management.

Individual City Statistics. Most of the data for individual cities shown in the tables were obtained directly from city officials by questionnaires sent out by the International City Managers' Association, by other national organizations, or by federal agencies. Other statistical data were supplied by various governmental or private agencies with the source given at the beginning of each table. Summary articles preceding the individual city data indicate trends and should be read when using the tables.

Sources of Information. Four types of information are presented in most of the sections in Parts II, III, and IV, in the following order:

1. Sources of Statistics. The items listed under this heading for each function include recent compilations of municipal statistics for individual cities, which are in most instances nation-wide in scope. Except for a few recent publications, the items listed are restricted to periodical sources and to compilations which include cities in more than one state. The individual city data included in each publication are briefly described, to-

gether with the number of cities included and their population range.

2. Selected Standard References. In this section are listed for each function the standard references which have been published in recent years and which form the basis of a working library in the administration of that function. The items were selected on the basis of their value to the administrator.

3. New Books and Pamphlets. Only the more important books, pamphlets, and reports issued in 1958 and early in 1959 are listed. Included also are a few items with a 1957 publication data which came to the attention of the Year Book editors after the 1958 edition went to press. Publications of the years 1933 to 1957 and early 1958 are listed in previous editions.

4. Selected Periodicals. The most important periodicals in each field are the best sources of information on current developments, practices, and procedures.

Model Ordinances. At the end of Part IV is a section on "Selected Model Municipal Ordinances" which has proved useful to officials. Municipal officials who wish to obtain a model ordinance on any particular subject should look first of all to the league of municipalities in their state. Most of the states have up-to-date ordinances on practically every phase of municipal activity. While especially prepared for use by cities in a given state, the provisions often are applicable to similar situations in other states. Some of the best model ordinances are prepared by federal agencies or national groups, but it should be borne in mind that they frequently may not be in accord with state laws. City officials will do well to consider carefully the provisions of model ordinances in adapting them to local needs and conditions before adoption. Some model ordinances may be too comprehensive for small cities. Special provisions to be included in any local ordinance can be determined only by the officials in each city.

Directories of Municipal Officials. Part V contains directories of chief officials in cities over 10,000 population, of city managers, and of mayors and city clerks in cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population arranged alphabetically by states.

POPULATION FIGURES AND SELECTION OF CITIES

Final figures from the 1950 federal census of population for the most part are used in the Year Book. Figures for cities over 10,000 are shown to the nearest thousand and for cities of 5,000 to 10,000 in full, with the cities listed alphabetically by population groups in Tables VI and VII, and by states in Tables XXI and XXII. Other 1950 and later census data on urban population are described in the articles "Urban Places and Population" and "Metropolitan and Urbanized Areas" in Part I of the Year Book.

The Year Book gives some information for all 2,364 cities and other incorporated urban places over 5,000 population in the United States. In addition 199 of the 400 towns in New England and townships in Pennsylvania and New Jersey were selected as "cities" by the editors of the Year Book in accordance with standards described in the section "Governmental

Data for the 2,563 Cities over 5,000 Population." These 199 towns and townships are not classified by the United States Bureau of the Census as either incorporated or unincorporated urban places.

All available data up to April 1, 1955 have been used to keep populations and groupings of cities up to date. These data include special censuses, new incorporations, and special population counts of annexed areas. As a result 33 cities have been added; one has been dropped because of consolidation with another city; and 59 cities have been moved to higher population groups. In addition, for this Year Book, one city has been dropped because of consolidation and four Alaskan cities, with adoption of statehood, have been added.

USE OF STATISTICAL DATA

Misinterpreted statistical tables will inevitably lead — whether intentionally or unintentionally — to mistaken conclusions. In order to interpret the statistical data in this Year Book properly and to arrive at correct conclusions, the user must observe a number of cautions. An intelligent approach to the use of the information calls for a careful study of both the table heading and discussion prefacing each table.

Averages and Quartiles. Most tables presented in this volume summarize data for all the cities of a given population group. The correct use of such data involves an understanding of the summarizing devices which have been employed. In many cases an average is shown. The average of an index for a group of cities is intended to represent the typical value of the index for those cities. In addition to the familiar arithmetic average or mean, the median has also been used. The median designates the value of the middle item in a series of items arranged in order of increasing size; i.e., one-half of the items fall above, and one-half below the median. To illustrate the distinction between median and average, suppose five persons have wages of $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $7.00, and $11. The average is $6.00, the median is $5.00. An average, whether it be the arithmetic mean or the median, is only a measure of the typical, or usual case. It is in no sense a standard. The average number of employees in October, 1956, in cities of 250,000 to 1,000,000 population was 163 per 10,000 population. This does not mean that cities of that size should have that precise number of employees, but that the average city did have that number.

Of equal importance are measures of dispersion which show how closely the individual items adhere to the average, or how widely they are distributed about the average. The four measures of dispersion that have been used here are (1) the lowest item, (2) the first or lower quartile, (3) the third or upper quartile, and (4) the highest item. The lowest and highest items are self-explanatory and indicate the total range covered by the items. When the items are arranged in order of increasing size, the first quartile is that value below which one-quarter of the items fall, and the third quartile is that value below which three-quarters of the items fall. Thus a tabulation of salaries of police chiefs in a previous Year Book showed the lowest item to be $1,980; the first quartile to be $2,562; the median $3,000; the third quartile $3,600; and the highest item $6,000. In other words, all the chiefs received $1,980 or more, one-fourth received $2,562 or less, one-fourth received at least $2,562 and not more than $3,000, one-fourth received at least $3,000 and not more than $3,600, and one-fourth received at least $3,600 and not more than $6,000. It should be realized that several cases may be grouped at the value of a quartile or median; in this example, 20 chiefs might receive $3,000.

Comparison of the statistics of an individual city with the average will only indicate whether it is out of line with usual practices and suggest the need for further analysis of operations. Comparison with quartiles and range will indicate how far the city departs from the typical and will help to determine whether the deviation is significant.

Kinds of Statistical Measures. To know whether a high or a low value of a particular statistical index is a symptom of "good" administration, the significance of that index must be understood. For example, a table showing the total value of burnable property in a city measures the magnitude of the governmental problem facing the fire department; while a table showing fire losses per $1,000 of burnable values measures the adequacy of the results achieved by the department. Sometimes the activity of a department is measured in terms of work units performed (miles of streets swept, for example) instead of results (cleanliness of streets).

These measures of governmental service give an indication of the efficiency of the department's administration only when the effort (men and equipment employed), or money expended is taken into consideration. That is, one city may be satisfied to maintain a moderate fire loss with a low expenditure for the fire department, while another, desiring a higher municipal "standard of living" may work for a lower fire loss by the expenditure of larger sums for fire protection. The fire departments in the two cities may be equally efficient.

Before using any statistical index, the reader should determine whether it measures cost, effort, adequacy of results or performance (service in relation to the problem magnitude), or efficiency of results or performance (service in relation to its cost). The summaries preceding each table generally describe the statistics from this standpoint.

Per Capita Data. One additional measure deserves special consideration. This is the measurement index reduced to a per capita basis. It is often assumed that by reducing statistics to a per capita basis, valid comparisons between cities can be made. Statistics are reduced to a per capita basis because population is a rough measure of the magnitude of the governmental problem. Therefore an index reduced to a per capita basis will have the same significance as if it were divided by some other measure of problem-magnitude. An index of results reduced to per capita will be a measure of adequacy of service.

The usefulness of such an index is severely limited by the fact that population is only a very crude measure of problem-magnitude. Fire risk, for instance, is related directly to the amount and type of burnable property and only indirectly to population. The per capita fire risk will therefore vary with valuation per capita and types of property, and per capita fire loss is only a very approximate measure of adequacy of service.

Measures of cost per capita are even more limited in their usefulness.

Since they fail to measure the level of service they are in no sense indexes of efficiency. A high per capita cost may indicate (1) that population does not adequately measure problem-magnitude, that is, that climatic, structural, economic, social, or other extragovernmental factors affect the problem; (2) that the level of service provided is high; (3) that the activity is being inefficiently administered. However, if care is taken to compare cities which are similar in type and situation, and if allowance is made for unusual conditions, then per capita statistics can be useful.

Other Limitations of the Statistics. The statistics presented here should not be used without a full recognition of their limitations. In almost all cases the original data have been compiled from questionnaires returned by individual cities, and there is little or no uniformity in the local records systems from which replies to the questionnaires are compiled. Furthermore, questions may be differently interpreted by the persons answering them. Every attempt has been made, however, to increase the accuracy and validity of the statistics by cross-checking data derived from different sources and by following up questionable returns.

The problem of comparability has already been raised. Another factor in comparability is the variability in organization and functions of city governments. Services which are normally provided by counties in one part of the country may be provided by cities in other states.

Proper Use of the Statistics. With all these limitations on their use, what good are the statistics, and what justification is there for publishing them? First of all, summary figures for various population groups are valuable as indicating trends in costs, performance, and accomplishments. Second, it is useful to compare the figures for individual cities with the averages for cities of similar size as a starting point for further analysis. If a city is employing many more employees per 1,000 population than the average, it must find valid justification in unusual climatic or other conditions, superior and more extensive services, or conclude that employment is excessive. The latter conclusion should lead the city to search for the precise cause and possible remedy. Third, with due care the information for individual cities enables city officials to make comparisons with other cities similarly situated. An official of an industrial city of 100,000 population can make comparisons with other cities of the industrial type and of similar size. Fourth, the information for individual cities can be significantly combined with other data which may be at hand. The annual budget of a personnel agency acquires new significance if related to the number of employees. Information regarding individual departments helps to explain aggregate data for the government as a whole.

INDEX

The index in this volume includes all subject material in detail, column headings to all tables, and authors of articles, but not names of cities or officials. Data for individual cities will be found in the tables indexed by subject; officials are listed in the directories by city office held. The index is intended to direct the reader to details of information.

PART ONE

GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

Number of Governmental Units

Urban Places and Population

Metropolitan and Urbanized Areas

Metropolitan and Fringe Area Developments

Urban Counties

Economic Classification of Cities

Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000

State Municipal Leagues

Governments in the United States in 1957*

THERE were 102,328 governmental units in the United States in January, 1957. Local school districts, numbering 50,446 make up almost one-half of this total. The remainder, besides the federal government and the 48 states, includes 51,833 local governments other than school districts: 17,198 township governments, 17,183 municipalities, 14,405 special districts, and 3,047 counties. The average number of governmental units per state is 2,131, but Nebraska has 6,658 while Rhode Island has only 91.

More than 5,000 governments are found in each of eight states as follows: Nebraska, 6,658; Illinois, 6,510; Minnesota, 6,298; Kansas, 6,214; Wisconsin, 5,731; Missouri, 5,307; Michigan, 5,160; and Pennsylvania, 5,073. Together these states account for almost one-half of the total number of governmental units in the continental United States. Each of these eight states has numerous township and school district governments.

Table I shows the number of local governments in each of the 48 states. Included in Table I as exhibit information, but not included in the continental United States total, is information for the territories of Alaska and Hawaii and the commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

In the five years since the 1952 enumeration of governments, the total number of governmental units has declined by 14,415 or 12 per cent; there has been a decline of 52,788 (34 per cent) since the 1942 enumeration. Trends in numbers of the several types of governments are shown below:

	Number of Units			Change in Number	
	1957	1952	1942	1952 to 1957	1942 to 1957
U. S. Government	1	1	1	0	0
States.	48	48	48	0	0
Counties	3,047	3,049	3,050	-2	-3
Municipalities	17,183	16,778	16,220	+405	+963
Townships and towns. .	17,198	17,202	18,919	-4	-1,705
School districts	50,446	67,346	108,579	-900	-58,133
Special districts.	14,405	12,319	8,299	+2,086	+6,106
Total	102,328	116,743	155,116	-14,415	-52,788

The most striking changes have involved school districts, for which extensive reorganization has resulted in a steady decline in number, to a

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* This article is based on the Bureau of the Census report, *Governments in the United States* (1957 Census of Governments, vol. 1, no. 1). The research and surveys upon which this report is based were supervised by Mrs. Gertrude A. Whitehouse, chief, Governmental Units Branch of the Governments Division, United States Bureau of the Census.

TABLE I

NUMBER OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS: 1957

State	All Governmental Units	Local Governments except School Districts					School Districts	Exhibit: Other Public School Systems
		Total	Counties	Municipalities	Townships	Special Districts		
Alabama	617	504	67	318	0	119	112	0
Arizona	367	116	14	52	0	50	250	3
Arkansas	1,127	703	75	374	0	254	423	0
California	3,879	2,038	57[3]	331	0	1,650	1,840	0
Colorado	1,666	729	62[3]	246	0	421	936	0
Connecticut	384	380	8	33	152	187	3	167
Delaware	132	116	3	49	0	64	15	2
Dist. of Columbia	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	1
Florida	672	604	67	310	0	227	67	0
Georgia	1,121	922	159	508	0	255	198	0
Idaho	843	674	44[3]	199	0	431	168	0
Illinois	6,510	4,516	102	1,181	1,433	1,800	1,993	0
Indiana	2,989	1,958	92	544	1,009	313	1,030	0
Iowa	4,906	1,240	99	942	0	199	3,665	0
Kansas	6,214	3,073	105	610	1,550	808	3,140	0
Kentucky	822	600	120	323	0	157	221	0
Louisiana	584	516	62[3]	237	0	217	67	0
Maine	645	636	16	42	471	107	8	476
Maryland	328	327	23[3]	149	0	155	0	24
Massachusetts	573	568	12[3]	39	312	205	4	349
Michigan	5,160	1,945	83	498	1,262	102	3,214	0
Minnesota	6,298	2,833	87	826	1,828	92	3,464	15
Mississippi	672	592	82	262	0	248	79	82
Missouri	5,307	2,072	114[3]	803	328	827	3,234	0
Montana	1,503	353	56[3]	123	0	174	1,149	0
Nebraska	6,658	1,715	93	534	478	610	4,942	0
Nevada	110	92	17	17	0	58	17	0
New Hampshire	545	324	10	12	222	80	220	9
New Jersey	1,217	727	21	333	233	140	489	74
New Mexico	317	221	32	77	0	112	95	0
New York	4,189	2,524	57[3]	611	932	924	1,664	6
North Carolina	624	623	100	412	0	111	0	173
North Dakota	3,968	1,969	53	356	1,392	168	1,998	0
Ohio	3,667	2,498	88	915	1,335	160	1,168	0
Oklahoma	2,332	688	77	506	0	105	1,643	0
Oregon	1,526	799	36	213	0	550	726	0
Pennsylvania	5,073	2,655	66[3]	991	1,564	34	2,417	441
Rhode Island	91	90	0[3]	7	32	51	0	39
South Carolina	503	395	46	235	2	112	107	0
South Dakota	4,808	1,519	64[3]	306	1,080	69	3,288	0
Tennessee	560	545	95	255	0	195	14	137
Texas	3,485	1,692	254	793	0	645	1,792	7
Utah	398	357	29	210	0	118	40	0
Vermont	409	392	14	68	238	72	16	242
Virginia	367	366	98[3]	228	0	40	0	130
Washington	1,577	1,105	39	252	69	745	471	0
West Virginia	362	306	55	219	0	32	55	0
Wisconsin	5,731	1,972	71	547	1,276	78	3,758	90
Wyoming	489	242	23[3]	86	0	133	246	0
United States	102,328	51,833	3,047[3]	17,183	17,198[4]	14,405	50,446	2,467
Exhibit:								
Alaska	42	33	0[3]	31	0	2	8	21
Hawaii	22	21	3	1	0	17	0	1
Puerto Rico	97	96	0[3]	75	0	21	0	1

[1] Includes federal government and the 48 States not shown in distribution by type.

[2] Includes other local public school systems operated as part of state, county, municipal, or township governments and not included with the independent school district figure.

[3] Excludes areas corresponding to counties but having no organized county government.

[4] Includes "towns" in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin.

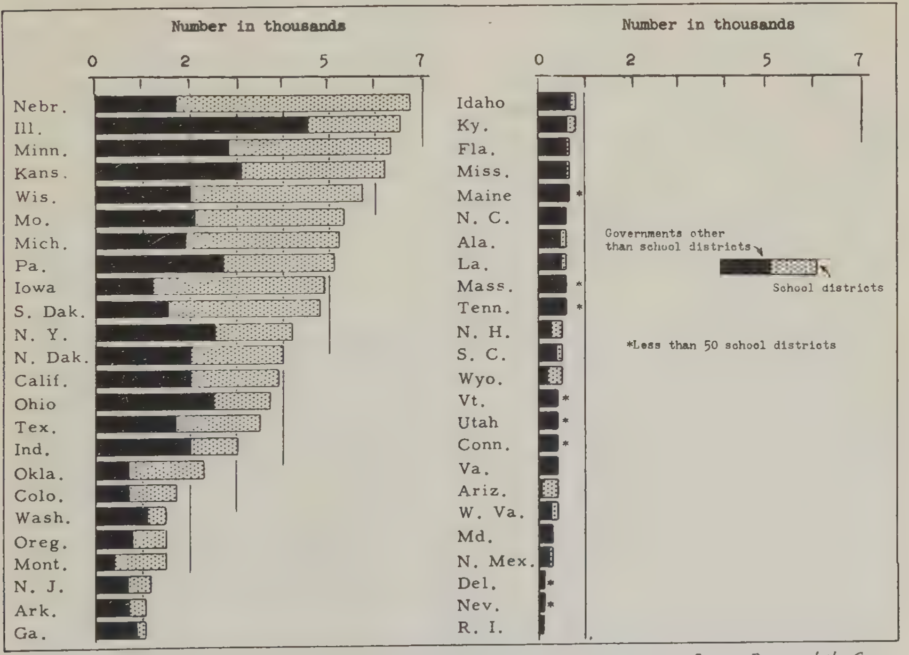
1957 total less than one-half that of 1942. On the other hand, the number of special districts has increased by 6,106 in the last 15 years, with 2,086 of this increase occurring since 1952.

Types of Local Government

Counties. Organized county governments are found in all of the 48 states except Rhode Island. Terminology throughout the United States is uniform except in Louisiana where the designation "parish" is applied.

The change in number of county governments since 1942 has been negligible. One new county, Los Alamos, New Mexico, was created; the parish of East Baton Rouge, Louisiana, became substantially consolidated with the city of Baton Rouge for governmental purposes; and two Virginia counties went out of existence when Elizabeth City County became part of the independent city of Hampton and the county of Warwick became the independent city of Warwick. In addition, Nantucket County, Massachusetts, which was counted in 1942 as a county government, is excluded from the 1952 and 1957 figures. The government of Nantucket County is identical with that of the town of Nantucket.

The 3,047 county governments shown in Table I do not include 58 related areas not counted as counties: 12 county governments not independently organized and having very limited functions as part of New York City, Baton Rouge and New Orleans, Louisiana, and Nantucket Township and Boston, Massachusetts; two city-county governments of Denver and



Source: Bureau of the Census

NUMBER OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS BY STATES: 1957

San Francisco; "independent" cities of Baltimore, St. Louis, and 32 cities in Virginia; eight unorganized areas in Rhode Island and South Dakota; and four federal areas, the District of Columbia and areas of Yellowstone National Park in three states.

Municipalities. There were 405 more municipalities in the United States in 1957 than in 1952, owing to new incorporations during the five-year period.

The term "municipalities" as used here includes all governmentally active units officially designated as cities, boroughs, villages or—except for New England, New York, and Wisconsin—towns.

Illinois, with 1,181, has more municipalities than any other state. Pennsylvania has 991; Iowa, 942; and Ohio, 915. At the other extreme seven states—Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island—each have fewer than 50 municipalities. It should be noted that five of these seven states are in New England where a strong town (township) government often provides urban services ordinarily provided by municipalities in other states.

Townships and Towns. Classified under the heading of "townships" are organized governments in 22 states including units locally termed towns in the six New England states and in New York and Wisconsin, and some "plantations" in Maine and "locations" in New Hampshire, as well as governments called townships in other areas.

The classification "townships" includes units which range widely in scope of governmental powers and operations. Most of them, particularly in the north central states, perform only a very limited range of services for predominantly rural areas. However, by general law in New England, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and to some degree in Michigan, New York, and Wisconsin, townships (or towns) are vested with rather broad powers and, where they include urbanized areas, perform many functions commonly associated with municipalities. In certain of the New England States, moreover, the towns are commonly responsible for local schools as well as other governmental functions.

While township organization is generally restricted to the northeastern and north central states, South Carolina has two active township governments in one county, and the state of Washington has one county and part of another with township organization.

Excluded from this count of township governments are unorganized township areas, townships coextensive with cities where the city governments have absorbed the township functions, and townships known to have ceased to perform governmental functions. At least some of the minor changes in township numbers indicated here to have taken place since 1952 result from a more thorough check of the status of individual units than was possible in the 1952 enumeration.

Most of the indicated decrease in total number of township governments between 1942 and 1952 reflects the exclusion from the later figures of all Iowa township areas. County governments in that state have absorbed substantially all former township functions.

School Districts. School organization throughout the United States varies widely. In 29 states the school districts are independent governmental units. At the other extreme, in four states there are no independent school districts, and local schools are administered by the state or by county, city, or town governments. A mixed system is found in 15 states, each having some independent school districts and some school systems administered by other governments. Numbers of school districts by state are shown in Table I which also shows, as an exhibit column, the number of other or "dependent" school systems in each state.

School districts differ widely in the scope of their educational responsibilities. Some provide both elementary and high school grades, and a limited number also maintain junior college facilities. A majority of the school districts, however, are small rural units which provide only elementary instruction. These are found in particularly large numbers in the north central states. Many such districts do not operate schools but instead provide pupil transportation to other districts.

Reorganization laws to facilitate consolidation, annexation, and abolition of school districts have brought a marked decline in the number of small rural districts. Each of the seven states shown below has had a decrease of more than 1,000 school districts since 1952:

State	Number of school districts		Decrease from 1952 to 1957
	1957	1952	
Illinois	1,993	3,484	1,491
Michigan	3,214	4,845	1,631
Minnesota	3,464	6,227	2,763
Missouri	3,234	4,891	1,657
Nebraska	4,942	6,392	1,450
New York	1,664	2,915	1,251
Wisconsin	3,758	5,298	1,540

These seven states account for more than two-thirds of the total decrease of the past five years in number of school districts.

Despite the emphasis on consolidation of school districts, the state of Nebraska still had, in January, 1957, more than 4,000 districts and seven states each had more than 3,000—Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

Special Districts. These units make up the most varied and least recorded area of local government. They are to be found in every state and the District of Columbia. Criteria used to determine what types of local districts, authorities, commissions, boards, and other entities should be classified as independent local governments are described in detail below.

There is no consistent pattern from state to state or even within a state as to the organization and financing of special districts. The majority are established to perform a single function but some have been given authority by their enabling legislation to provide several kinds of services.

The following nine states, each having at least 500 special district governments, account for three-fifths of all such local governments: Illinois, 1,800; California, 1,650; New York, 924; Missouri, 827; Kansas, 808; Washington, 745; Texas, 645; Nebraska, 610; and Oregon, 550.

Special districts have been increasing steadily during the 15-year period from 1942 to 1957, and during the last five years they have grown in number by 17 per cent.

Almost one-half of all special districts are accounted by three types—fire protection districts (18 per cent), soil conservation districts (16 per cent), and drainage districts (15 per cent). These three kinds of special districts plus cemetary districts and housing authorities make up almost two-thirds of the special districts in the United States. The remaining special districts provide irrigation and water conservation, highways, sanitation, hospitals, libraries, and a variety of other governmental services.

Increasingly state and local governments are establishing "authorities" to undertake the construction and operation of toll roads and bridges, port and airport facilities, public buildings, and other revenue-producing facilities. Only those authorities which meet certain specifications (as outlined below) are classed as independent governmental units and included in the Census count of special districts.

As a class, authorities resemble special districts in that they are created to serve a single function or a limited number of functions. In many instances, however, the functions assigned are in lieu of or to supplement services ordinarily provided by an established government. As to numerous authorities, moreover, a significant degree of administrative control is retained by the creating government. Thus, most authorities are not sufficiently autonomous to be classed as governmental units.

Essential Characteristics for Classification

Governmental services in the United States are provided through a complex structure made up of numerous public bodies and agencies. In addition to the widely recognized pattern of federal, state, county, municipal, and township government, there exist many offshoots from the regular structure in the form of single-function and multiple-function districts, authorities, commissions, boards, and other entities that have varying degrees of autonomy. The basic pattern differs widely from state to state. Moreover, various classes of local units within a particular state also differ in their characteristics.

Before attempting to identify and count units of government, therefore, it is necessary to define what is to be counted and to establish standards for classifying the various types of governmental entities that are encountered. The following discussion sets forth the definitions and criteria that have been used by the Bureau of the Census in classifying and counting governmental units for this report.

A government is an organized entity which, in addition to having governmental character, has sufficient discretion in the management of its own affairs to distinguish it as separate from the administrative structure of any other governmental unit.

To be regarded as a government, any entity must possess all three of the attributes reflected in this definition: existence as an organized entity; governmental character; and substantial autonomy. Following are some of the characteristics which are taken as evidence of these attributes.

TABLE II

NUMBER OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS: 1957, 1952 and 1942

State	All Governmental Units			School Districts Only			Special Districts Only		
	1957	1952	1942	1957	1952	1942	1957	1952	1942
Alabama	617	548	511	112	108	110	119	70	58
Arizona	367	367	499	250	270	397	50	34	54
Arkansas	1,127	1,089	3,705	423	422	2,644	254	231	611
California	3,879	3,764	4,149	1,840	2,010	2,809	1,650	1,390	996
Colorado	1,666	1,953	2,358	936	1,352	1,937	421	297	119
Connecticut	384	363	349	3	3	14	187	166	135
Delaware	132	108	70	15	15	14	64	40	1
Dist. of Columbia	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	1
Florida	672	617	503	67	67	67	227	188	101
Georgia	1,121	976	946	198	187	222	255	154	94
Idaho	843	938	1,666	168	305	1,148	431	395	321
Illinois	6,510	7,723	15,854	1,993	3,484	12,138	1,800	1,546	1,042
Indiana	2,989	3,050	3,043	1,030	1,115	1,182	313	293	229
Iowa	4,906	5,857	7,519	3,665	4,653	4,861	199	170	18
Kansas	6,214	6,933	11,115	3,140	3,984	8,632	808	724	264
Kentucky	822	796	771	221	232	261	157	130	104
Louisiana	584	489	523	67	67	67	217	144	198
Maine	645	664	584	8	4	0	107	128	34
Maryland	328	328	207	0	0	0	155	158	41
Massachusetts	573	584	409	4	0	0	205	220	44
Michigan	5,160	6,766	8,106	3,214	4,845	6,270	102	84	8
Minnesota	6,298	9,026	10,398	3,464	6,227	7,673	92	71	1
Mississippi	672	693	1,792	79	93	1,189	248	254	250
Missouri	5,307	7,002	10,740	3,234	4,891	8,613	827	886	949
Montana	1,503	1,598	2,175	1,149	1,287	1,932	174	133	71
Nebraska	6,658	7,981	8,307	4,942	6,392	7,009	610	485	198
Nevada	110	243	163	17	166	115	58	44	18
New Hampshire	545	551	546	220	228	231	80	78	70
New Jersey	1,217	1,151	1,143	489	481	490	140	81	65
New Mexico	317	289	225	95	106	105	112	78	24
New York	4,189	5,483	8,339	1,664	2,915	6,064	924	968	675
North Carolina	624	608	603	0	0	0	111	106	71
North Dakota	3,968	3,968	4,066	1,998	2,079	2,272	168	94	8
Ohio	3,667	3,936	4,021	1,168	1,465	1,655	160	140	48
Oklahoma	2,332	2,771	5,100	1,643	2,100	4,518	105	94	5
Oregon	1,526	1,723	2,332	726	1,071	1,844	550	407	258
Pennsylvania	5,073	5,156	5,263	2,417	2,506	2,546	34	29	91
Rhode Island	91	89	54	0	0	0	51	49	14
South Carolina	503	413	2,057	107	49	1,744	112	78	25
South Dakota	4,808	4,917	4,919	3,288	3,399	3,423	69	56	2
Tennessee	560	435	328	14	13	11	195	85	15
Texas	3,485	3,963	7,360	1,792	2,479	6,159	645	491	309
Utah	398	385	303	40	40	40	118	106	32
Vermont	409	414	398	16	20	24	72	70	46
Virginia	367	366	323	0	0	0	40	42	14
Washington	1,577	1,539	1,906	471	545	1,148	745	644	429
West Virginia	362	350	326	55	55	55	32	23	10
Wisconsin	5,731	7,258	8,508	3,758	5,298	6,569	78	73	81
Wyoming	489	519	531	246	318	377	133	91	47
United States	102,328	116,743	155,116	50,446	67,346	108,579	14,405	12,319	8,299

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[1] Includes Federal Government, the 48 State Governments, and types of local governments not shown separately in this table — i.e., counties, municipalities, and townships.

Existence as an Organized Entity. Evidence on this score is provided by the presence of some form of organization and the possession of some corporate powers such as perpetual succession, the right to sue and be sued, have a name, make contracts, acquire and dispose of property, and the like.

Designation of a class of units in law as "municipal corporations," "public corporations," "bodies corporate and politic," and the like indicates that such units are organized entities. On the other hand, some entities not so specifically stated by law to be corporations have sufficient powers to be recognized as governmental units.

Obviously, the mere right to exist is not sufficient. Where a former governmental unit has ceased to operate—e.g., receives no revenue, conducts no activities, and has no officers currently—it is not counted as an existing government.

Governmental Character. This characteristic is indicated where officers of the entity are popularly elected or are appointed by public officials. A high degree of responsibility to the public, demonstrated by requirements for public reporting or for accessibility of records to public inspection, is also taken as critical evidence of governmental character.

Governmental character is attributed to any entities having power to levy property taxes, power to issue debt paying interest exempt from federal taxation, or responsibility for performing a function commonly regarded as governmental in nature. However, a lack of these attributes or of evidence concerning them does not preclude a class of units being recognized as governmental in character, if it meets the indicated requirements as to officers or public accountability. Thus, some "special districts" exist which have no taxing powers and are empowered only to provide electric power or other public utility services also widely rendered privately but are counted as local governments because of provisions as to their administration and public accountability.

Substantial Autonomy. This requirement is met where, subject to statutory limitations and any supervision of local governments by the state, an entity has considerable fiscal and administrative independence. Fiscal independence generally derives from power of the entity to determine its budget without review and detailed modification by other local officials or governments, to determine taxes to be levied for its support, to fix and collect charges for its services, or to issue debt without review by another local government. Administrative independence is closely related to the basis for selection of the entity's governing body.

Accordingly, a public agency is classified as an independent unit of government if it has independent fiscal powers and in addition: (1) has a popularly elected governing body; (2) has a governing body representing two or more state or local governments; or (3) even in the event its governing body is appointed, performs functions that are essentially different from those of, and are not subject to specification by, its creating government.

Conversely, separate existence is not attributed to entities which lack either fiscal or administrative independence. Some local government agencies having considerable fiscal autonomy are therefore classified as being parts of other "parent" governmental units where integration is evidenced by characteristics (usually more than one) such as the following:

1. Appointment of agency officers by the chief executive of the parent government, or control of the agency by a board composed wholly or mainly of parent government officials.
2. Control by the agency over facilities that supplement, serve, or take the place of facilities ordinarily provided by the creating government.
3. Provision that agency properties and responsibilities shall revert to the creating government after agency debt has been repaid.
4. Requirements for approval of agency plans by the creating government.
5. Legislative or executive specification by the parent government as to the location and type of facilities the agency is to construct and maintain.

Other Factors. Although application of the foregoing criteria involves little difficulty in many instances, the infinite variety of provisions regarding local government entities and particularly the shadings of autonomy which they exhibit leave the classification of some types of entities subject to considerable judgment. In such cases, the Census Bureau has taken account of (1) local attitudes as to whether the type of unit involved is independent or not and (2) the effect of the decision upon collection and presentation of statistics of governmental finances and employment.

Such considerations apply, however, only where other criteria leave room for alternative decisions. Regard for local terminology or traditions as to the nature of particular types of governmental entities has been subordinated, wherever necessary, to the need for uniform classification of entities of similar nature as among various states and areas.

Other Characteristics for Classification

The foregoing description of essential characteristics makes no reference to certain other attributes which are possessed by many governments but which are not essential criteria for the identification of governmental units.

Area and Population. Most but not all governments exist to serve, and operate primarily within, an explicit geographic area for which a population can be determined. However, some entities having all essential characteristics of local governments do not possess this attribute but at best can be associated only with an undefined general location or area, rather than an explicitly defined territory. Examples of this are districts providing toll road and bridge facilities.

Even those governmental units which can be directly associated with a defined territory for certain purposes, such as property taxation, often own and operate facilities outside or provide services on one basis or another to residents of adjoining territory.

It should be noted also, in connection with governmental operations, that various types of geographic areas are established or recognized which lack characteristics of independent governments. These constitute in most instances devices for the conduct of elections, administration of justice, or performance of particular public services by governments serving the total area of all the particular types of districts concerned. Although these are useful for administration and are significant for the analysis of particular services and operations of governments, such minor geographic areas and "districts" have no place in a count of governmental units.

Taxing Power. Most units of governments are vested with authority to impose taxes. Again, however, this is not an essential or critical attribute, since some types of local entities which in every other respect can properly be viewed as independent units of government lack such authority but derive a considerable degree of fiscal independence through powers to impose assessments for improvements, to charge for services, or to incur indebtedness. Some of the very largest special districts, such as the Port of New York Authority and the Chicago Transit Authority, are of this nature as well as numerous other special district governments.

Uniformity of Taxation and Services. Even for those units of government which have property taxing powers and serve a precisely determined area, it cannot always be said that a single level of taxation and standard of services applies throughout the area concerned. Differential taxation often occurs legally where annexation or other boundary changes place a burden of debt service on some but not all of the territory; and subordinate "districts" which lack independence from the parent government are sometimes provided for with regard to particular types of improvements or governmental services, with resulting differences of tax level within the total area served by the government.

Urban Places and Population

By Howard G. Brunsman

Chief, Population Division, United States Bureau of the Census

According to the 1950 Census of Population, the urban population represented nearly two-thirds of the total population of the United States. The urban population totaled 96,467,686. Of the rural population, 23,048,350 persons were on farms and 31,181,325 were living in rural territory but not on farms.

Between 1950 and 1958, the population of continental United States rose 20.8 million. The population living in territory classified as urban in the 1950 census increased 8.4 million, or 8.8 per cent, to 104.9 million. Both the largest numerical increase and most rapid rate of growth were recorded by the rural-nonfarm population. The number of persons living in rural territory but not on farms was up 15.1 million, or 48.4 per cent, over the eight-year period. This growth of the rural-nonfarm population accounted for more than seven-tenths of the increase in the total population. The long time downward trend in the rural farm population continued. The number of persons living on farms in rural territory declined 2.8 million to 20.3 million (see Table 1).

To some extent, the data by residence are misleading. In the Current Population Survey it is not feasible to recognize annexations by cities or to define the boundaries of urbanized areas and unincorporated places to reflect changes since the 1950 census. Were it possible to classify territory in accordance with current use rather than once every 10 years, a large part of the population classified as rural nonfarm, particularly that in rapidly growing areas, would be included in the urban population.

In terms of the proportion of urban population, the state with the highest proportion in 1950 was New Jersey, which had 86.6 per cent of its

Table 1

Urban and Rural Residence of the Population of the United States: 1950 and 1958

Residence	March, 1958	April, 1950	Increase	
			Number	Per Cent
Total	171,470,000	150,697,361	20,772,639	13.8
Urban.	104,917,000	96,467,686	8,449,314	8.8
Rural nonfarm. . . .	46,273,000	31,181,325	15,091,675	48.4
Rural farm.	20,280,000	23,048,350	-2,768,350	-12.0

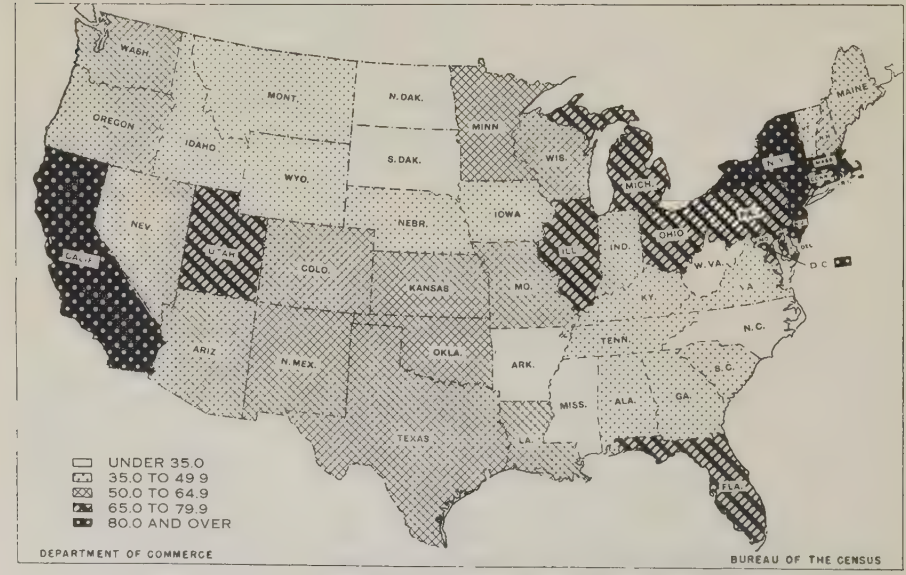
Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Population, 1950, Volume II, "Characteristics of the Population"; Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 88, "Household and Family Characteristics: March 1958."

population classified as urban. Other states with more than four out of five inhabitants living in urban territory were Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, and California. In all, 30 states had half or more of their population in urban territory. The most urban of the regions was the Northeast with almost four-fifths of its population living in urban territory. The South had less than half of its population in urban territory. In the West almost 70 per cent of the population was urban, and in the North Central region the proportion was 64.1 per cent, virtually the same as the national average of 64.0 per cent.

The 18 states with less than half of their population in urban territory were most heavily concentrated in the South, where 10, or the majority of the states in the region, were in this class. The state with the largest proportion of rural population was North Dakota, where 73.4 per cent of the population lived in rural territory. Three other states — South Dakota, Mississippi, and Arkansas — each had more than two-thirds of its population in rural territory (see map).

For the 1950 census, urban territory has been defined to comprise (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, and villages, (b) the densely-settled urban fringe, incorporated or unincorporated, around cities of 50,000 or more, (c) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside of any urban fringe, and (d) towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin where "towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties. All other territory is classified as rural.

In 1950, as in earlier censuses, the most important component of the urban territory is the group of incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. However, a definition of urban territory restricted to such


WASH.
MONT.
N. DAK.
OREGON
IDAHO
MINN.
S. DAK.
WIS.
MAINE
WYO.
N.Y.
MICH.
NEBR.
IOWA
NEV.
CALIF.
UTAH
ILL.
IND.
OHIO
COLO.
W. VA.
DEL.
D.C.
KANSAS
MO.
KY.
VA.
N.C.
TENN.
ARIZ.
N. MEX.
OKLA.
ARK.
S.C.
MISS.
ALA.
GA.
TEXAS
LA.
FLA.
UNDER 35.0
35.0 TO 49.9
50.0 TO 64.9
65.0 TO 79.9
80.0 AND OVER
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

URBAN POPULATION AS PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION: 1950 places would class as rural territory, merely because they lacked legal municipal boundaries, a number of large and equally densely-settled places. For censuses prior to 1950 an effort was made to avoid some of the more obvious omissions, principally by classifying whole minor civil divisions of counties as urban on the basis of certain special rules.

Under these rules, however, many large and closely built-up places continued to be classified as rural. To avoid this situation in the 1950 census, the Bureau of the Census has defined arbitrary boundaries for urbanized areas and for unincorporated places of 1,000 or more outside urbanized areas. These boundaries follow recognizable physical features, such as roads and streams, but not necessarily the boundaries of political units. All of the population residing in urbanized areas and of those unincorporated places of 2,500 or more are classified as urban. Consequently, the special rules formerly used are no longer necessary.

An urbanized area consists of one or more cities of 50,000 or more, all nearby incorporated places of 2,500 or more, as well as nearby closely-settled smaller incorporated places and unincorporated territory. Each urbanized area thus contains one or more central cities plus additional territory, incorporated or unincorporated, called the urban fringe. Although the entire urbanized area is urban by virtue of this definition, it is clear that the central city or cities, as well as any incorporated place of 2,500 or more in the urban fringe, would also have been classified as urban if there had been no urbanized area, since each such place is incorporated and has 2,500 inhabitants or more. Although there are unincorporated places within the urban fringe, it was not feasible to establish boundaries for each such place and therefore they are not identified as separate places. In all, 157 urbanized areas have been established and defined by the Bureau of the Census, accounting for every city of 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1940, or in a subsequent special census conducted by the Bureau of the Census prior to 1950.

In general the distribution of the population by urban and rural residence according to the new urban definition is not comparable with corresponding distributions on the basis of the old definition used in the 1940 and earlier censuses. Both definitions include the 86,550,941 inhabitants of the 3,883 incorporated places of 2,500 or more. They differ, however, in the definition of urban territory outside the corporate limits of these places.

The urban total under the new definition includes the remaining 7,922,018 inhabitants of the 157 urbanized areas (including the residents in incorporated places of less than 2,500 and in the unincorporated territory of these areas), as well as the 1,994,727 inhabitants of the 397 unincorporated places of 2,500 or more which are located outside the urbanized areas. The urban population under the old definition excluded these residents of the urban fringes and of the unincorporated places, but included the 2,376,523 inhabitants of the 140 places, principally minor civil divisions of counties, which were identified as urban under special rule.

The number of incorporated places of 25,000 or more inhabitants reached 481, plus three unincorporated urban places — East Bakersfield, California; Kannapolis, North Carolina; and Oak Ridge, Tennessee — for which the Bureau of the Census had defined boundaries (see Table 2). In 1940 there were 397 urban places of 25,000 or more and an additional 15 unincorporated areas designated as urban. Most of the places which came into the over 25,000 population group during the past 10 years are in the South and in the West. The population of incorporated places of 25,000 or more in 1950 represented an increase of 18.7 per cent over the persons living in places of this size in 1940. There were 106 cities of 100,000 or more in the United States in 1950, whereas there were only 92 cities of this size in 1940.

Special Censuses. Cities and other political units sometimes need an official certified population count more recent than that provided by the latest decennial census. Annexations, in-migration, and natural increase may lead to a significant increase since 1950. The distribution of tax funds, the classification of the area, or the type of government organization may be affected by this population.

A procedure has been developed whereby the United States Bureau of the Census conducts a special population count at the request and expense of the local government. The Bureau of the Census is authorized to conduct and certify such a census and it cannot certify results of any census not taken under its direct supervision. The results of official special censuses are recognized for many purposes by state and other local gov-

TABLE 2
NUMBER OF PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION GROUPS: 1940 AND 1950

Population Group	Incorporated Places				Unincorporated Places, 1950	
	Number		Per Cent Change 1940 to 1950	Cumulative Total, 1950	Number	Cumulative Total
	1950	1940*				
Over 1,000,000	5	5	No change	5		
500,000 to 1,000,000 . .	13	9	44.4	18		
250,000 to 500,000 . . .	23	23	No change	41		
100,000 to 250,000 . . .	65	55	18.2	106		
50,000 to 100,000	126	105	20.0	232		
25,000 to 50,000	249	200	24.5	481	3	3
10,000 to 25,000	752	599	25.5	1,223	26	29
5,000 to 10,000	1,093	920	18.8	2,326	83	112
2,500 to 5,000	1,557	1,407	10.7	3,883	289	401
Total	3,883	3,323	16.9		401	

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population, 1950, Vol. I Summary.

*Figures for 1940 exclude the 141 places which were designated as urban under special rule.

Editors' Note: The "Incorporated Places" and "Unincorporated Places" in Table 2 above do not include New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships with population of 5,000 or more shown in other sections of the Year Book as "cities." These towns and townships are not counted as urban places by the Bureau of the Census. See the governmental data section for explanation of how the towns and townships were selected for inclusion in the Year Book.

ernment units. It should be noted, however, that some state, and other local laws, require the use of figures from the regular decennial census for certain purposes and do not recognize the results of a special census.

An authorized official of a community which is interested in obtaining a special census requests the Director of the Census to furnish an estimate of the cost of such a census. Since the cost varies with the total population, it is helpful if the Census Bureau is supplied with an estimate of the population growth since April, 1950. The cost of special censuses for a place of 5,000 or more usually ranges from 16 to 20 cents per person. The cost per person is usually slightly more for smaller places.

After the local community has requested a special census the Census Bureau sends to the community a special census supervisor who is one of its qualified employees. He selects, appoints, and trains the staff, and conducts the enumeration. All persons employed in connection with the special census are sworn to observe the confidential nature of the census returns. The enumeration is conducted under the same rules as those which govern the federal decennial census.

Information is obtained regarding name, relationship to the head of the household, age, sex, and race for each person included in the census. In addition, the census may cover other characteristics of the population — their economic status and their housing, if the community desires and is willing to pay for this information. The schedules, which are the sole property of the Bureau of the Census, are forwarded to Washington where they are held in strict confidence so that no individual information may be divulged. After the final count has been made a certificate of the population is issued by the Director of the Census. In addition to the count of the total population, the census tabulations show the distribution of the population by sex and color. For places of 50,000 or more the distribution by age and sex is usually presented also and statistics by census tracts are prepared for areas in which tracts have been established.

Table III, beginning on the next page, shows the special censuses conducted between April 1, 1950, and December 31, 1958, for those places with a population of 5,000 or more in the 1950 Census of Population. A total of 67 of these places had special censuses in 1958.

As indicated in the next section of this Year Book, standard metropolitan areas were established in connection with seven cities — Tucson, Arizona; Fort Smith, Arkansas; Bakersfield and Santa Barbara, California; Pensacola and West Palm Beach, Florida; and Anderson, Indiana — when special censuses showed that these cities contained 50,000 inhabitants or more.

TABLE III

SPECIAL CENSUS POPULATIONS FOR CITIES OF 5,000 OR MORE IN 1950: APRIL 1, 1950 TO DECEMBER 31, 1958

City	Special Census		1950 Population
	Date Taken	Population	
Over 500,000			
Los Angeles, Calif.	2-56	2,243,901	1,970,358
New Orleans, La.	11-58	602,647	570,445
250,000 to 500,000			
Indianapolis, Ind.	10-57	461,654	427,173
Memphis, Tenn.	1-58	488,550	396,000
San Diego, Calif.	3-57	494,201	334,387
100,000 to 250,000			
Baton Rouge, La.	11-58	150,879	125,629
Fort Wayne, Ind.	11-56	144,879	133,607
Gary, Ind.	8-56	168,884	133,911
Miami, Fla.	10-55	259,035	249,276
Mobile, Ala.	7-56	173,849	129,009
Phoenix, Ariz.	3-53	128,841	106,818
Sacramento, Calif.	8-55	157,182	137,572
Shreveport, La.	11-58	160,806	127,206
South Bend, Ind.	9-57	131.770	115,911
Syracuse, N. Y.	4-57	214,252	220,583
Yonkers, N. Y.	4-57	178,145	152,798
50,000 to 100,000			
Alameda, Calif.	3-54	70,642	64,430
Alhambra, Calif.	9-53	53,558	51,359
Aurora, Ill.	7-56	56,766	50,576
Berwyn, Ill.	11-56	52,576	51,280
Bethlehem, Pa.	11-57	74,012	66,340
Burbank, Calif.	5-57	90,966	78,577
Evanston, Ill.	4-55	74,959	73,641
Fresno, Calif.	9-57	122,944	91,669
Glendale, Calif.	10-57	114,460	95,702
Hammond, Ind.	7-57	108,305	87,594
Joliet, Ill.	8-57	60,529	51,601
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	4-57	75,425	71,899
Muncie, Ind.	4-57	65,314	58,479
New Rochelle, N. Y.	4-57	72,195	59,725
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	4-57	101,022	90,872
Oak Park, Ill.	4-56	61,326	63,529
Rockford, Ill.	10-52	105,438	92,927
San Bernardino, Calif.	1-56	83,145	63,058
San Jose, Calif.	10-58	158,600	95,280
Santa Monica, Calif.	11-53	75,132	71,595
South Gate, Calif.	11-52	51,293	51,116
Stockton, Calif.	11-54	75,157	70,853
Terre Haute, Ind.	5-58	72,892	64,214
25,000 to 50,000			
Abington tp, Pa.	10-57	49,851	28,988
Anderson, Ind.	10-56	50,143	46,820
Bakersfield, Calif.	5-58	54,093	34,784
Beverly Hills, Calif.	5-56	30,443	29,032
Bloomington, Ill.	10-56	36,127	34,163
Boise City, Ida.	2-57	34,383	34,393
Compton, Calif.	3-55	63,670	47,991
Danville, Ill.	7-58	41,229	37,864
Elgin, Ill.	4-56	47,565	44,223
Elkhart, Ind.	6-57	38,652	35,646
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	4-55	62,906	36,328
Fort Smith, Ark.	8-57	59,959	47,942
Granite City, Ill.	1-55	34,189	29,465
Hempstead, N. Y.	4-57	32,382	29,135
Huntington Park, Calif.	6-58	29,495	29,450
Inglewood, Calif.	11-57	61,001	46,185
Ithaca, N. Y.	4-58	29,064	29,257
Jamestown, N. Y.	4-57	42,565	43,354
Johnson City, Tenn.	10-57	28,303	27,864
Kankakee, Ill.	8-56	27,908	25,856
Kingston, N. Y.	4-57	30,470	28,817
Kokomo, Ind.	8-56	44,101	38,672
Lackawanna, N. Y.	4-58	29,141	27,658
Lafayette, Ind.	6-56	39,870	35,568
Lockport, N. Y.	4-58	26,070	25,133
Lynchburg, Va.	2-58	53,161	47,727
Lynwood, Calif.	11-53	28,124	25,823
Marion, Ind.	10-57	35,344	30,081
Miami Beach, Fla.	10-55	50,981	46,282
Michigan City, Ind.	1-57	31,663	28,395
Mishawaka, Ind.	9-57	34,089	32,913
Mount Lebanon tp, Pa.	11-57	34,305	26,604
New Albany, Ind.	12-56	38,098	29,346
N. Little Rock, Ark.	6-58	57,405	44,097
Palo Alto, Calif.	3-58	48,003	25,475
Panama City, Fla.	1-57	32,097	25,814
Pensacola, Fla.	10-56	50,954	43,479
Pine Bluff, Ark.	8-56	39,795	37,162
Pocatello, Ida.	5-57	27,140	26,131
Pomona, Calif.	5-58	62,138	35,405
Quincy, Ill.	3-56	42,408	41,450
Redondo Beach, Calif.	8-56	41,723	25,226
Redwood City, Calif.	7-55	38,960	25,544
Riverside, Calif.	5-57	75,673	46,764
Rock Island, Ill.	9-56	49,461	48,710
Rome, N. Y.	4-57	47,920	41,682
Salem, Oregon	11-54	44,947	43,140
San Leandro, Calif.	2-54	32,729	27,542
San Mateo, Calif.	10-57	65,999	41,782
Santa Ana, Calif.	10-56	69,345	45,533
Santa Barbara, Calif.	10-57	55,675	44,913
Spartanburg, S. C.	5-57	41,589	36,795
Tallahassee, Fla.	1-55	38,100	27,237
Tucson, Ariz.	4-53	48,714	45,454
Vallejo, Calif.	10-52	34,913	26,038
Valley Stream, N. Y.	4-57	36,542	26,854
Waukegan, Ill.	6-55	46,698	38,946
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	4-55	51,015	43,162
White Plains, N. Y.	4-57	49,570	43,466
10,000 to 25,000			
Anaheim, Calif.	2-58	78,397	14,556
Antioch, Calif.	2-57	15,507	11,051
Arcadia, Calif.	1-57	37,271	23,066
Azusa, Calif.	12-56	18,579	11,046
Bell, Calif.	7-57	18,415	15,430
Bensalem tp, Pa.	12-57	21,858	11,365
Bethel, Penn.	10-57	21,092	11,324
Blytheville, Ark.	2-56	17,804	16,234
Brawley, Calif.	5-54	13,098	11,922
Bristol, Tenn.	4-58	17,785	16,771
Brookfield, Ill.	8-56	19,588	15,472

TABLE III—SPECIAL CENSUS POPULATIONS FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

10,000 to 25,000—continued

City	Special Census Date Taken	Special Census Population	1950 Population
Burlingame, Calif.	5-57	21,985	19,886
Calumet City, Ill.	4-54	19,066	15,799
Camden, Ark.	2-55	16,622	11,372
Casper, Wyo.	7-57	35,459	23,673
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	9-57	34,818	22,854
Chicago Heights, Ill.	6-57	28,942	24,551
Chula Vista, Calif.	3-58	35,557	15,927
Clarksville, Tenn.	5-58	21,425	16,246
Collinsville, Ill.	4-54	12,902	11,862
Colton, Calif.	4-58	18,878	14,465
Connersville, Ind.	6-58	17,742	15,550
Coral Gables, Fla.	10-55	29,210	19,837
Corona, Calif.	2-57	12,707	10,223
Coronado, Calif.	4-57	18,764	12,700
Crawfordsville, Ind.	5-57	13,904	12,851
Culver City, Calif.	1-56	31,367	19,720
Daly City, Calif.	5-56	30,506	15,191
De Kalb, Ill.	2-55	14,965	11,708
Decatur, Ala.	4-56	22,551	19,974
Des Plaines, Ill.	10-58	30,712	14,994
Dixon, Ill.	3-57	18,851	11,523
Dothan, Ala.	5-56	28,820	21,584
Downers Grove, Ill.	10-57	19,681	11,886
El Centro, Calif.	1-57	14,791	12,590
El Cerrito, Calif.	1-57	23,633	18,011
Elmhurst, Ill.	5-57	34,654	21,273
Elmwood Park, Ill.	9-54	21,554	18,801
Elwood, Ind.	2-58	11,961	11,362
Eureka, Calif.	5-56	27,951	23,058
Evergreen Park, Ill.	4-58	22,375	10,531
Fairfield, Ala.	10-54	14,186	13,177
Fayetteville, Ark.	5-57	18,069	17,071
Floral Park, N. Y.	4-57	17,518	14,582
Florence, Ala.	5-55	27,465	23,879
Freeport, Ill.	9-57	25,601	22,467
Freeport, N. Y.	4-57	31,183	24,680
Fullerton, Calif.	9-58	50,635	13,958
Garden City, N. Y.	4-57	22,797	14,486
Gardena, Calif.	9-57	30,576	14,405
Gastonia, N. C.	5-55	34,389	23,069
Glen Cove, N. Y.	4-57	21,025	15,130
Harvey, Ill.	9-55	23,714	20,683
Hawthorne, Calif.	11-57	31,504	16,316
Hayward, Calif.	2-57	54,789	14,272
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	11-55	15,274	11,826
Hialeah, Fla.	10-55	43,135	19,676
Highland Park, Ill.	10-54	20,480	16,808
Hobart, Ind.	6-56	15,423	10,244
Hollywood, Fla.	4-55	22,798	14,351
Homewood, Ala.	2-56	17,982	12,866
Huntsville, Ala.	2-56	31,475	16,437
Jeffersonville, Ind.	11-54	18,191	14,685
Jonesboro, Ark.	5-56	17,014	16,310
Kenmore, N. Y.	4-57	21,180	20,066
Kingsport, Tenn.	2-58	24,540	19,571
La Grange, Ill.	12-56	14,611	12,002
La Mesa, Calif.	2-57	23,521	10,946
La Porte, Ind.	2-51	20,414	17,882
Lake Worth, Fla.	4-55	15,315	11,777
Las Vegas, Nev.	4-55	44,795	24,624
Lincoln, Ill.	10-56	16,370	14,362
Lodi, Calif.	3-58	20,100	13,798
Long Beach, N. Y.	3-56	22,757	15,586
Lynbrook, N. Y.	4-57	19,199	17,314
Madera, Calif.	11-57	13,872	10,497
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	4-57	16,718	15,016
Manhattan Beach, Calif.	8-57	32,535	17,330
Marion, Ill.	9-57	10,576	10,459
Massena, N. Y.	4-57	15,981	13,137
Mattoon, Ill.	1-55	17,979	17,547
Maywood, Calif.	4-53	13,483	13,292
Medford, Ore.	9-54	19,050	17,305
Melrose Park, Ill.	3-57	18,797	13,366
Menlo Park, Calif.	10-57	25,669	13,587
Merced, Calif.	8-57	20,394	15,278
Middletown, N. Y.	4-57	23,409	22,586
Millcreek tp, Pa.	11-57	26,407	17,037
Mineola, N. Y.	4-57	19,535	14,804
Monrovia, Calif.	6-57	25,286	20,186
Montebello, Calif.	9-57	30,019	21,735
Monterey, Calif.	11-56	21,840	16,205
Monterey Park, Calif.	3-58	33,045	20,395
Napa, Calif.	5-54	15,290	13,579
National City, Calif.	10-57	31,785	21,199
New Castle, Ind.	3-58	20,867	18,271
Newport Beach, Calif.	5-57	21,201	12,120
Newton, Iowa	10-54	13,572	11,723
North Miami, Fla.	10-55	23,463	10,734
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	4-57	31,276	24,731
Oceanside, Calif.	7-56	20,489	12,881
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	4-57	16,838	16,166
Oneonta, N. Y.	4-58	13,015	13,564
Ontario, Calif.	2-57	41,656	22,872
Orange, Calif.	9-57	21,334	10,027
Ossining, N. Y.	4-57	17,631	16,098
Oxnard, Calif.	4-58	34,326	21,567
Park Ridge, Ill.	2-57	27,590	16,602
Peekskill, N. Y.	4-57	18,287	17,731
Pekin, Ill.	3-56	25,166	21,858
Peru, Ind.	1-57	14,720	13,308
Phenix City, Ala.	3-58	26,961	23,305
Piedmont, Calif.	2-57	10,639	10,132
Pittsburg, Calif.	5-56	16,574	12,763
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	4-57	18,416	17,738
Port Chester, N. Y.	4-57	24,609	23,970
Pottstown, Pa.	11-57	25,360	22,689
Pritchard, Ala.	6-57	27,589	19,014
Radnor tp, Pa.	10-57	20,683	14,709
Redding, Calif.	5-58	12,216	10,256
Redlands, Calif.	1-58	25,719	18,429
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	4-57	25,178	22,362
Rye, N. Y.	4-57	13,511	11,721
St. Louis Park, Minn.	4-54	35,292	22,644
Salinas, Calif.	5-55	21,133	13,917
San Bruno, Calif.	4-56	20,037	12,478
San Buenaventura, Calif.	2-57	25,880	16,634
San Carlos, Calif.	12-56	19,505	14,371
San Fernando, Calif.	10-56	15,668	12,992
San Gabriel, Calif.	9-54	21,755	20,343
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	11-55	17,229	14,180
San Marino, Calif.	4-54	12,924	11,230
San Pablo, Calif.	2-57	18,270	14,476
San Rafael, Calif.	1-56	16,526	13,848
Santa Clara, Calif.	1-58	43,281	11,702
Santa Cruz, Calif.	6-55	22,794	21,970

Table III—Special Census Populations for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	Special Census		1950 Population
	Date Taken	Population	
10,000 to 25,000—continued			
Santa Maria, Calif.	10-57	14,216	10,440
Santa Paula, Calif.	11-56	12,186	11,049
Scarsdale, N. Y.	4-57	17,209	13,156
Selma, Ala.	8-56	27,575	22,840
Sheffield, Ala.	9-55	13,324	10,767
Shelbyville, Ind.	11-55	12,769	11,734
Skokie, Ill.	6-58	52,147	14,832
South Pasadena, Calif.	9-57	18,881	16,935
S. San Francisco, Calif.	3-56	35,690	19,351
Springfield, Ore.	12-54	12,436	10,807
State College, Pa.	10-57	21,651	17,227
Sterling, Ill.	6-57	15,064	12,817
Susquehanna tp, Pa.	11-57	15,946	11,081
Talladega, Ala.	3-56	17,670	13,134
Texarkana, Ark.	1-56	19,733	15,875
Tonawanda, N. Y.	4-57	19,555	14,617
Torrance, Calif.	11-57	93,372	22,241
Tulare, Calif.	5-55	13,253	12,445
Valparaiso, Ind.	12-55	13,443	12,028
Visalia, Calif.	11-56	14,521	11,749
Wabash, Ind.	6-57	11,672	10,621
West Lafayette, Ind.	12-56	13,130	11,873
Wheaton, Ill.	10-53	16,001	11,638
Whittier, Calif.	4-56	32,217	23,820
Wilmette, Ill.	3-58	24,830	18,162
Winnetka, Ill.	10-55	13,058	12,105
5,000 to 10,000			
Aiken, S. C.	4-54	11,152	7,083
Alexander City, Ala.	6-55	12,473	6,430
Alexandria, Ind.	5-57	5,768	5,147
Amityville, N. Y.	4-57	7,900	6,164
Andalusia, Ala.	10-57	10,032	6,886
Arkadelphia, Ark.	12-56	7,638	6,819
Arlington Heights, Ill.	2-58	23,128	8,768
Athens, Ala.	1-56	7,800	6,309
Atmore, Ala.	4-54	6,631	5,720
Babylon, N. Y.	4-57	9,770	6,015
Banning, Calif.	10-55	8,358	7,034
Barstow, Calif.	2-57	10,017	6,135
Batavia, Ill.	5-56	6,647	5,838
Bath, N. Y.	4-57	5,979	5,416
Beaufort, S. C.	1-58	6,993	5,081
Beech Grove, Ind.	2-57	9,137	5,685
Belle Glade, Fla.	4-55	8,616	7,219
Bellwood, Ill.	8-57	17,933	8,746
Belmont, Calif.	4-56	11,800	5,567
Benton, Ark.	5-57	10,148	6,277
Bradley, Ill.	10-56	7,380	5,699
Brewton, Ala.	9-54	5,301	5,146
Broadview, Ill.	9-54	6,928	5,196
Bronxville, N. Y.	4-57	6,645	6,778
Calexico, Calif.	3-54	7,450	6,433
Camden, S. C.	9-57	7,160	6,986
Canandaigua, N. Y.	4-57	9,046	8,332
Carmi, Ill.	6-56	6,425	5,574
Castle Shannon, Pa.	4-58	10,954	5,459
Catskill, N. Y.	4-58	5,681	5,392
Cedarhurst, N. Y.	4-57	6,810	6,051
Chino, Calif.	1-58	9,146	5,784
Claremont, Calif.	4-58	10,651	6,327
Clarksville, Ind.	3-57	7,300	5,905
Clinton, Ind.	11-51	7,223	6,462
Coalinga, Calif.	1-55	6,021	5,539
Concord, Calif.	11-58	30,582	6,953
Crestview, Fla.	9-56	7,495	5,003
Crown Point, Ind.	10-55	7,329	5,839
Crystal, Minn.	5-54	13,724	5,713
Cullman, Ala.	5-56	8,437	7,523
Delano, Calif.	5-57	11,092	8,717
Delray Beach, Fla.	4-55	8,337	6,312
Demopolis, Ala.	3-58	7,159	5,004
Depew, N. Y.	4-57	10,939	7,217
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	4-57	8,372	6,268
Dolton, Ill.	7-57	13,102	5,558
Durango, Colo.	1-57	9,494	7,459
East Aurora, N. Y.	4-57	12,340	9,271
East Gary, Ind.	11-55	8,078	5,635
East Pennsboro tp, Pa.	11-57	7,620	5,582
East Rochester, N. Y.	4-57	7,945	7,022
East Rockaway, N. Y.	4-57	9,836	7,970
El Cajon, Calif.	10-57	27,776	5,600
El Monte, Calif.	10-57	11,507	8,101
El Segundo, Calif.	11-57	13,778	8,011
Elmira Heights, N. Y.	4-57	5,244	5,009
Enterprise, Ala.	12-57	11,137	7,288
Escondido, Calif.	11-58	12,503	6,544
Eufala, Ala.	8-55	8,001	6,906
Fairfield, Ill.	6-55	5,997	5,576
Fairport, N. Y.	4-57	5,294	5,267
Falls Church, Va.	3-54	8,797	7,535
Forrest City, Ark.	6-58	8,985	7,607
Franklin Park, Ill.	10-57	16,176	8,899
Fredonia, N. Y.	4-58	8,257	7,095
Geneva, Ill.	8-56	6,418	5,139
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	1-57	14,372	9,524
Glencoe, Ill.	11-57	9,805	6,890
Glendora, Calif.	5-56	11,697	3,988
Glenview, Ill.	7-56	13,470	6,142
Great Neck, N. Y.	4-57	10,207	7,759
Greencastle, Ind.	2-57	8,311	6,888
Greenfield, Ind.	8-56	8,085	6,159
Guntersville, Ala.	3-56	6,131	5,253
Hamburg, N. Y.	4-57	8,390	6,938
Harrison, Ark.	11-55	5,617	5,542
Hartford City, Ind.	11-57	7,911	7,253
Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y.	4-57	8,487	7,565
Haverstraw, N. Y.	4-57	5,593	5,818
Highland, Ind.	8-57	12,305	5,878
Hinsdale, Ill.	7-55	11,324	8,676
Homewood, Ill.	2-58	13,026	5,887
Hoopeston, Ill.	12-58	6,501	5,992
Huntington Beach, Calif.	8-57	9,986	5,237
Indio, Calif.	10-55	7,830	5,300
Jasper, Ind.	5-58	6,713	5,215
Jennings, La.	12-53	10,673	9,663
Jerseyville, Ill.	2-56	6,915	5,792
Kendallville, Ind.	1-58	6,561	6,119
LaGrange Park, Ill.	10-58	13,391	6,176
Laguna Beach, Calif.	9-55	7,861	6,661
Lake Forest, Ill.	10-55	8,963	7,819
Lancaster, N. Y.	4-57	10,948	8,665
Lansing, Ill.	8-56	15,675	8,682
Larchmont, N. Y.	4-57	6,707	6,330
Lawrenceburg, Tenn.	2-58	6,456	5,442

TABLE III—SPECIAL CENSUS POPULATIONS FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Special Census Date Taken	Special Census Population	1950 Population
5,000 to 10,000—continued			
Lebanon, Ind.	1-57	9,023	7,631
Libertyville, Ill.	6-54	6,561	5,425
Lindenhurst, N. Y.	4-57	17,665	8,644
Lindsay, Calif.	10-55	5,492	5,060
Lombard, Ill.	1-57	18,468	9,817
Lompoc, Calif.	10-57	6,655	5,520
Loves Park, Ill.	9-55	8,068	5,366
Lumberton, N. C.	7-55	14,448	9,186
Lyons, Ill.	8-57	9,061	6,120
Madison, Ind.	7-54	10,405	7,506
Magnolia, Ark.	2-58	10,426	6,918
Malvern, Ark.	4-55	9,243	8,072
Malverne, N. Y.	4-57	9,686	8,086
Mandan, N. D.	7-55	9,374	7,298
Martinez, Calif.	7-57	8,769	8,268
Metropolis, Ill.	7-54	7,784	6,093
Miami Shores, Fla.	10-55	7,839	5,086
Miami Springs, Fla.	10-55	10,138	5,108
Mill Valley, Calif.	9-57	9,436	7,331
Millbrae, Calif.	8-54	11,207	8,972
Monroeville, Pa.	6-58	17,160	7,841
Morris, Ill.	11-57	7,711	6,926
Mount Kisco, N. Y.	4-57	6,511	5,907
Mount Prospect, Ill.	5-56	11,894	4,009
Mountain Brook, Ala.	9-55	10,937	8,359
Mountain View, Calif.	5-57	26,023	6,563
Muhlenberg tp, Pa.	12-57	10,291	7,001
Negaunee, Mich.	6-54	6,517	6,472
New Hyde Park, N. Y.	4-57	10,399	7,349
Newport, Ark.	2-57	6,819	6,254
Noblesville, Ind.	6-57	7,800	6,567
Normal, Ill.	1-56	11,528	9,772
North Bend, Ore.	4-55	7,200	6,099
North Chicago, Ill.	4-55	16,881	8,628
North Pelham, N. Y.	4-57	5,304	5,046
North Sacramento, Calif.	3-57	9,235	6,029
North Tarrytown, N. Y.	4-57	8,565	8,740
Nyack, N. Y.	4-57	5,903	5,889
Oak Lawn, Ill.	4-58	21,943	8,751
O'Hara tp, Pa.	9-57	8,090	5,768
Opalocka, Fla.	10-55	9,392	5,271
Opp, Ala.	10-56	5,089	5,240
Pacific Grove, Calif.	8-55	10,741	9,623
Palm Springs, Calif.	2-58	12,443	7,660
Paris, Ill.	12-56	9,778	9,460
Park Forest, Ill.	5-57	27,967	8,138
Patchogue, N. Y.	4-57	8,288	7,361
Pelham Manor, N. Y.	4-57	6,041	5,306
Peoria Heights, Ill.	10-56	6,578	5,425
Plymouth, Ind.	3-55	7,334	6,704
Pompano Beach, Fla.	4-55	9,416	5,682
Port Jervis, N. Y.	4-57	9,441	9,372
Porterville, Calif.	11-54	7,802	6,904
Potsdam, N. Y.	4-57	7,694	7,491
Rantoul, Ill.	3-54	21,789	6,387
Riverdale, Ill.	9-56	10,017	5,840
Riverside, Ill.	7-57	9,836	9,153
Robinson, Ill.	5-58	7,020	6,407
Rochelle, Ill.	10-55	5,988	5,449
Rock Falls, Ill.	11-56	10,208	7,983
Roseville, Calif.	3-55	10,257	8,723
St. Charles, Ill.	9-55	7,716	6,709
San Anselmo, Calif.	2-55	10,446	9,188
Sanger, Calif.	7-57	15,359	6,400
Scotia, N. Y.	4-58	7,800	7,812
Searcy, Ark.	4-58	7,371	6,024
Selma, Calif.	8-57	6,806	5,964
Seneca Falls, N. Y.	4-57	7,258	6,634
Seymour, Ind.	9-55	11,683	9,629
Sierra Madre, Calif.	5-56	8,752	7,273
Solvay, N. Y.	4-57	8,594	7,868
Speedway, Ind.	4-57	8,449	5,498
Springdale, Ark.	6-56	7,328	5,835
Stuttgart, Ark.	11-56	9,151	7,276
Sunnyvale, Calif.	4-58	41,867	9,829
Swatara tp, Pa.	10-57	13,400	9,350
Sycamore, Ill.	10-57	6,699	5,912
Tarrant City, Ala.	1-58	7,920	7,571
Tarrytown, N. Y.	4-57	10,447	8,851
Tell City, Ind.	2-57	6,516	5,735
The Dalles, Ore.	3-54	9,864	7,676
Tipton, Ind.	11-57	5,880	5,633
Tracy, Calif.	9-56	10,602	8,410
Tuckahoe, N. Y.	4-57	6,058	5,991
Tullahoma, Tenn.	2-58	11,618	7,562
Turlock, Calif.	5-54	6,745	6,235
Tuscumbia, Ala.	6-55	8,193	6,734
Ukiah, Calif.	4-57	10,350	6,120
Upland, Calif.	11-56	12,650	9,203
Upper Moreland tp, Pa.	2-57	16,729	8,936
Villa Park, Ill.	8-57	15,600	8,821
Warminster tp, Pa.	10-57	12,295	7,127
Warner Robins, Ga.	5-57	17,653	7,986
Warsaw, Ind.	5-57	6,965	6,625
Wasco, Calif.	5-55	6,291	5,592
West Memphis, Ark.	11-55	15,776	9,112
Westbury, N. Y.	4-57	14,016	7,112
Westchester, Ill.	5-56	12,710	4,308
Western Springs, Ill.	6-56	9,097	6,364
White Oak, Pa.	11-58	8,782	6,159
Whitehall, Pa.	10-57	15,480	7,342
Williston, N. D.	12-56	10,886	7,378
Williston Park, N. Y.	4-57	8,011	7,505
Woodland, Calif.	10-54	11,555	9,380
Woodstock, Ill.	12-55	8,234	7,192
Yuba City, Calif.	5-55	10,294	7,861
Zion, Ill.	6-57	10,790	8,950

Metropolitan and Urbanized Areas

METROPOLITAN districts as defined and reported in the censuses of 1940, 1930, and 1920 were not reported in the census of 1950. Instead metropolitan population data were reported by two new areas: the standard metropolitan area and the urbanized area. The first in most instances is larger and the second smaller than the old metropolitan district. The principal advantage of the standard metropolitan area is that, except for New England where towns are the basic reporting units, data are reported by counties. This permits the compilation and presentation of a wider variety of statistical data on a uniform areal basis than has heretofore been possible.

A standard metropolitan area was established in 1950 in connection with each city of 50,000 inhabitants or more by the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Areas, which operates under the sponsorship of the United States Bureau of the Budget. Each area contained one, and some contained more than one, city of 50,000 or more. When two cities of 50,000 or more were within 20 miles of one another, they were ordinarily included in the same standard metropolitan area. The largest city in a standard metropolitan area was the principal central city. Any other city of 25,000 or more was also included as a central city if it had a population amounting to one-third or more of the population of the principal city. However, no more than three cities were defined as central cities of any standard metropolitan area. The name of each central city was included in the name of the area, with the exception that in the case of the New York-Northeastern New Jersey standard metropolitan area, Jersey City, Newark, and New York City were not part of the name. Standard metropolitan areas could lie in more than one state.

In addition to the county or counties containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties were included if they were (1) essentially metropolitan in character, and (2) socially and economically integrated with the central city.

The criteria of metropolitan character related primarily to the character of the county as a place of work or as a home for concentrations of nonagricultural workers. The criteria of integration related primarily to the extent of economic and social communication between outlying counties and the county containing the central city.

In New England, where the city and the town rather than the county were used to define standard metropolitan areas, the first criterion set forth above could not be applied. In its place, a population density criterion of 150 persons or more per square mile, or 100 or more per square mile where strong integration was evident, was used.

An urbanized area represents at least one city of 50,000 or more in

1940 or later according to a special census taken prior to 1950 and the surrounding closely settled incorporated places and unincorporated territory. Certain types of areas were included in a city's urban fringe if they were contiguous to the central city or if they were contiguous to an area already included in the urbanized area. These types of areas were: (1) incorporated places over 2,500 population; (2) incorporated places under 2,500 and unincorporated places that have high population densities; and (3) territory functionally related to a central city.

The population data for the 168 standard metropolitan areas as defined for 1950 show a continuation of the trends of previous decades. Metropolitan counties (towns in New England) accounted for more than four-fifths of the nation's increase in population between 1950 and 1956. Over half the population of the United States in 1956 lived in metropolitan counties and towns. The rate of increase between 1940 and 1950 in standard metropolitan areas was 22.0 per cent (see Table 1). The increase in population of the remainder of the country was only 6.1 per cent. The long-noted tendency of central cities to increase, if at all, at a lower rate than suburban areas is again apparent.

TABLE 1

POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS: 1940-1956

Area	Population			Population Increase	
	March 1956[1]	April 1950	April 1940	April 1950 to March 1956	April 1940 to March 1950
United States	164,308,000	150,697,361	131,669,275	13,610,639	19,028,086
Standard metropolitan areas. .	96,235,000	84,500,680	69,276,481[2]	11,734,320	15,224,199
Central cities	51,428,000	49,412,792	43,391,718	2,015,208	6,021,074
Outside central cities	44,807,000	35,087,888	25,884,763[2]	9,719,112	9,203,125
Other territory	68,073,000	66,196,681	62,392,794[2]	1,876,319	3,803,887

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Population, 1950, Volume I, "Number of Inhabitants;" Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 71, "Civilian Population of the United States, by Type of Residence: April 1950 and March 1956."

[1] Civilian population.

[2] Corrected figure.

Between 1940 and 1950, the population of central cities increased by 13.9 per cent and that of outlying parts by 35.6 per cent. However, in 30 areas, 21 of which are in the South and Southwest, the central city increased at a more rapid rate than the suburbs. In some areas in Texas and elsewhere in the South, the population of the central cities increased as a result of extensive annexations. This is also reflected in the high proportion of the population of urbanized areas in Texas living in the central cities. In two Pennsylvania areas the central city decreased less rapidly in population than the suburbs.

The proportion of the population residing in the central city or cities in urbanized areas in 1950 varied greatly between areas, ranging from a low of 28.3 per cent for the Wilkes-Barre area to a high of virtually 100 per cent for the Amarillo, Beaumont, and Lincoln areas. There were 79 urbanized areas with 80 per cent or more of their population in the central city or cities.

TABLE 2

POPULATION OF SELECTED STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS: 1950 AND 1956

(Each estimate has been independently rounded to the nearest 1,000 from figures computed to the last digit; hence the sums of parts may differ slightly from the totals shown. Percentages are based on unrounded numbers.)

Standard Metropolitan Area	Population		Increase 1950 to 1956	
	July 1, 1956	April 1, 1950	Number	Per Cent
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif. . . .	2,510,000	2,240,767	269,000	12.0
San Jose, Calif.	469,000	290,547	179,000	61.5
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa. .	476,000	437,824	38,000	8.8
Pennsylvania portion.	418,000	383,450	35,000	9.1
New Jersey portion.	58,000	54,374	4,000	6.5
Atlantic City, New Jersey	146,000	132,399	13,000	10.0
New York-Northeastern N. J.	14,049,000	12,911,994	1,137,000	8.8
New York portion	10,282,000[1]	9,555,943	726,000	7.6
New Jersey portion.	3,766,000	3,356,051	410,000	12.2
Philadelphia, Pa.	4,157,000	3,671,048	486,000	13.2
Pennsylvania portion.	3,512,000	3,142,668	369,000	11.8
New Jersey portion.	645,000	528,380	117,000	22.1
Reading, Pa.	276,000	255,740	20,000	7.8
Trenton, New Jersey.	253,000	229,781	23,000	10.0
Wilmington, Delaware	346,000	268,387	77,000	28.9
Delaware portion	291,000	218,879	72,000	32.9
New Jersey portion.	55,000	49,508	5,000	10.8
Fairfield County, Conn.[2]	590,000	504,342	85,000	16.9
New Orleans, Louisiana.	779,000	685,405	94,000	13.7
Providence, Rhode Island.	771,000	737,203	34,000	4.6
Rhode Island portion	696,000	668,918	27,000	4.0
Massachusetts portion.	75,000	68,285	7,000	9.9
Houston, Texas	1,077,000[3]	806,701	270,000	33.5
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	975,000[3]	871,047	104,000	11.9
St. Louis, Missouri.	1,892,000[3]	1,681,281	211,000	12.5
Missouri portion	1,446,000	1,292,979	154,000	11.9
Illinois portion.	445,000	388,302	57,000	14.7
Washington, D. C.	1,884,000[3]	1,464,089	420,000	28.7
District of Columbia	859,000[4]	802,178	56,000	7.0
Maryland portion	592,000	358,583	233,000	65.0
Virginia portion	434,000	303,328	131,000	43.1

Source: April 1, 1950 figures from Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *U. S. Census of Population: 1950*, Vol. I, Number of Inhabitants; estimated population for 1956 from Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 137, 155, 156, 181, and 190.

[1] An estimate of the population of the New York portion of the New York-Northeastern Standard Metropolitan Area, for April 1, 1957, based on a special census of most of the area, is 10,370,000.

[2] A metropolitan state economic area which includes the Stamford-Norwalk Standard Metropolitan Area and most of the Bridgeport Standard Metropolitan Area. Estimates for these standard metropolitan areas are not available.

[3] Estimate as of January 1, 1956.

[4] A revised estimate for July 1, 1956, places the population of the District of Columbia at 808,000.

In the standard metropolitan areas, 58.5 per cent, and in the urbanized areas, 69.9 per cent, of the 1950 population was living in the central city or cities.

Population growth during the last 16 years was very largely growth within the standard metropolitan areas. On the whole, the portion of the standard metropolitan areas outside the central cities grew at a much more rapid rate than the central cities or the remainder of the country. Although the outlying parts of these standard metropolitan areas accounted for only one-fifth of the total United States population in 1940 and less than one-fourth in 1950, the increase in these areas represents nearly one-half of the total increase between 1940 and 1950, and 71 per cent of the increase between 1950 and 1956.

At the request of various Federal agencies, the Bureau of the Census prepared estimates of the current population of selected standard metropolitan areas in 1956 (see Table 2). Estimates of the population of the two areas in the San Francisco Bay Area and of the eight areas in the Delaware River Service Area were prepared at the request of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, San Francisco and Philadelphia Districts. Estimates of an additional six areas were prepared at the request of the Federal Civil Defense Administration. Most of these standard metropolitan areas have had percentage increases somewhere in the range of the national increase of 13.0 per cent, from 1950 to 1956. However, San Jose, Houston, Wilmington, and Washington have increases ranging from 29 to 62 per cent; Providence, however, increased only 5 per cent.

The 168 standard metropolitan areas in the United States in 1950 contain 15,411 units of local government as reported by the 1957 Census of Governments. Table 3 shows the breakdown by population groups for counties, townships, municipalities, special districts, and school districts. These data also are shown in Table IV for each of the 168 metropolitan areas in total and for number of cities.

In 1950, there were 168 standard metropolitan areas in continental United States and 157 urbanized areas (see Table IV). Since the boundaries of urbanized areas had to be determined in advance of the census enumeration of 1950, these areas were established only for those cities with 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1940, or in a subsequent special census. On the other hand, all cities with 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1950 were included in the standard metropolitan areas. Thus, two cities that fell below 50,000 in 1950 have urbanized areas but not standard metropolitan areas, and for 18 cities which exceeded 50,000 for the first time in 1950 standard metropolitan areas were delineated but not urbanized areas. Since standard metropolitan areas are generally defined in terms of entire

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS: 1957

Population Group	Number of Metropolitan areas	1950 Population (in thousands)	NUMBER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS					
			Total	Counties	Townships	Municipalities	Special Districts	School Districts
Total Areas.	168	84,852	15,411	261	2,317	3,360	3,121	6,352
Over 1,000,000.	14	44,440	5,428	60	772	1,401	1,071	2,124
500,000 to 1,000,000 . . .	19	12,507	2,287	39	209	510	697	832
250,000 to 500,000	44	14,765	3,808	67	659	770	714	1,598
100,000 to 250,000	74	11,710	3,199	77	566	600	532	1,424
50,000 to 100,000	17	1,430	689	18	111	79	107	374

counties, they tend to be considerably larger in area and somewhat larger in population than the urbanized areas. With but few exceptions all portions of urbanized areas lie within standard metropolitan areas.

Table IV shows all of the 168 standard metropolitan areas and 154 urbanized areas. Three urbanized areas, shown separately by the Bureau of the Census, have been combined in Table IV with other areas for reasons given in footnotes at the end of the table.

Post-census Changes. This summary and Table IV do not include new and revised standard metropolitan areas established subsequent to the 1950 Census of Population. These changes result from changes in the criteria for defining standard metropolitan areas, additional cities attaining the requisite population, and growth and changes in the status of contiguous counties.

In March, 1958, the Bureau of the Budget released revised criteria for defining standard metropolitan areas. One of the principal changes in the criteria is that provision is now made for the establishment of a standard metropolitan area in connection with two cities, "having contiguous boundaries and constituting for general economic and social purposes, a single community with a combined population of at least 50,000, the smaller of which must have a population of at least 15,000." Three standard metropolitan areas have been defined in accordance with this revision: Champaign-Urbana, Illinois; Lewiston-Auburn, Maine; and Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Michigan.

Standard metropolitan areas are delineated in postcensal years whenever it is determined that a city has reached the 50,000 level. Since 1950, seven areas were defined in connection with cities which were determined to have reached 50,000 or more on the basis of special censuses conducted by the Bureau of the Census. These areas are as follows: Tucson, Arizona; Fort Smith, Arkansas; Bakersfield and Santa Barbara, California; Pensacola and West Palm Beach, Florida; and Anderson, Indiana. Two additional areas -- Dubuque, Iowa and Newport News-Hampton, Virginia[1] -- were delineated when special tabulations of the results of the 1950 Census indicated that the area now included in the cities of Dubuque and Hampton had populations in excess of 50,000.

Definitions are also revised when information on integration or growth indicates that additional counties qualify for inclusion. Since 1950, the definitions of 13 areas have been changed. These changes are as follows:

Area	Addition
Atlanta, Georgia	Clayton and Gwinnett Counties, Georgia
Beaumont-Port Arthur, Texas	Orange County, Texas
Columbia, South Carolina	Lexington County, South Carolina
Denver, Colorado	Boulder County, Colorado
Evansville, Indiana	Henderson County, Kentucky

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[1] Name of area changed from Hampton-Newport News-Warwick with consolidation of Warwick city and Newport News city on July 1, 1958.

Area	Addition
Fort Worth, Texas	Johnson County, Texas
Lowell, Massachusetts	Tyngsborough town, Middlesex County, Massachusetts
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Waukesha County, Wisconsin
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota	Washington County, Minnesota
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	Cleveland County, Oklahoma
St. Louis, Missouri	Jefferson County, Missouri
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, California[2]	Riverside County, California
Shreveport, Louisiana	Bossier County, Louisiana

The rules regarding the designation of central cities were modified to include as a central city each city of 250,000 or more even though its population was not one-third of that of the principal city. The limitation of a maximum of three central cities to an area was unchanged. Because of this revision, the "Los Angeles" and "New York-Northeastern New Jersey" areas were changed to the "Los Angeles-Long Beach" and "New York City, New York-Newark-Jersey City, New Jersey" areas, respectively.

The 1950 and 1940 population of the new and revised standard metropolitan areas are shown in the following tabulation:

Standard Metropolitan Area	Population 1950	Population 1940	Per Cent Increase, 1940-1950
Anderson, Indiana	103,911	88,575	17.3
Atlanta, Georgia	726,989	558,842	30.1
Bakersfield, California	228,309	135,124	69.0
Beaumont-Port Arthur, Texas	235,650	162,711	44.8
Champaign-Urbana, Illinois	106,100	70,578	50.3
Columbia, South Carolina	186,844	140,837	32.7
Denver, Colorado	612,128	445,206	37.5
Dubuque, Iowa	71,337	63,768	11.9
Evansville, Indiana	191,137	157,803	21.1
Fort Smith, Arkansas	64,202	62,809	2.2
Fort Worth, Texas	392,643	255,905	53.4
Lewiston-Auburn, Maine	68,426	62,538	9.4
Lowell, Massachusetts	135,987	132,633	2.5
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	956,948	829,629	15.3
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota	1,151,053	967,367	19.0
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Michigan	121,545	94,501	28.6
Newport News-Hampton, Virginia	143,227	84,496	69.5

[2] Listed as San Bernardino Area in 1950.

Standard Metropolitan Area	Population 1950	Population 1940	Per Cent Increase, 1940-1950
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	366,795	271,887	34.9
Pensacola, Florida	131,260	90,752	44.6
St. Louis, Missouri	1,719,288	1,464,111	17.4
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, California	451,688	266,632	69.4
Santa Barbara, California	98,220	70,555	39.2
Shreveport, Louisiana	261,686	183,365	18.2
Tucson, Arizona	141,216	72,838	93.9
West Palm Beach, Florida	114,688	79,989	43.4

The definitions of the standard metropolitan areas delineated since 1950 are shown below:

Anderson, Indiana	Madison County, Indiana
Bakersfield, California	Kern County, California
Champaign-Urbana, Illinois	Champaign County, Illinois
Dubuque, Iowa	Dubuque County, Iowa
Fort Smith, Arkansas	Sebastian County, Arkansas
Newport News-Hampton, Virginia	Hampton and Newport News cities, Virginia
Lewiston-Auburn, Maine	Auburn and Lewiston cities; Lisbon town in Androscoggin County, Maine
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Michigan	Muskegon County, Michigan
Pensacola, Florida	Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties, Florida
Santa Barbara, California	Santa Barbara County, California
Tucson, Arizona	Pima County, Arizona
West Palm Beach, Florida	Palm Beach County, Florida

TABLE IV

STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS AND URBANIZED AREAS

All data except the last column are for standard metropolitan areas. Population data (first and last columns) from Bureau of the Census, "1950 Census of Population, Vol. I: Number of Inhabitants." Four columns on economic classification are from a subsequent article in this Year Book on "Economic Classification of Cities and Metropolitan Areas." Number of local governments is from Bureau of the Census report, "Local Government in Metropolitan Areas." Employment data are from Bureau of the Census report, "Local Government Employment in Standard Metropolitan Areas" and are for all local governments in each standard metropolitan area.

Area and State	Population 1950 (in thousands)	Economic Classification				Local Govts. 1957		No. of Emps.—1957		Urbanized Area Pop. 1950 (in thousands)
		Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Total No.	No. of Cities	Total	Full-time	
Over 1,000,000										
Baltimore, Md.	1,337	36	Mm	106	55	10	3	35,153	30,943	1,162
Boston, Mass.	2,370	42	Mr	110	49	112	17	70,793	63,190	2,233
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,089	32	Mm	107	62	155	26	31,092	27,462	798
Chicago, Ill.	5,495	38	Mm	92	62	954	198	145,151	129,222	4,921
Cleveland, Ohio	1,466	37	Mm	108	61	134	75	45,200	37,449	1,384
Detroit, Mich.	3,016	31	Mm	90	61	250	72	93,983	81,281	2,659
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,368	43	Mm	109	51	319	68	172,852	145,712	3,997
Minneapolis - St. Paul, Minn.	1,117	43	Mr	103	47	222	77	27,866	24,112	985
New York - N.E. New Jersey[1]	12,912	44	Mm	100	52	1,074	292	429,210	380,542	12,296
Philadelphia, Pa.	3,671	36	Mm	97	58	705	140	83,334	72,393	2,923
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2,213	30	Mm	98	59	612	181	44,353	37,637	1,533
St. Louis, Mo.	1,681	37	Mm	102	55	400	153	46,657	35,081	1,400
San Francisco - Oakland, Calif.	2,241	42	Mr	93	38	414	53	75,338	63,647	2,022
Washington, D. C.	1,464	50	Rr(G)	88	15	67	46	44,140	39,748	1,287
500,000 to 1,000,000										
Albany - Schenectady - Troy, N. Y.	515	39	Mm	104	56	160	19	15,545	12,998	415[2]
Atlanta, Ga.	672	42	Mr	121	43	54	31	20,148	19,113	508
Birmingham, Ala.	559	30	Mm	100	52	39	27	11,052	10,005	445
Cincinnati, Ohio	904	38	Mm	111	58	133	65	26,021	21,908	813
Columbus, Ohio	503	41	Mm	116	52	67	26	12,592	10,851	438
Dallas, Tex.	615	46	Mr	107	40	63	28	17,600	16,912	539
Denver, Colo.	564	45	Rm	97	33	157	20	18,676	15,587	499
Houston, Tex.	807	39	Mr	91	40	94	24	25,295	21,589	701
Indianapolis, Ind.	552	39	Mm	119	56	51	24	15,515	13,556	502
Kansas City, Mo.	814	40	Mr	115	48	236	47	21,731	18,946	698
Louisville, Ky.	577	34	Mm	107	55	97	42	13,932	12,331	473
Milwaukee, Wis.	871	35	Mm	102	62	189	37	29,300	24,037	830
New Orleans, La.	685	40	Mr	119	38	33	5	18,173	16,923	660
Portland, Ore.	705	39	Mr	92	41	337	30	19,231	16,575	513
Providence, R I.	737	32	Mm	97	64	52	7	14,884	12,864	583
San Antonio, Tex.	501	38	Rm	93	23	33	8	14,027	12,631	450
San Diego, Calif.	557	38	Mr	105	44	117	10	20,379	17,955	433
Seattle, Wash.	733	43	Mr	111	45	166	24	24,992	20,736	622
Youngstown, Ohio	529	26	Mm	101	69	209	36	13,016	10,714	298
200,000 to 500,000										
Akron, Ohio	410	33	Mm	101	67	54	15	10,534	8,751	367
Allentown - Bethlehem - Easton, Pa.	438	30	Mm	102	68	167	35	8,682	6,756	226[3]
Bridgeport, Conn.	258	35	Mm	115	71	15	1	6,464	5,788	237
Canton, Ohio	283	29	Mm	103	67	60	19	6,468	5,292	174
Charleston, W. Va.	322	28	Mr	98	48	32	21	5,467	4,718	131

TABLE IV—STANDARD METROPOLITAN AND URBANIZED AREAS—Continued

Area and State	Population 1950 (in thousands)	Economic Classification				Local Govts.—1957		No. of Emps.—1957		Urbanized Area Pop.—1950 (in thousands)
		Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Total No.	No. of Cities	Total	Full-time	
200,000 to 500,000—continued										
Chattanooga, Tenn.	247	31	Mm	110	63	22	10	6,326	5,901	168
Davenport - Rock Island - Moline, Iowa - Ill.	234	31	Mm	90	58	100	31	5,658	4,574	195
Dayton, Ohio	457	34	Mm	112	66	88	26	12,995	10,463	347
Des Moines, Iowa	226	43	Mr	104	41	69	15	6,086	5,134	200
Duluth - Superior, Minn. - Wis.	253	30	Rm	90	34	159	33	10,512	7,813	143
Erie, Pa.	219	29	Mm	99	70	74	18	4,819	3,903	152
Flint, Mich.	271	23	Mm	107	73	67	11	10,252	7,655	198
Fort Worth, Tex.	361	38	Mr	89	50	62	28	9,770	9,072	316
Fresno, Calif.	277	30	Rm	110	30	191	15	10,450	8,852	131
Grand Rapids, Mich.	288	34	Mm	105	61	173	10	7,393	5,959	227
Harrisburg, Pa.	292	35	Mr	114	48	148	29	5,900	4,939	170
Hartford, Conn.	358	42	Mm	133	61	32	1	9,799	8,237	391
Huntington - Ashland, W. Va. - Ky.	246	30	Mm	104	55	55	16	5,036	4,235	156
Jacksonville, Fla.	304	38	S	92	24	11	5	9,671	8,648	243
Johnstown, Pa.	291	20	M	101	55	216	55	5,704	4,340	93
Knoxville, Tenn.	337	33	Mm	102	52	26	8	7,770	7,210	148
Lancaster, Pa.	235	26	Mm	109	66	110	20	3,945	3,147	76
Memphis, Tenn.	482	34	Mr	103	39	14	6	15,950	15,251	406
Miami, Fla.	495	43	Rm(X)	93	20	31	25	21,971	20,928	459
Mobile, Ala.	231	24	Mr	97	41	9	5	5,745	5,225	183
Nashville, Tenn.	322	38	Mr	98	44	11	4	7,760	7,270	259
New Haven, Conn.	265	38	Mm	118	59	20	1	5,975	5,126	245
Norfolk - Portsmouth, Va.	446	32	Rm	81	25	10	4	10,884	9,817	385
Oklahoma City, Okla.	325	42	Rm	93	26	51	19	8,118	7,745	275
Omaha, Neb.	366	39	Mr	107	38	203	24	10,254	8,784	310
Peoria, Ill.	251	30	Mm	95	59	207	29	6,808	4,420	155
Phoenix, Ariz.	332	37	Rm	96	26	96	14	13,593	12,263	216
Reading, Pa.	226	26	Mm	93	67	144	31	5,459	4,255	155
Richmond, Va.	328	41	Mr	104	44	5	1	8,673	8,090	258
Rochester, N. Y.	488	36	Mm	109	67	85	11	14,471	12,028	409
Sacramento, Calif.	277	40	Rm(G)	87	24	135	5	13,016	10,377	212
Salt Lake City, Utah	275	42	Rm	96	29	26	9	8,190	6,692	227
San Bernardino, Calif.	282	31	Rm	90	30	200	24	20,096	16,367	136
San Jose, Calif.	291	37	Mr	98	45	92	15	12,586	10,289	177
Scranton, Pa.	257	31	Mm(Mg)	111	60	80	19	4,611	3,814	236
South Bend, Ind.	205	29	Mm	96	67	42	9	4,686	3,931	168
Spokane, Wash.	222	39	Rm	93	34	125	11	6,064	4,796	176
Springfield - Holyoke, Mass.	407	34	Mm	101	63	28	5	10,793	9,163	357
Stockton, Calif.	201	27	Rm	100	36	138	5	7,881	6,302	113
Syracuse, N. Y.	342	38	Mm	119	57	106	16	10,130	8,126	265
Tacoma, Wash.	276	32	Mr	92	42	83	17	7,781	6,917	168
Tampa - St. Petersburg, Fla.	409	38	Rm	87	28	43	28	15,347	13,863	294[4]
Toledo, Ohio	396	34	Mm	94	57	41	9	9,855	8,643	364
Trenton, N. J.	230	35	Mm	101	59	26	5	5,783	5,044	189
Tulsa, Okla.	252	46	Mr	109	46	41	10	7,352	6,263	206
Utica - Rome, N. Y.	284	30	Mm	101	63	205	32	8,971	6,774	117[5]
Wheeling - Steubenville, W. Va. - Ohio	354	24	Mm	104	64	127	49	7,119	5,416	107[6]
Wichita, Kan.	222	40	Mm	141	61	106	14	8,609	6,645	194
Wilkes-Barre - Hazelton, Pa.	392	26	Mm(Mg)	100	56	149	37	6,687	4,690	272[7]
Wilmington, Del.	268	34	Mm	100	55	47	11	5,630	4,721	187
Worcester, Mass.	276	34	Mm	108	65	27	1	7,625	6,119	219
York, Pa.	203	26	Mm	111	70	138	37	3,690	2,947	79
100,000 to 200,000										
Albuquerque, N. M.	146	42	Rm	120	32	11	1	4,561	3,727	
Altoona, Pa.	140	24	Mr(T)	110	43	51	9	2,527	2,084	87

TABLE IV—STANDARD METROPOLITAN AND URBANIZED AREAS—Continued

Area and State	Population 1950 (in thousands)	Economic Classification				Local Govts.—1957		No. of Emps.—1957		Urbanized Area Pop.—1950 (in thousands)
		Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Total No.	No. of Cities	Total	Full-time	
100,000 to 200,000—continued										
Asheville, N. C.	124	31	Mr	101	49	8	4	1,035[8]	....	58
Atlantic City, N. J.	132	34	Rm(X)	101	21	36	17	4,361	3,639	105
Augusta, Ga.	162	27	Mm	116	63	25	11	5,314	4,629	88
Austin, Tex.	161	44	Rr	87	16	31	4	5,890	5,146	136
Baton Rouge, La.	158	35	M	103	52	5	3	4,288	3,993	139
Beaumont - Port Arthur, Tex.	195	31	Mm	97	55	33	8	5,760	4,854	176[9]
Binghamton, N. Y.	185	31	Mm	108	69	64	8	6,496	5,492	144
Brockton, Mass.	129	32	Mm	94	62	15	1	3,386	2,635	92
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	104	34	Mm	115	59	53	17	2,751	2,320	78
Charleston, S. C.	165	32	Rm	86	37	25	6	3,868	3,510	120
Charlotte, N. C.	197	40	Mr	98	40	8	6	2,402[8]	....	141
Columbia, S. C.	143	40	Rm	108	31	9	3	2,979	2,844	121
Columbus, Ga.	171	28	Mm	85	55	16	5	4,446	4,270	119
Corpus Christi, Tex.	166	33	Rm	88	24	35	7	6,140	5,501	123
Durham, N. C.	102	30	Mm	98	57	4	1	1,204[8]	....	73
El Paso, Tex.	195	36	Rm	98	28	15	2	5,445	5,195	137
Evansville, Ind.	160	32	Mm	114	64	29	3	4,485	3,916	138
Fall River, Mass.	137	26	Mm	95	69	8	1	2,876	2,587	118
Fort Wayne, Ind.	184	35	Mm	101	60	47	5	4,417	3,866	140
Galveston, Tex.	113	32	Mr	104	48	31	3	3,996	3,748	72
Greensboro - High Point, N. C.	191	32	Mm	108	62	10	5	1,948[8]	....	83[10]
Greenville, S. C.	168	27	Mm	92	63	19	5	4,807	4,480	
Hamilton - Middletown, Ohio	147	27	Mm	107	71	42	11	4,248	3,416	63[11]
Jackson, Mich.	108	31	Mm	173	60	71	7	3,668	2,628	
Jackson, Miss.	142	36	Rm	97	31	11	8	3,779	3,540	100
Kalamazoo, Mich.	127	33	Mm	106	65	58	8	3,990	2,622	83
Lansing, Mich.	173	36	Mm	120	61	89	8	5,626	4,120	134
Lawrence, Mass.	126	28	Mm	67	62	8	1	2,580	2,319	112
Lexington, Ky.	101	39	Rm	110	24	6	1	2,059	1,831	
Lincoln, Neb.	120	41	Rm	104	37	100	14	3,547	2,901	100
Little Rock - N. Little Rock, Ark.	197	40	Rm	89	33	33	6	4,629	4,147	154
Lorain - Elyria, Ohio	148	25	Mm	91	71	55	14	4,098	3,040	
Lowell, Mass.	134	27	Mm	85	66	11	1	3,183	2,485	107
Lubbock, Tex.	101	37	Rr	79	16	18	5	2,947	2,729	
Macon, Ga.	135	30	Mr	90	43	10	4	3,788	3,318	94
Madison, Wis.	169	38	Mr	102	41	229	24	5,413	3,800	110
Montgomery, Ala.	139	36	Rm	102	29	5	1	3,059	2,755	110
New Bedford, Mass.	138	27	Mm	96	69	8	1	3,354	2,989	126
New Britain - Bristol, Conn.	147	28	Mm	65	79	12	2	3,485	2,867	123
Orlando, Fla.	115	37	Rr	85	17	15	10	3,979	3,791	73
Portland, Maine	120	42	Mr	117	44	11	3	2,748	2,243	114
Racine, Wis.	110	28	Mm	94	68	92	8	2,954	2,222	77
Raleigh, N. C.	137	34	Rm	130	28	16	12	1,286[8]	....	69
Roanoke, Va.	133	36	Mr	110	44	4	3	3,073	2,879	107
Rockford, Ill.	152	30	Mm	103	70	87	9	3,853	3,080	122
Saginaw, Mich.	154	26	Mm	101	64	121	7	4,209	3,116	106
Savannah, Ga.	152	35	Mr	99	45	11	5	4,039	3,571	128
Shreveport, La.	177	37	Rm	93	25	19	8	5,677	5,398	150
Sioux City, Iowa	104	36	Mr	97	40	65	14	2,485	2,040	90
Springfield, Ill.	132	37	Mr	114	44	92	24	2,993	2,271	97
Springfield, Mo.	105	36	Rm	95	36	21	5	3,143	2,566	76
Springfield, Ohio	112	31	Mm	94	63	31	10	3,256	2,788	82
Stamford - Norwalk, Conn.	196	43	Mm	102	58	20	2	5,552	4,850	174
Terre Haute, Ind.	105	33	Mr	103	49	32	4	2,123	1,798	78
Topeka, Kan.	105	41	Rm	96	32	76	4	3,164	2,456	89
Waco, Tex.	130	34	Rm	94	36	41	11	3,034	2,604	93
Waterbury, Conn.	155	30	Mm	110	75	14	7	3,521	3,062	132

TABLE IV—STANDARD METROPOLITAN AND URBANIZED AREAS—Continued

Area and State	Population 1950 (in thousands)	Economic Classification				Local Govts.—1957		No. of Emps.—1957		Urbanized Area Pop.—1950 (in thousands)
		Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Total No.	No. of Cities	Total	Full-time	
100,000 to 200,000—continued										
Waterloo, Iowa	100	29	Mm	92	62	56	10	2,302	1,968	84
Winston-Salem, N. C.	146	31	Mm	108	67	7	2	2,094[8]	....	93
50,000 to 100,000										
Amarillo, Texas	87	42	Rr	75	17	13	2	3,669	3,150	74
Bay City, Mich.	89	28	Mm	87	57	91	4	2,353	1,611	
Decatur, Ill.	99	32	M	106	52	76	9	2,679	2,009	74
Fort Smith, Ark.		42	Mr	107	44			1,390	1,236	56
Gadsden, Ala.	94	22	Mm	85	69	14	8	1,930	1,791	
Green Bay, Wis.	98	31	Mr	106	49	86	5	2,817	1,891	
Kenosha, Wis.	75	24	Mm	85	70	48	3	1,993	1,671	
Laredo, Tex.	56	31	Rr	84	15	13	1	1,517	1,359	
Lima, Ohio	88	31	Mm	117	61	39	9	2,252	1,769	
Manchester, N. H.	88	32	Mm	107	65	6	1	1,504	1,424	85
Muncie, Indiana	90	27	Mm	101	68	36	6	1,964	1,687	
Muskegon, Mich.										85
Niagara Falls, N. Y.										100
Ogden, Utah	83	36	Rm	110	27	21	9	2,103	1,792	
Pittsfield, Mass.	67	36	Mm	116	70	9	1	1,549	1,348	
Pontiac, Mich.										93
Pueblo, Colo.	90	28	M	91	52	20	2	2,279	2,066	73
St. Joseph, Mo.	97	34	Mm	99	52	22	5	1,662	1,446	82
San Angelo, Tex.	59	35	Rm	88	22	18	1	1,631	1,462	
Sioux Falls, S. D.	71	36	Mr	94	37	154	9	1,994	1,386	
Wichita Falls, Tex.	99	38	Rm	85	21	23	4	3,015	2,492	

[1] New York City, Newark and Jersey City.

[2] Albany-Troy and Schenectady are listed by the Bureau of the Census as separate urbanized areas. They are reported as one urbanized area in this table because the three cities are the central cities of one standard metropolitan area. The population of Albany-Troy urbanized area is 291,897 and 71 per cent of the population lives within the central cities. The population of Schenectady urbanized area is 123,273 and 74.5 per cent of the population lives within the central city.

[3] Allentown-Bethlehem urbanized area only.

[4] Tampa and St. Petersburg are listed by the Bureau of the Census as separate urbanized areas. They are reported as one urbanized area in this table because the two cities are the central cities of one standard metropolitan area. The population of the Tampa urbanized area is 179,335 and 69.5 per cent of the population lives within the central city. The population of the St. Petersburg urbanized area is 114,596 and 84.4 per cent of the population lives within the central city.

[5] Utica urbanized area only.

[6] Wheeling urbanized area only.

[7] Wilkes-Barre urbanized area only.

[8] Excludes school system employees.

Beaumont and Port Arthur are listed by the Bureau of the Census as separate urbanized areas. They are reported as one urbanized area in this table because they are the central cities of one standard metropolitan area. The population of the Beaumont urbanized area is 94,169 and 99.8 per cent of the population lives within the central city. The population of Port Arthur is 82,150 and 70 per cent of the population lives within the central city.

[10] Greensboro urbanized area only.

[11] Hamilton urbanized area only.

Metropolitan and Fringe Area Developments in 1958

By John C. Bollens

Associate Professor of Political Science, University of California, Los Angeles, and Executive Director, Metropolitan Community Studies, Inc., Dayton, Ohio

THE governing of metropolitan and urban areas received widespread attention in 1958. Two existing metropolitan governments received endorsements; a new area-wide unit was established, and another was rejected. Charter boards were active, various kinds of state action were urged, and resourceful cooperative devices continued. State-wide conferences were held, and numerous metropolitan studies progressed, at both the local and state levels. The first national awards for metropolitan and urban problem-solving were made. The rate of annexation, employed most often in urban fringe situations, stayed at a level that has amazed many observers since the close of World War II.

The Dade County (Miami) metropolitan government received a vote of confidence from its constituents. An amendment to the charter, initiated and supported by the county league of municipalities, was submitted to the voters of the county at a referendum in September, 1958. This municipal autonomy amendment stipulated that "neither the political autonomy nor the right of self-government or self-determination of any of the municipalities in Dade County shall be infringed upon, disturbed, or interfered with, and they shall maintain their continuous right to exercise all powers whether granted by their several charters, or by Special Act, or by General Law." Under this proposal the only exceptions to municipal autonomy were that the metropolitan government would continue to handle tax collection and assessment and set minimum performance standards for municipal services. Adoption of the amendment would have destroyed the ability of the metropolitan county government to meet area-wide problems and would have largely reinstated the governmental situation that prevailed before passage of the charter.

The amendment was resoundingly rejected by a vote of 73,958 to 49,469. This was a far greater majority than the charter received in 1957 when its passage resulted in the establishment of the metropolitan county system. Endorsement of the metropolitan government came from numerous precincts that in the previous year had voted against acceptance of the charter.

Many achievements of the Dade County metropolitan government were cited in its first annual report, which was issued a few days before the referendum on the charter amendment. Accomplishments that were mentioned included: (1) organization of a planning program with emphasis on long-range economic, social, and physical needs; (2) adoption of uniform subdivision regulations; (3) reorganization of departments into one-half the former number; (4) reduction of 6.5 per cent in county tax rate; (5) determination of area recreation policy; (6) centralization of tax assessment and collection; (7) progress on new assessment program; (8) extension of civil service and pay raises for many employees; (9) consolidation along functional lines of agencies concerned with public works; (10) adoption of modern encumbrance accounting system; (11) integration of sheriff, police, fire patrol, and civil service activities into a public safety department; and (12) implementation of a metropolitan traffic code.

The Toronto metropolitan government received a vote of confidence of a different type when the Metropolitan Toronto Commission of Inquiry presented its report to the lieutenant governor of Ontario in March. "The experience of the last four years," it stated, "has shown beyond question that the application of the principle of federation was a sound and practical approach to an acceptable and workable solution of the complex problem of providing adequate municipal services."

The report dealt with three major areas of inquiry: (1) division of powers and responsibilities between the metropolitan council and the metropolitan school board and local councils and boards of education, (2) composition and organization of the metropolitan council and the school board, and (3) additional powers assigned to the metropolitan council by amendments to the original legislation.

The commission found general satisfaction with the division of powers and the organization and composition of the governing bodies. With respect to the latter, however, it recommended that although the present form of the metropolitan council should be retained provision should be made for possible amalgamation of two or more suburbs and possible redivision of the city of Toronto into more than nine wards.

On the third matter, the commission noted that the inconclusiveness of evidence did not warrant recommendations about the metropolitan police force and metropolitan licensing commission, which were inaugurated in early 1957. In the commission's judgment, the metropolitan government was sound in organization and operation.

The new consolidated government of Newport News went into operation on July 1, 1958. The product of the merger of the cities of Newport News and Warwick, whose residents separately approved the proposal in the previous year, it is the first consolidation involving comparable cities in the state since the unification of Richmond and Manchester in 1910. The new city is the largest in area in Virginia.

It was a year of both victory and defeat at the polls for plans of metropolitan reorganization. In the Seattle area, a proposal to create a metropolitan municipal corporation (metropolitan district) empowered to undertake sewage disposal, public transportation, and comprehensive planning was defeated in March, 1958. Although the proposition received an overall majority, it needed separate majorities in Seattle and outside the central city. The margin of negative votes outside was in excess of 7,000.

There was opposition to having a majority of the metropolitan governing body members from Seattle. There were complaints that taxpayers paying off long-term bonds on sewage disposal projects would have to make payments on both the existing local installations and those established by the new government. Some suburbanites felt that comprehensive planning would place excessive restrictions on them. The cry of super-government was raised with the accompanying implication that taxes would be higher. Also, according to the mayor of Seattle, the proposal was difficult to explain, and governmental reform for its own sake locally has had little voter appeal.

Another proposition, limiting the district to the function of sewage disposal and substantially reducing its territorial size, was accepted by the electorate in September. Approval was more decisive in the outlying area (67 per cent) than in Seattle (58 per cent). The new government includes a land area of 220 square miles and embraces 10 cities and towns as well as unincorporated territory. Under the state enabling law, this metropolitan unit may assume five additional functions — public transportation, comprehensive planning, water supply, parks and parkways, and garbage disposal, either by gaining the two separate popular votes or by concurring resolutions of the central city, the central county, and two-thirds of all other cities and towns.

A charter providing for the consolidation of Nashville and Davidson County, Tennessee, into a metropolitan government which would contain urban service and general service taxing zones was rejected by the voters in June, 1958. Under the state enabling act, voters inside and outside Nashville had to give separate approval to the charter in order for it to be adopted. The affirmative vote in the city was almost 62 per cent; outside it was 42 per cent. Moreover, the proposition received less than a majority (49 per cent) of all votes cast. It was favored in Nashville and the contiguous suburbs, but it was decidedly disliked in the other suburbs and the rural portions of the county.

The city-county consolidation proponents included a large percentage of the political and economic leaders. Both metropolitan dailies supported the idea. The principal sponsoring organization supplied speakers, circulated copies of the charter and a summary, and furnished rides to the polls; it did not, however, have a precinct organization to push for charter adoption in the various sections of the county.

In the words of the mayor of Nashville, this organization initially "failed to reach the 'grass roots,' the small business man, the wage earner, and the rank-and-file of the community with the complete message of the new plan." The opponents largely reserved their efforts until a week before the election and then concentrated on the voters outside Nashville. They repeatedly utilized phrases such as "Metro will mean a $6 tax rate — your home is in danger of confiscation," "save your freedom," and "bigger governments".

"This vote," states Daniel Grant, a local observer who is a long-time participant in metropolitan research, "should give pause to those who may lean too heavily on the theory that metropolitan area decision-making is determined by the wishes of a fairly small group of leaders who constitute the metropolitan power structure."

Progress on numerous metropolitan proposals was made during the year. A city-county board of freeholders was established in the St. Louis area and proceeded to give serious consideration to the multipurpose metropolitan district approach advocated by the joint university-sponsored Metropolitan St. Louis Survey and to city-county consolidation. One of these alternatives will be adopted by the board and embodied in its charter which will be submitted to separate voter scrutiny in the city and county in November, 1959. A committee appointed by the St. Louis County governing body and the county league of municipalities made recommendations on services, incorporation, and consolidation.

In Albuquerque-Bernalillo County, New Mexico, officials undertook studies on the effects of the city-county consolidation charter that had been submitted in the previous year. A charter commission, operating under the same state enabling law used in the Nashville area, submitted a city-county consolidation plan for Knoxville and Knox County, Tennessee. The charter, which provides for tax differentials, comes up for voter decision in April, 1959. A survey committee in Erie County (Buffalo) drafted a county charter that will be on the November, 1959, ballot. In Cuyahoga County (Cleveland) and Lucas County (Toledo), official commissions began work on charters that could conceivably convert the respective county governments into metropolitan units.

Governmental reorganization efforts in the Flint, Michigan, metropolitan area received at least a temporary setback. The proposal of the Flint Area Study, an unofficial, widely recognized citizen group, was kept off the ballot when the state supreme court ruled it unconstitutional. It called for the consolidation of three cities, four townships, and part of a fifth township into a single municipality.

Various state constitutional or legislative measures were advanced. A constitutional amendment, commonly called the Simpson plan, was initiated in Colorado. It provided, in part, for creating the new city-county units of Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, each of which would be somewhat larger in territory than the present cities bearing these names, dissolving all special districts other than school districts within the new units, and conferring broad annexation powers on home rule cities. The sponsors of the amendment have decided to delay its submission until the 1960 general election.

In line with a recommendation of the Harris County Home Rule Commission (Houston), various organizations in Texas urged adoption by the 1959 legislature of a workable county home rule constitutional amendment that permits city-county consolidation.

A bill, subsequently introduced in the 1959 session of the Indiana legislature, was drafted; it calls for consolidation into a metropolitan government of all 24 cities and towns in Marion County (Indianapolis). The metropolitan government would be headed by an elected mayor. Another bill presented to the Indiana legislature authorizes the establishment of a metropolitan study commission for Evansville-Vanderburgh County. Somewhat similarly, the mayor of Baltimore urged the state legislature to create a study commission for the Baltimore metropolitan area; significantly, his suggestion is for a permanent research group.

In Ohio, a constitutional amendment permitting federation was defeated at the November election by a 14-to-11 margin. It would have permitted the preparation of a charter providing for the federation of some or all municipal and township governments and the county government (the latter only if the entire county were to be included) in any single county containing a central city of at least 50,000 population. Such charters would have indicated what functions of the units becoming part of the federation would be exercised exclusively or concurrently by the metropolitan federated government. A federation charter could have gone into effect only after acquiring popular majorities in the most populous city and the remainder of the proposed federated area. A comparable amendment, intercounty in nature as was its predecessor before modification by the legislature, is being readied for submission to the 1959 legislative session.

Metropolitan studies were under way in a large number of areas. Included were areas whose central cities are Amarillo, Charleston (South Carolina), Cleveland, Dayton, Durham, Indianapolis, Kansas City (Missouri), Los Angeles, Louisville, Madison, Milwaukee, Muskegon, New Orleans, Peoria, Rochester, Richmond, Sacramento, Spokane, Syracuse, Wichita, and Winston-Salem.

A center for metropolitan studies was formed in Washington, D. C. The University of North Carolina moved ahead with its research on the Piedmont Crescent region. The Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Delaware Metropolitan Project (Penjerdel) and the Southeastern Michigan Metropolitan Community Research Corporation (the Detroit region), supported by large grants from the Ford Foundation, proceeded with organizational phases of their work.

Also evident and encouraging was the growing amount of interest in the metropolitan problem exhibited by state and national governments. A New York state joint legislative committee on metropolitan areas was active. A Minnesota legislative group was largely concerned with metropolitan area difficulties. A Rhode Island special state commission looked at state-local relations, with particular reference to metropolitan developments. The Virginia Advisory Legislative Council was directed by the legislature to study consolidation of local governments and functions, including an examination of metropolitan government. A municipal government study commission in North Carolina urged state agencies to evaluate periodically the manner in which urban development problems are being met in the state and to make recommendations for remedial action to the legislature. State authorized study commissions continued their research activities in the Chicago and Milwaukee areas. A joint Congressional committee analyzed the problems of the Washington, D. C. area.

At least three state-wide conferences were held. The state university initiated the one that was convened in Austin, Texas. Two campuses of the state university, the leagues of cities of the three far western states, the state county supervisors' association, and two national organizations co-sponsored the second which met in Berkeley, California. The governor called the third which had Bloomington, Indiana, as its locale.

Two of the outstanding examples of imaginative cooperative devices—

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the Supervisors Inter-County Committee (the Detroit area) and the Metropolitan Regional Council (the New York-New Jersey-Connecticut region)—continued to function. A committee of the New York area group is determining the future aims and status of the organization.

This was also the first year of national competition for awards in recognition of the most significant contributions to solving metropolitan and urban problems. The awards were granted to George H. Esser, Jr., of the University of North Carolina for his series of articles on "Urban Growth and Municipal Services," appearing originally in *Popular Government* and later as "Economic Aspects of Annexation" in *Public Management*; to Stephen B. Sweeney and George S. Blair, editors of *Metropolitan Analysis*, published by the University of Pennsylvania Press; and to the Metropolitan St. Louis Survey, directed by John C. Bollens, for *Path of Progress*, a plan of metropolitan and local governmental reorganization for the St. Louis area.

TABLE 1

MUNICIPAL ANNEXATIONS: 1945-1958

Year	All Cities Over 5,000		Cities of 5,000 to 10,000		Cities Over 10,000	
	Total No. of Annexing Cities	No. of Cities Annexing ½ Sq. Mi. or Over	Total No. of Annexing Cities	No. of Cities Annexing ½ Sq. Mi. or Over	Total No. of Annexing Cities	No. of Cities Annexing ½ Sq. Mi. or Over
1958	513	104	197	17	316	87
1957	480	104	170	24	310	80
1956	573	137	222	22	352	115
1955	526	125	174	19	352	106
1954	~~410~~	83	121	9	289	74
1953	434	90	168	21	266	69
1952	402	75	155	17	247	58
1951	309	55	98	10	211	45
1950	382	60	159	12	223	48
1949	301	56	113	11	188	45
1948	288	59	95	7	193	52
1947	298	68	128	15	170	53
1946	259	43	105	13	154	30
1945	152	25	63	3	89	22

Annexation. Annexation activity in 1958 supplanted the efforts of the previous year as the third highest in the post-World War II period.[1] For the third year in the last four and for only the third time in 14 years, the number of annexing cities that contain 5,000 or more people exceeded 500. The number was 513 and it represented in excess of one of each five municipalities of 5,000 or more population in the United States (see Table 1).

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[1] The figure of 513 cities consists of 144 cities which annexed one-fourth square mile or more and furnished additional information as shown in Table V and 369 cities which annexed less than one-fourth square mile (see footnote 3).

Fourteen additional cities which annexed one-fourth square mile or more furnished information too late to be included in this statistical analysis. They are, however, shown in Table V with a single dagger. Another 20 cities reported annexations of one-fourth square mile or more but furnished no additional data and are not included in any statistical summaries. These 20 cities are shown in a footnote at the end of Table V.

The total amount of land absorbed in 1958 was the second largest in the last 11 years, surpassed only by the record of 1956. The figure was 485.4 square miles. The totals in square miles for the last 11 years are:

1958: 485.4

1957: 387.3
1956: 644.4
1955: 348.0
1954: 325.2
1953: 282.3
1952: 276.3
1951: 147.7
1950: 201.7
1949: 271.0
1948: 145.3

The more populous group of cities (over 10,000 people) obtained 391.4 square miles, and the smaller localities (5,000 to 10,000) acquired 94.0 square miles. The average for the larger municipalities was 1.2 square miles; for the smaller communities it was nearly one-half square mile.

Nine of the 12 cities making the largest annexations (including three of the top four) were central cities of metropolitan areas.[2] The largest amount of area annexed, however, was obtained by an urban center that is not located in a metropolitan area. Flagstaff, Arizona (1950 population: 7,000), expanded by 49.24 square miles. Second was the 45.2 square miles acquired by Lubbock. Third was the 41.9 square miles obtained by San Diego, which in the previous year gained 22.3 square miles. Fourth was Dallas with 35.1. The other eight cities, in order of amount of area annexed, were Hayward, California; Phoenix, Arizona; St. Joseph and Kansas City, Missouri; Columbus, Georgia; Norfolk, Virginia; Memphis, Tennessee; and Oceanside, California.

Many of these cities were also active in annexation in other recent years. All of them acquired 10 square miles or more in 1958, a number greater than that of any of the previous three years.

Eighty-seven cities of 10,000 people or more increased their area by not less than one-half square mile. This total is the third largest in the last 14 years. Seventeen municipalities of 5,000 to 10,000 similarly did so; this is the fifth largest number in the period since 1945.

As has been the general situation since 1945, there was considerable annexation activity of this size in California and Texas. States containing cities making such annexations were fairly evenly distributed throughout the various regions of the United States. The exceptions were the six New England states, none of which had a single representative.

The 513 cities reporting annexations in 1958 included 144 which annexed one-fourth square mile or more and which replied to a request for further information. These 144 cities appear in Table V along with 14 additional cities which supplied data too late to be included in this statistical analysis. Another 20 cities reported annexations of one-fourth square mile or more but did not furnish any additional information. They are listed at the end of Table V. This leaves 369 incorporated places over

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[2] Since all cities of at least 50,000 population (and many of lesser population) are in the metropolitan areas, their annexation attainments constitute developments in such areas, although many of the annexations are less than metropolitan in scope.

5,000 population which absorbed less than one-fourth square mile of land in 1958.[3]

Several municipalities made territorial acquisitions that contained many inhabitants. Phoenix, Arizona, gained the most (48,789) through annexing slightly more than 16 square miles. Columbus, Georgia, added 40,000; Norfolk, Virginia, 38,000; and Vallejo, California, 28,000. Memphis, Tennessee, and Kansas City, Missouri, both increased their populations by more than 19,000 through annexations. The populations of six others grew by at least 5,000 through annexing areas: Shreveport, Louisiana; St. Joseph, Missouri; Dallas and Lubbock, Texas; Lansing, Michigan; and Toledo, Ohio.

Numerous cities completed a considerable number of annexations.

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[3] The 369 cities with populations of 5,000 or more which annexed less than one-fourth square mile in 1958 are listed alphabetically by states within two population groups with the number of acres annexed: Cities over 10,000: Pine Bluff 62, Searcy 120, Ark.; Azusa 32, Bakersfield 141, Brawley 3, Chico 2, Colton 36, Compton 3, Culver City 8, Daly City 5, Escondido 123, Gardena 24, Hanford 70, Inglewood 5, La Mesa 69, Lodi 36, Long Beach 109, Lynwood 70, Madera 100, Merced 42, Monterey 142, Mountain View 144, Napa 78, National City 31, Oakland 36, Orange 120, Oxnard 73, Palo Alto 13, Pittsburg 17, Redlands 45, Redwood City 15, Riverside 157, Salinas 127, San Carlos 10, San Jose 4, San Leandro 75, Santa Barbara 73, Santa Clara 115, South San Francisco 25, Torrance 25, Tulare 36, Upland 29, Visalia 62, Watsonville 2, Whittier 36, Calif.; Aurora 135, Denver 147, Fort Collins 135, Grand Junction 38, Greeley 46, Pueblo 150, Colo.; East Hartford t 55, Conn.; Hialeah 60, Ocala 28, Fla.; Griffin 15, Ga.; Nampa 16, Twin Falls 40, Idaho; Arlington Heights 40, Bloomington 74, Canton 39, Chicago Heights 95, Des Plaines 100, Downers Grove 5, Elgin 46, Elmhurst 2, Franklin Park 50, Galesburg 19, Glenview 65, Joliet 120, Lincoln 18, Mattoon 4, Melrose Park 15, Mount Vernon 120, Peoria 11, Quincy 100, Rock Island 30, Wood River 40, Ill.; Columbus 2, Crawfordsville 21, Elkhart 36, Goshen 1, La Porte 4, Marion 88, Michigan City 50, Mishawaka 17, Terre Haute 4, West Lafayette 156, Ind.; Cedar Falls 5, Oskaloosa 61, Iowa; Coffeyville 20, Dodge City 25, El Dorado 16, Emporia 31, Garden City 35, Junction City 35, Kansas City 140, Lawrence 120, Manhattan 49, Newton 64, Parsons 44, Pittsburgh 62, Kan.; Paducah 64, Ky.; Ruston 60, La.; Hyattsville 30, Md.; Benton Harbor 20, Holland 6, Monroe 91, Muskegon Heights 22, Mich.; Albert Lea 153, Austin 95, Mankato 20, Owatonna 10, Rochester 71, Minn.; Biloxi 57, Miss.; Ferguson 150, Moberly 146, St. Joseph 4, Mo.; Norfolk 10, Neb.; Reno 122, Nev.; Clovis 4, N. M.; Middletown 45, Watertown 73, N. Y.; Albemarle 14, Durham 3, Gastonia 60, Greensboro 12, High Point 29, Lexington 52, Raleigh 15, Statesville 84, Wilson 128, N. C.; Fargo 41, N. D.; Alliance 21, Coshocton 40, Dayton 94, Elyria 128, Findlay 35, Greenville 99, Massillon 40, Sidney 62, Troy 140, Van Wert 145, Warren 45, Xenia 85, Ohio; Bartlesville 30, Duncan 6, Edmund 120, Enid 20, Midwest City 71, Stillwater 80, Okla.; Bend 2, Klamath Falls 11, Milwaukie 73, Springfield 29, Ore.; Easton 13, Johnstown 28, Latrobe 35, Meadville 80, Monessen 80, New Castle 5, State College 20, Pa.; Aiken 96, Orangeburg 64, S. C.; Aberdeen 12, Watertown 12, S. D.; Kingsport 133, Tenn.; Alice 126, Arlington 127, Baytown 41, Gainesville 69, Garland 79, Harlingen 158, La Mesa 45, Lufkin 20, Palestine 40, Pampa 30, Plainview 2, Snyder 154, Temple 60, Vernon 2, Victoria 46, White Settlement 90, Tex.; Lynchburg 11, Va.; Everett 128, Kennewick 54, Olympia 76, Pullman 114, Spokane 98, Vancouver 32, Wenatchee 39, Yakima 25, Wash.; Appleton 100, Beloit 133, Fond du Lac 54, Janesville 120, Madison 1, Neenah 1, Oshkosh 123, Sheboygan 32, Stevens Point 9, Waukesha 73, Wausau 27, Wis.; Sheridan 12, Wyo.

Cities of 5,000 to 10,000: Mountain Brook 80, Ala.; Fairbanks 134, Alaska; Yuma 121, Ariz.; Rogers 45, Russelville 12, Springdale 25, Ark.; Barstow 16, Claremont 10, Covina 2, El Monte 75, Glendora 66, Grass Valley 2, La Habra 150, Laguna Beach 23, Livermore 55, Mill Valley 1, Oroville 85, Porterville 101, Reedley 40, Sanger 31, Selma 15, Ukiah 65, Vacaville 15, Yuba City 40, Calif.; Alamosa 2, Cañon City 2, Durango 20, Loveland 57, Colo.; Newark 127, Dela.; Bartow 30, Delray Beach 22, Miami Shores 20, Pompano Beach 5, Winter Park 7, Fla.; Toccoa 25, Ga.; Blackfoot 30, Idaho; Batavia 6, Carmi 10, Creve

Ann Arbor, Michigan, participated in the most efforts that were successful (27) in order to obtain slightly more than one square mile. On the other hand, seven of the 11 cities that acquired the largest amounts of territory — Flagstaff, Kansas City, Lubbock, Memphis, Norfolk, Oceanside, and St. Joseph — did so through one to three successful annexations. Flagstaff, for example, took in the largest amount of land through two successful annexation actions.

The furnishing of accurate, full information about area adjustment efforts is an important part of a comprehensive annexation program that is not very often utilized by municipalities interested in annexing. In 1958, for example, only about one of each three cities that annexed one-fourth square mile or more provided such information (see Table V). The proportion of cities supplying information about their annexation attempts has been about the same during the last two years. The total is far too small. Moreover, among the small minority of municipalities that furnish annexation information, too many either improvise an information plan as the annexation attempt moves forward or largely avoid this important matter until considerable opposition develops.

Furnishing facts on the reasons for and the costs and effects of annexation is many times crucial, especially when the adjoining urban area occupies a controlling veto position in the legal proceedings. Regardless of the legal process involved, however, such facts are always worthy of dissemination; they result in more knowledge and fuller comprehension among people who live in close proximity, irrespective of whether they reside within the territorial jurisdiction of one municipal government.

Coeur 30, Crystal Lake 3, Geneva 40, La Grange Park 21, Libertyville 8, Metropolis 1, Mount Prospect 115, Murphysboro 87, Naperville 4, Northbrook 10, Robinson 5, St. Charles 63, Woodstock 65, Zion 55, Ill.; Angola 75, Brazil 12, Decatur 8, Greenfield 3, Speedway 130, Tipton 30, Warsaw 8, Ind.; Atlantic 19, Estherville 13, Indianola 35, Marion 50, Mount Pleasant 10, Waverly 72, Iowa; Abilene 1, Liberal 70, Olathe 50, Kan.; Danville 10, Mayfield 50, Winchester 6, Ky.; Rayne 124, La.; Ludlow t 14, Spencer t 1, Mass.; Dowagiac 10, Hillsdale 80, Ludington 40, Sturgis 43, Mich.; Alexandria 20, Detroit Lakes 11, Stillwater 42, Worthington 54, Minn.; Kosciusko 7, Miss.; Chillicothe 1, Marshall 20, Neosho 40, Mo.; Kalispell 50, Miles City 60, Mont.; Falls City 12, Nebraska City 13, Neb.; Elko 41, Sparks 80, Nev.; Gallup 80, Las Vegas (City) 100, N. M.; Little Falls 4, Solvay 5, Wellsville 2, N. Y.; Washington 14, Waynesville 15, N. C.; Valley City 28, N. D.; Hillsboro 80, Wilmington 3, Wyoming 111, Ohio; Altus 16, Bethany 140, Blackwell 25, Claremore 20, Elk City 65, Henryetta 42, Pawhuska 22, Sand Springs 13, Woodward 137, Okla.; Grants Pass 50, Hillsboro 100, McMinnville 44, Oregon City 20, The Dalles 4, Ore.; Bellefonte 35, Elizabethtown 54, Ephrata 7, Greenville 50, Grove City 2, Lititz 53, Milton 10, Quakertown 93, Red Lion 45, Ridgway 11, Scottdale 23, Shillington 59, Pa.; Easley 18, Greer 107, Newberry 75, S. C.; Vermillion 54, S. D.; Lebanon 96, Lewisburg 120, Paris 61, Shelbyville 50, Union City 37, Tenn.; Beeville 36, Belton 36, Brownfield 77, College Station 88, Commerce 45, Eagle Pass 20, Kerrville 6, Kilgore 47, Mexia 75, Mineral Wells 23, Monahans 15, Mount Pleasant 60, Pecos 100, Seguin 24, Stephenville 45, Uvalde 10, Weslaco 120, Tex.; Bountiful 2, Murray 15, Springville 40, Utah; Clarkston 1, Ellensburg 29, Toppenish 30, Wash.; Dunbar 100, W. Va.; Monroe 11, Oconomowoc 64, Waupun 14, West Bend 5, Wis.

TABLE V

ANNEXATIONS OF ONE-FOURTH SQUARE MILE OR MORE BY CITIES OVER 5,000: 1958

Data for this table were obtained directly from city officials early in 1959 and are shown for 158 cities annexing one-fourth square mile or more in 1958. The column heads are self-explanatory except Group Responsible for Annexation: indicates group or governmental body responsible for requesting annexation procedures; "F," fringe area residents; "S," real estate subdividers; "R," city residents; "C," city officials or departments; and "O," others. A single dagger (†) indicates that the city submitted its annexation information too late to be computed in the statistical analysis in the preceding text. In addition, 20 cities stated that they had annexed one-fourth square mile or more but did not return a questionnaire verifying this fact. Consequently they were not used in the statistical analysis in the preceding text; those 20 cities are listed at the end of the table.

City	1950 Population (in thousands)	No. of Annexations	No. of Square miles Annexed	Total City Land Area Incl. 1958 Annexations (sq. miles)	Estimated Population, Annexed Area	Estimated Current City Pop. (in thousands)	Group Responsible for Annexation	City Program Explaining Benefits
Over 500,000								
Chicago, Ill.	3,621	5	2.63	224.0	. . . . .	3,746	F	No
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,970	5	1.88	456.6	0	2,397	SC	No
Houston, Tex.	596	1	.35	332.35	450	925	F	No
250,000 to 500,000								
Columbus, Ohio	376	9	1.58	86.5	3,489	477	F	Yes
Dallas, Tex.	434	11	35.09	271.9	7,000	663	C	No
Fort Worth, Tex.	279	11	4.10	149.9	. . . . .	388	SC	No
Indianapolis, Ind.	427	13	1.43	66.4	300	465	FS	No
Kansas City, Mo.	457	1	13.80	111.7	19,700	528	C	Yes
Louisville, Ky.	369	8	1.30	58.1	5,000	413	FS	Yes
Memphis, Tenn.	396	1	12.64	133.9	20,000	496	F	No
Omaha, Neb.	251	8	1.36	51.3	1,668	310	C	Yes
Portland, Ore.	374	5	.66	71.5	30	402	FC	No
San Diego, Calif.	334	10	41.90	196.0	1,000	539	FS	No
Toledo, Ohio	304	3	1.15	44.7	5,117	346	F	Yes
100,000 to 250,000								
Austin, Tex.	132	19	.50	48.3	1,000	197	S	No
Charlotte, N. C.	134	4	.43	33.5	. . . . .	160	S	. . .
Fort Wayne, Ind.	134	2	1.06	32.6	1,244	154	C	Yes
Fresno, Calif.	92	15	.51	26.8	35	127	FS	No
Grand Rapids, Mich.	177	1	.75	24.3	200	192	S	No
Norfolk, Va.	214	1	13.50	61.8	38,038	330	C	Yes
Phoenix, Ariz.	107	3	16.30	52.6	48,789	245	C	Yes
Shreveport, La.	127	13	5.96	33.6	10,000	161	O	No
Wichita, Kan.	168	2	.26	50.1	20	250	F	Yes
50,000 to 100,000								
Amarillo, Tex.	74	6	5.79	35.5	184	135	FC	No
Bethlehem, Pa.	66	1	.34	19.3	6	74	C	No
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	72	12	.35	30.0	26	85	FS	No
Charleston, W. Va.†	74	1	19.00	30.0	22,000	95	. . .	Yes
Columbus, Ga.	80	. .	13.80	26.4	40,000	135	CO	Yes
Kalamazoo, Mich.	73	4	.40	24.1	460	. . . .	F	No
Lansing, Mich.	92	4	5.56	20.5	5,707	. . . .	FSRCO	Yes
Lexington, Ky.	56	13	2.20	12.0	250	64	S	No
Lubbock, Tex.	72	3	45.20	75.7	6,500	149	SC	Yes
Ogden, Utah	57	1	.76	18.9	100	70	S	No
Orlando, Fla.	52	. .	.99	20.8	0	93	S	No
St. Joseph, Mo.	79	1	14.00	28.0	7,000	87	C	Yes

TABLE V—ANNEXATIONS OF ONE-FOURTH SQUARE MILE OR MORE: 1958—Continued

City	1950 Population (in thousands)	No. of Annexations	No. of Square miles Annexed	Total City Land Area Incl. 1958 Annexations (sq. miles)	Estimated Population, Annexed Area	Estimated Current City Pop. (in thousands)	Group Responsible for Annexation	City Program Explaining Benefits
50,000 to 100,000—continued								
St. Petersburg, Fla.	97	2	.51	54.5	0	165	S	No
San Bernardino, Calif.	63	10	.44	24.3	127	90	F	No
Santa Ana, Calif.	46	17	.95	16.4	50	76	S	No
Springfield, Ill.	82	. .	.63	20.5	150	86	FS	No
Stockton, Calif.	71	11	.33	22.2	15	87	C	No
Topeka, Kansas†	78	5	3.05	30.6	9,100	125	FR	Yes
Waco, Tex.	85	7	7.11	39.8	. . . . .	117	SC	No
25,000 to 50,000								
Alton, Ill.	33	12	.60	8.4	0	34	C	Yes
Anaheim, Calif.	15	8	2.04	23.6	350	88	F	No
Ann Arbor, Mich.	48	27	1.03	13.3	1,856	66	S	No
Cheyenne, Wyo.	32	18	.36	10.2	100	40	S	No
Chula Vista, Calif.	16	14	1.07	10.3	. . . . .	38	S	Yes
Colorado Springs, Colo.	44	13	.78	15.0	1,500	75	FS	No
Danville, Ill.	38	3	1.75	11.0	. . . . .	41	SC	No
Eugene, Ore.	36	8	.37	12.4	202	48	FR	No
Fayetteville, N. C.	35	4	.74	13.2	1,400	51	F	No
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	36	3	.86	23.0	550	85	S	No
Fullerton, Calif.	14	6	.34	20.3	31	51	S	Yes
Gainesville, Fla.	27	1	.60	6.4	0	33	S	No
Grand Forks, N. D.	27	3	.36	5.1	0	36	S	No
Granite City, Ill.	29	4	.25	7.8	0	38	S	No
Hattiesburg, Miss.	29	2	.50	12.5	1,000	36	FC	. . .
Hayward, Calif.	14	21	20.61	44.8	. . . . .	65	FSC	Yes
Iowa City, Iowa	27	6	.37	7.4	. . . . .	33	C	No
Kokomo, Ind.†	39	5	1.08	8.3	2,000	47	FS	No
La Crosse, Wis.	48	10	.72	14.8	. . . . .	. . . .	FS	Yes
Manitowoc, Wis.	28	2	.67	10.1	700	30	FC	Yes
Mansfield, Ohio	44	2	.88	8.4	1,000	52	F	No
Moline, Ill.	37	21	.40	8.7	403	41	F	Yes
Muskogee, Okla.	37	3	.54	11.6	150	45	F	No
Norman, Okla.	27	12	.36	5.8	300	39	SC	No
Odessa, Tex.	29	11	1.24	15.4	1,200	85	FSC	No
Ontario, Calif.	23	4	.60	16.2	20	45	FSC	No
Pensacola, Fla.	43	8	3.52	21.0	648	54	F	Yes
Pomona, Calif.†	35	11	.47	17.0	240	62	F	No
Provo, Utah	29	5	1.08	19.1	1,000	40	FS	Yes
Richmond, Ind.	40	1	4.50	11.8	3,500	45	C	Yes
Roswell, N. M.	26	4	.61	12.7	1,500	38	S	No
Salem, Ore.	43	6	.96	11.2	600	48	F	Yes
Salina, Kan.	26	8	.42	7.9	0	36	S	No
Tucson, Ariz.	45	1	.70	24.5	1,500	110	F	Yes
Tyler, Tex.	39	3	.40	17.7	200	56	FS	No
Vallejo, Calif.	26	15	2.57	12.2	28,596	68	FC	Yes
West Covina, Calif.†	4	2	2.46	12.6	3	45	C	No
10,000 to 25,000								
Albany, Ore.†	10	5	.62	4.0	0	13	SC	No
Anchorage, Alaska	11	1	.88	11.0	1,200	35	F	Yes
Big Spring, Tex.	17	4	.71	7.3	0	30	S	No
Bossier City, La.	15	3	3.13	8.5	300	26	FSC	Yes
Boulder, Colo.	18	18	1.00	6.8	200	36	C	No
Burlington, N. C.	25	4	.49	9.8	1,150	32	F	Yes
Clearwater, Fla.	16	14	.64	10.9	400	42	S	No
College Park, Ga.†	15	4	.65	7.5	208	22	C	No
Concord, Calif.	7	26	.25	6.7	463	31	F	Yes
Corsicana, Tex.	19	2	.97	10.3	100	25	C	No
East Moline, Ill.	14	. .	1.17	5.8	972	17	FS	Yes
East Point, Ga.	14	3	2.40	12.4	220	32	F	No
El Cajon, Calif.	6	12	.54	9.1	2,073	30	F	Yes

TABLE V—ANNEXATIONS OF ONE-FOURTH SQUARE MILE OR MORE: 1958—Continued

City	1950 Population (in thousands)	No. of Annexations	No. of Square miles Annexed	Total City Land Area Incl. 1958 Annexations (sq. miles)	Estimated Population, Annexed Area	Estimated Current City Pop. (in thousands)	Group Responsible for Annexation	City Program Explaining Benefits
10,000 to 25,000—continued								
Fort Myers, Fla. .	13	3	1.27	8.1	40	15	S	No
Greenville, Tex. . .	15	1	1.44	11.0	66	20	FC	No
Hickory, N. C.† . .	15	12	1.43	8.2	2,321	20	F	Yes
Hobbs, N. M.	14	3	.75	9.8	1,000	30	S	No
Idaho Falls, Idaho .	19	7	.78	8.0	. . . . .	30	S	No
Jonesboro, Ark. . .	16	5	1.20	8.0	2,000	20	FSO	No
Kent, Ohio	12	2	1.33	6.3	1,500	16	F	Yes
Kinston, N. C. . . .	18	1	.70	6.1	600	27	F	No
Lombard, Ill.	10	1	.30	5.0	0	22	C	No
Marietta, Ga.	21	10	.55	8.5	2,000	44	F	Yes
Medford, Ore. . . .	17	4	.49	9.4	106	24	SC	No
Menlo Park, Calif.	14	4	.60	4.6	0	26	SC	No
Mesa, Ariz.	17	4	1.91	9.2	3,200	35	FS	Yes
Midland, Tex.	22	8	6.75	19.5	1,000	57	C	No
Missoula, Mont. . .	22	3	.80	5.5	2,800	28	FO	No
Modesto, Calif. . . .	17	7	.43	8.2	500	34	S	Yes
Monrovia, Calif. . .	20	3	2.50	13.0	20	26	FS	No
Morristown, Tenn.	13	3	3.05	8.3	2,500	17	C	No
Moultrie, Ga.† . . .	12	4	6.00	10.8	3,500	17	R	Yes
Newport Beach, Calif.	12	2	.89	11.4	0	24	S	No
Oceanside, Calif. .	13	2	10.14	25.5	300	23	FS	No
Palm Springs, Calif.	8	2	3.00	39.1	348	13	FC	No
San Buenaventura, Cal.	17	7	.64	7.9	100	26	SC	No
Santa Rosa, Calif. .	18	6	1.43	11.1	630	34	F	Yes
Sterling, Ill.	13	3	.28	3.0	50	15	S	No
Sunnyvale, Calif. . .	10	25	1.48	15.2	300	48	S	No
Thomasville, N. C.	11	1	2.50	6.0	3,500	16	C	Yes
Two Rivers, Wis. .	10	4	.41	3.0	450	15	F	Yes
Wabash, Ind.	11	4	.89	4.6	135	12	C	No
Ypsilanti, Mich. . .	18	1	.95	4.4	1,280	23	FC	Yes
5,000 to 10,000								
Aberdeen, Mississippi	5	1	2.58	7.0	1,000	7	C	Yes
Alamogordo, N. M.	7	3	3.13	9.0	200	22	S	No
Algona, Iowa	5	1	.25	2.3	30	6	C	No
Bainbridge, Ga. . .	8	1	1.00	15.0	3,000	15	C	No
Banning, Calif. . . .	7	1	.56	8.3	6	10	F	Yes
Brea, Calif.	3	3	.66	4.0	. . . . .	7	F	No
Charleston, Ill. . . .	9	2	.39	3.4	1,000	11	SO	No
Cherokee, Iowa . . .	8	1	.32	5.8	5	8	O	No
Clarinda, Iowa . . .	5	1	1.56	3.3	1,486	7	C	No
Columbia, Miss. . .	6	1	1.25	45.6	500	8	F	No
Crookston, Minn. .	7	1	.48	3.6	275	9	F	Yes
Douglas, Ariz. . . .	9	4	.38	4.0	1,000	10	FS	No
Ennis, Tex.	8	1	1.88	4.8	500	10	C	No
Fairborn, Ohio† . .	8	2	.30	3.1	60	18	F	No
Fairfield, Calif. . .	3	9	.36	2.6	74	13	FS	No
Flagstaff, Ariz. . .	7	2	49.24	52.2	1,500	12	F	Yes
Glasgow, Ky.	7	2	4.00	6.0	700	10	C	No
Globe, Ariz.†	6	1	3.00	9.0	2	7	C	Yes
Golden, Colo.	5	1	2.42	4.5	50	8	FS	No
Graham, N. C. . . .	5	1	.50	3.1	360	8	F	Yes
Greenville, Tenn. .	9	1	1.25	4.7	1,632	10	F	Yes
Haltom City, Tex.†	6	2	3.50	12.0	100	24	C	No
Kermit, Tex.	7	3	.25	2.5	0	13	S	. . .
Lebanon, Ind.	9	1	1.09	4.0	350	9	C	Yes
Napoleon, Ohio . . .	5	2	.27	5.0	700	7	FS	No
N. Sacramento, Calif.	6	1	.38	2.8	0	10	O	No
Opp, Ala.	5	1	4.00	9.0	250	5	C	Yes
Pipestone, Minn. . .	5	1	.40	2.4	40	6	C	No
Port Neches, Tex. .	5	1	.25	4.0	15	9	C	Yes

TABLE V—ANNEXATIONS OF ONE-FOURTH SQUARE MILE OR MORE: 1958—Continued

City	1950 Population (in thousands)	No. of Annexations	No. of Square miles Annexed	Total City Land Area Incl. 1958 Annexations (sq. miles)	Estimated Population, Annexed Area	Estimated Current City Pop. (in thousands)	Group Responsible for Annexation	City Program Explaining Benefits
5,000 to 10,000—continued								
Robstown, Tex. . . .	7	1	.39	4.5	7	11	C	No
Rockville, Md. . . .	7	5	.79	6.9	100	22	S	No
San Marcos, Tex. .	10	3	.40	7.7	.....	....	FC	Yes
Slaton, Tex.†	5	1	1.48	3.7	300	7	SC	Yes
Tifton, Ga.	7	1	2.50	6.3	4,500	12	CO	Yes
Trenton, Mo.	6	1	.25	3.1	100	7	C	No
Weatherford, Tex. .	8	3	.35	5.1	0	12	SC	No

Omitted from Table V are 20 cities which reported annexation of one-fourth square mile or more but whose officials had not furnished the additional information needed for the above table at press time. Over 10,000 population: Ada, Okla., 200; Allentown, Pa., 324; Billings, Mont., 173; Cape Girardeau, Mo., 1,650; Casper, Wyo., 435; Florence, Ala., 300; Harvey, Ill., 400; Longview, Tex., 198; New Iberia, La., 200; and Oklahoma City, Okla., 890. 5,000 to 10,000: Cartersville, Ga., 400; Cushing, Okla., 1,603; Danville, Ky., 200; Effingham, Ill., 500; Hamburg, N. Y., 273; Logan, Ohio, 200; Malvern, Ark., 300; Statesboro, Ga., 899; Tempe, Ariz., 3,200; and Thomaston, Ga., 745.

Urban Counties in 1958

By Bernard F. Hillenbrand

Executive Director, National Association of County Officials, Washington, D. C.

AMID the clamor for an over-all solution to the exploding metropolitan problem, many urban counties are quietly and unobtrusively meeting the challenge through formal and informal cooperative agreements. Petty jealousies are being cast aside as elected representatives of counties, cities, and states cooperate to bring more efficient and effective government to the people at the lowest possible cost.

Intergovernmental cooperation, manifesting itself in close but frequently unpublicized cooperative arrangements between counties and other local governments, was the most notable characteristic of urban county government activity in 1958.

For the most part these cooperative agreements — between counties and cities, counties and other counties, counties and special districts, and counties and the state — go unnoticed since each by itself makes little impact on the entire local government area. But considered as a whole they form an impressive list of governmental services which no urban area can do without. In fact, as one astute observer of metropolitan government has pointed out, " . . . there is a great deal more cooperation and integration existing on the local level than is sometimes imagined. Compared to the amount which might ultimately be achieved, it may appear rather small. But, if what we now have were to be suddenly cancelled out, the resultant increased cost and confusion would be instantly felt and the change-over regarded with considerable regret."[1]

To assess the full range and scope of these cooperative agreements, the National Association of County Officials sent a survey questionnaire to each of the 266 urban counties in the 168 standard metropolitan areas in continental United States. Of the 266 questionnaires sent out, 125 were returned, a 47 per cent return. Since the return is somewhat less than half, interpretations, conclusions, and analyses cannot be considered "truly representative." However, this survey has produced results which depict a pattern of national urban county government activities and, as such, is considered satisfactory for showing national trends. In brief, the survey shows these results:

Counties overwhelmingly enter into cooperative agreements with other units of local government.

A very small minority of counties report no intergovernmental cooperation.

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[1] Roger Arnebergh, "How Much Metropolitan Government Do We Now Have?", speech delivered before the Metropolitan Symposium of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, April, 1958.

The greatest amount of cooperation through formal agreements with other units of government took place between counties and cities. Functional consolidation of municipal-type services accounted for the greatest number of these agreements.

Intercounty cooperation does exist but to a more limited extent and mostly through informal agreements.

County-state and county-special district cooperative relationships are in force in about 40 per cent of the counties.

County-City Cooperation. The principal of intergovernmental cooperation is county-city functional consolidation of municipal-type services. The urban counties and cities have found that in the performance of a growing number of governmental services they must cooperate with each other to do their work more efficiently and effectively.

Counties and cities are entering into formal agreements for the provision of a host of municipal-type functions and services. The most common are public health followed closely by prisoner care, election services, and planning assistance. Over 50 per cent of the reporting counties provide all of these services on an agreement basis. Other services provided on an agreement basis were the following: collection of taxes, assessment of property, library services, police services (usually the radio network), fire services, sewage collection, water supply, airports, street maintenance, building inspection, personnel services, and recreation. Other services provided by counties for or in cooperation with cities were civil defense, welfare, and refuse disposal.

Some unusual areas of cooperation occurred in the county and city of Spokane, Washington, in the operation of a baseball park; in San Diego County, California, with purchasing; in Westchester County, New York, electrical inspections; and in Multnomah County, Oregon, cooperative land sales.

For the most part these cooperative arrangements are based on statutes and local charters. This is especially true in California where the state legislature as early as 1891 passed statutes which permitted counties to perform any administrative function of any of its cities upon specific request from the city.

But a large number of counties surveyed reported that informal arrangements exist covering a number of these municipal-type services. Proportionately, the greatest number of less formal arrangements cover such emergency services as police, fire, and prisoner care. Surprisingly, a large number of counties reported planning assistance on an informal basis to many cities on a "no charge" basis. This includes the development of master plans and the constant revision of comprehensive zoning ordinances.

Fees are charged in the majority of cases to offset the cost of providing the services, but it is significant that even though the cooperative agreement might have its legal basis in statute or charter, it does not always provide for a set statutory fee or prorated charge to cover the full cost of personnel and facilities. According to the survey, public health services, assessment of property, and the collection of taxes are three of the most common municipal-type services provided through formal county-city agreements for which there is no fee.

This in no way covers the complete list of cooperative agreements, both formal and informal, that exist between counties and cities but it does show the variety and scope of efforts being made by these two levels of local government to solve common problems.

Intercounty Cooperation. In nearly 100 of the 168 standard metropolitan areas a single county makes up the entire metropolitan area. Therefore, it was not surprising to find that the number and kinds of cooperative agreements between counties were much fewer than between counties and cities. Where a service or function is so costly that one county cannot bear the entire expense and where the problem spills over into a surrounding county, the significant method of solving the problem has been through area regional commissions. Outstanding examples of such intercounty regional cooperation in the field of planning are found in Wayne County (Detroit), Michigan; King County (Seattle), Washington; Milwaukee County, Wisconsin; the Metropolitan Planning Commission of Clackamas County, Washington, and Multnomah County, Oregon; and the Regional Planning Commission of the counties of Henrico and Chesterfield, Virginia, and the city of Richmond. A joint water authority is operated by Oakland County and Macomb County, Michigan, and a tri-county sewer authority is administered by the Oregon counties of Washington, Multnomah, and Clackamas.

Other far-reaching agreements exist between Los Angeles County and neighboring counties for air pollution control, livestock inspection, charity programs, and district attorney services. Hampshire, Franklin, and Berkshire Counties, Massachusetts, report jointly financing of a tuberculosis sanatorium. Monroe County (Rochester), New York, maintains a regional hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis patients. Westchester County, New York; Buncombe County, North Carolina; and the contiguous counties of Norfolk and Princess Anne, Virginia, report cooperative agreements with surrounding counties for laboratory facilities and public health personnel. Other examples of county-to-county cooperative relationships are in fire and police services, prisoner care, airports, library service, and maintenance of intercounty bridges and highways.

County-State Cooperation. Counties historically and administratively are creatures of the state. As local agents of the state they carry out many programs set up and administered by state law. Standards as to personnel, duties, procedures, and reports are dictated from the state capital.

But in many states, counties and states have also entered into voluntary agreements that prove advantageous to both levels of government. An outstanding example of cooperation between counties and the state is in providing fire wardens and fire protection service in St. Louis County, Minnesota; DuPage County, Illinois; Norfolk County, Virginia; Forsyth County, North Carolina; and Bibb County, Georgia.

In addition, a large number of counties report that they provide office space and facilities for such state functions as child welfare, liquor control, health workers, and state foster home projects. Counties also work with the state in providing care for state mental patients and training schools for mentally retarded children. State agencies in turn assist many counties with advice on highway design, planning, and construction. They also work cooperatively with county civil defense units as coordinators and administrators of the national civil defense act.

Los Angeles County has a cooperative arrangement with the state whereby the county operates and maintains the state-owned beaches. In Maryland, counties work jointly with the state in providing education, welfare, and assessment. And in Kentucky, as in most other states, the state police take an active role in law enforcement.

County-Special District Cooperation. Counties were asked: "Does your county have cooperative agreements with special districts for the performance of certain services?" Approximately 40 per cent indicated that they did have such cooperative agreements ranging from collection of special taxes to handling of escrows and purchase of equipment. The services provided by these special districts run the gamut of municipal-type functions. San Bernardino County, California, listed special districts that provide every municipal service needed from the cradle to the grave — fire protection, sanitation, pest abatement, water conservation, lighting, flood control, and cemeteries.

Collection of special taxes, assessment of district property, and furnishing personnel and legal advice were the services most often provided by the county to the special district.

County Associations

The National Association of County Officials (1001 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.) and its 43 affiliated state associations offer county officials the vehicle for cooperation and coordination of activities. Together they provide a clearinghouse for the exchange of ideas and experience through which counties can express their attitudes and viewpoints.

In June, 1958, the National Association of County Officials, through its education and research corporation, Local Government Education and Research, Inc., received the first installment of a $160,000 general support grant from the Ford Foundation. These funds are to be used "to help provide leadership in assisting urban counties to better discharge their metropolitan area responsibilities; to help strengthen the service programs of the state associations of county officials; to establish a central clearinghouse on data on county government; to conduct research and disseminate information on county problems; and to help raise the level of annual conference programs."

An awakening interest on the part of county officials was evidenced when attendance at the national and mid-winter business meetings increased 40 per cent over the previous year. During 1958 the Washington office staff was increased from three to eight full-time people. This made possible an expanded service program including a new legislative service which supplies bulletins and special letters analyzing national legislation of interest to county officials. The enlarged staff also made possible an augmented publications program which includes: the *County Officer*, a monthly magazine; *National Editorial Service*, a monthly, for use in state association magazines; and *NACO News*, which goes each month to 600 key leaders in 49 states. In addition, it has made possible an expanded research program. In 1958 special studies were completed and published on *Federal Aid Guide* for *Local Governments*, *Local Government Radio Service*, and *County Road Management Relations*.

Although the majority of NACO members are elected officials, three functional affiliates have active roles in Association activities: the National Association of County Engineers, the National Association of County Recorders and Clerks, and the National Association of County Treasurers and Finance Officers.

At the heart of NACO are the 43 state associations of county officials. Activities and services vary, but there is evidence that the rebirth of county government is bringing about new demands within each state for a full-time director and office staff. Florida, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Wyoming established full-time county association offices. In each case an executive secretary was hired and office staff provided. The Wyoming office serves both county and municipal officials. Oregon, Maryland, and South Carolina took steps to establish full-time state association offices. By the end of 1959 it is expected that each of these states will have an association program for counties with a full-time director.

Training Activities. State associations of county officials in North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Wyoming, and New York have close working relationships with state universities to provide technical assistance for counties. The Mississippi association reports that they have an offer from the state university to conduct a school for all county officials, elected and appointed. The association in Colorado holds an annual conference of two days at the University of Colorado for all county commissioners and county attorneys. The Utah association receives assistance through instructors provided for schools and annual conventions. Utah State University also conducts an annual highway conference for the association.

The Iowa association, established on a part-time basis and operating strictly independent of any university, holds six district schools of information for county officials following the legislative session. This is in addition to their annual school of instruction for all county officials.

Services. Most state associations expanded their service programs in 1958 to include some form of technical consulting. The Colorado association offers legal counsel in the defense of all cases affecting the general interest of counties. Associations in Washington, Utah, Michigan, Ohio, and California provide technical assistance covering legal services, planning, and roads.

To place in proper perspective the activities and services provided by state association of county officials, it is helpful to quote William R. MacDougall, general counsel and manager of the County Supervisors Association of California: "It is one of our fundamental beliefs that the planning and actual execution of a vigorous county program at the State Legislature is essential to the successful operation of any state association of county governments. Other services and activities are important and may become essential but they should never transcend in importance the basic duty of the Association to prepare and execute a general legislative program on a regular basis. This function cannot be delegated. It is one which must be carried out directly by the Association itself."

The following list shows the 43 state associations of county officials. Some have research and service programs, and all provide informational services for county, municipal, and other local government officials.

Alabama — Association of County Commissioners of Alabama, 17 South Union Street, Montgomery 4. Winston Stewart, secretary.
Arizona — Arizona Supervisors and Clerks Association, Pima County Courthouse, Tucson. Mrs. Elsa B. Hanna, secretary-treasurer.
Arkansas — Arkansas Association of County Judges, Carroll County Courthouse, Berryville. Arthur Carter, secretary-treasurer.
California — County Supervisors Association of California, 500 Elks Building, Sacramento. William R. MacDougall, general counsel.
Colorado — Colorado State Association of County Commissioners, 621 Majestic Building, Denver. J. Fred Schneider, executive secretary.
Connecticut — Connecticut Association of County Officials, Thomaston. Charles Eggleston, secretary.
Delaware — 544 Pennsylvania Avenue, Dover. Walter J. Norbet, secretary.
Florida — Florida State Association of County Commissioners, P. O. Box 773, Tallahassee. E. R. Hafner, executive secretary.
Georgia — Association of County Commissioners of Georgia, 1729 Candler Building, Atlanta. Mrs. Betty Peeler, secretary.
Idaho — Idaho Association of Commissioners and Clerks, Franklin County, Preston. C. L. Swenson, secretary.
Illinois — Illinois Association of County Officials, Rockford. Clarence A. Pierce, secretary.
Indiana — Indiana County Commissioners Association, Box 368, Greenburg. Claude Hodson, executive director.
Iowa — Iowa State Association of County Officers, Courthouse, Clinton. Paul T. Eastland, secretary-treasurer.
Kansas — Kansas Official Council, 512 Capitol Federal Building, Topeka. Allen Pritchard, Jr., executive director.
Louisiana — Police Jury Association of Louisiana, P. O. Box 1212, Monroe. W. A. Breedlove, secretary.
Maine — County Commissioners Association of Maine, Western Avenue, Augusta. Cecil L. Foster, secretary-treasurer.
Maryland — Maryland State Association of County Commissioners, P. O. Box 506, Courthouse, Annapolis. F. R. Lonergan, secretary.
Massachusetts — County Commissioners and Sheriffs Association of Massachusetts, Middlesex County, Medford. Thomas B. Brennan, vice president.
Michigan — Michigan State Association of Supervisors, Vernon. William E. Dennison, secretary-treasurer.
Minnesota — State Association of County Commissioners of Minnesota, 345 Griggs Midway Building, St. Paul. Ralph Keyes, executive secretary.
Mississippi — Mississippi Association of Supervisors, Jonestown. Dave L. Salomon, secretary-treasurer.
Missouri — Missouri State Highway Department, 5117 East 31 Street, Kansas City. Harry J. Revercomb, secretary-treasurer.

Montana — Montana Association of County Commissioners, 531 First Avenue, Kalispell. Rue Carr, secretary-treasurer.

Nebraska — Nebraska Association of County Officials, St. Edward. Frank B. Smith, secretary-treasurer.

Nevada — Association of County Commissioners of Nevada, Sparks. Carl Shelley, secretary.

New Hampshire — State Association of County Commissioners of New Hampshire, Claremont. Charles Haugsrud, secretary-treasurer.

New Jersey — Association of Chosen Freeholders of New Jersey, Mercer County Courthouse, Trenton. Jack Lamping, secretary-executive director.

New York — County Officers Association of New York, 190 State Street, Albany. Clarence L. Chamberlain, executive director.

North Carolina — North Carolina Association of County Officials, Chapel Hill. J. A. McMahon, executive secretary.

North Dakota — North Dakota County Auditors Association, Hettinger. Thomas B. Stephens, president.

Ohio — County Commissioners Association of Ohio, 101 North High Street, Columbus. George W. Taylor, secretary.

Oregon — Association of Oregon Counties, The Dalles. F. L. Phipps, executive secretary.

Pennsylvania — Pennsylvania State Association of County Commissioners, Courthouse, Hollidaysburg. Herbert S. Bolger, secretary-treasurer.

South Carolina — South Carolina Association of County Road Officials, County Highway Building, Aiken. Fred W. Scott, secretary-treasurer.

South Dakota — South Dakota State Association of County Commissioners, Lily. Harry Anderson, executive secretary.

Tennessee — Tennessee County Services Association, First Floor, YMCA Building, Nashville. W. M. Leech, executive secretary.

Texas — County Judges and Commissioners Association of Texas, P. O. Box 419, Brownwood. Judge Ralph Hall, president.

Utah — Utah Association of County Officials, Newhouse Hotel, Salt Lake City. C. A. Grant, executive director.

Virginia — League of Virginia Counties, 302 County Office Building, Charlottesville. William B. Speck, field secretary.

Washington — Washington State Association of County Commissioners, 111 East State Street, Olympia. Richard C. Watts, secretary.

West Virginia — State Association of County and Circuit Clerks of West Virginia, Winfield. A. Miller Brown, secretary-treasurer.

Wisconsin — Wisconsin County Boards Association, 1 West Main Street, Madison. A. J. Thelen, executive secretary.

Wyoming — Wyoming County Officers Association, Adult Education and Community Services, University of Wyoming, Laramie. Evan A. Iverson, executive secretary.

Economic Classification of Cities and Metropolitan Areas

BY VICTOR JONES AND ANDREW COLLVER*

ECON.

IN THIS edition of the Year Book, the economic classification of cities with 10,000 or more inhabitants and of standard metropolitan areas (SMA's) has been revised and brought up to date as far as available data will permit.[1] Data from the 1954 census of manufactures have become available since the previous classification appeared in 1953. Besides being more recent, the 1954 data cover a large number of places that first reached the 10,000 mark in 1950. Since none of these smaller cities were reported in the 1947 census of manufactures, they were left unclassified in the 1953 Year Book.

Coverage of the classification has been further extended by the use of estimates where data have been withheld by the Bureau of the Census to avoid disclosure of the operations of single establishments. The data most frequently withheld are for employment in wholesale trade, and since wholesale trade ordinarily provides only a minor portion of the total employment in a city, an error in estimation of this figure can produce only a slight distortion in the over-all distribution of employment. On the whole, the gain in completeness of the classification should far outweigh the small loss of accuracy that results from the use of estimates.

In this article and in Tables IV and VI, all of the urban places for which data are adequate are classified by the following characteristics: (1) metropolitan status, (2) rent level, (3) per cent of the employed male residents in white-collar occupations, (4) economic base, (5) manufacturing ratio, and (6) employment-residence ratio.

Each of these characteristics is discussed in detail below.

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*Editors' Note: Victor Jones is a professor of political science at the University of California at Berkeley. Andrew Collver is a research assistant in the Department of Sociology at the same university.

[1] The authors are indebted to Richard L. Forstall, of International Urban Research at the University of California, for assistance in the preparation of population estimates and for a complete revision of the list of education centers. Leo F. Schnore of the Department of Sociology and Social Institutions served as consultant to the project staff.

This article is a revision of two classifications previously published in the Municipal Year Book: Grace Kneedler (Ohlson), "Economic Classification of Cities," The Municipal Year Book, 1945, pp. 30-38 and Table IV; and Victor Jones, "Economic Classification of Cities and Metropolitan Areas," The Municipal Year Book, 1953, pp. 49-57 and Tables II and IV. Ohlson's classification was based upon that of Chauncy D. Harris. See "A Functional Classification of Cities in the United States," *Geographical Review*, January, 1943, pp. 89-99, and "Suburbs," *American Journal of Sociology*, July, 1943, pp. 1-13.

Definitions

1. Classification by Metropolitan Status. Three types of cities are distinguished by metropolitan status. Each city is identified as independent (I) if it is located outside an SMA, as a central city (C) if the Bureau of the Census has designated it as a central city of an SMA, or as a suburb (S) if it is located within an SMA but is not a central city. The SMA's used in this article are those listed by the Bureau of the Census as of November, 1958. December, 1958, revisions are not included.

2. Classification by Rent Level, 1950. Suburbs and central cities are further classified according to the median gross monthly rent of dwelling units in 1950.[2] The categories employed are (1) low, (2) intermediate, (3) high, and (4) exclusive. The relative standing of each city was determined by reference to the median gross monthly rent of the SMA in which it is located. A low rental is $5 or more under the median gross rental for the SMA; an intermediate rent level lies between $5 below and $10 above the SMA median; a high rent level is $10 or more above the SMA median and less than twice the median; and exclusive rent is twice the SMA median or more.[3] Because of the operation of rent control in 1950 in some areas, the rent level may not accurately reflect income and general socioeconomic status of the residents. For this reason it should be compared with the per cent of employed males in white-collar occupations.

3. Per Cent of Employed Males in White-collar Occupations, 1950. The census of population[4] reports the number of residents employed in various broad occupational groups. Four of these groups — proprietors; managers and officials; professional, technical, and kindred workers; and clerical and sales workers — constitute the white-collar occupations. The proportion of employed male residents in these occupations ranges from a low of 14 per cent in the manufacturing suburb of Ecorse, Michigan, to 90 per cent in the residential suburbs of University Park, Texas and San Marino, California, with 37 per cent as the median for all cities.[5]

4. Classification by Economic Base. Seven types of cities are distinguished through the use of data on employment in the city from the 1954 censuses of business and manufactures: manufacturing (Mm), industrial (M), diversified manufacturing (Mr), diversified retail (Rm), retail (Rr), wholesale (W), and service (S). Three other types are based on data from the 1950 census of population: government (G), transportation (T), and resort or retirement centers (X). Still another type, education (Ed), is

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[2] U. S. Bureau of the Census, *1950 Census of Housing*, Series HC-8.

[3] For a discussion and tabulation of the distribution of cities by rent level as well as by the types G (government), T (transportation), X (resort), Mg (mining), and Ed (education), see the article by Jones cited under note 1 above.

[4] U. S. Bureau of the Census, *U. S. Census of Population, 1950*, vol. II, *Characteristics of the Population*, Table 35.

[5] For a discussion of the relation of the per cent of employed males in white collar occupation to other population characteristics, see Otis D. Duncan and Albert J. Reiss, Jr., *Social Characteristics of Urban and Rural Communities, 1950* (New York, 1956), pp. 360-362.

formed with the use of college enrollment figures from the *Rand McNally Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide*.

The censuses of business and manufactures[6] report the number of proprietors and employees working in manufacturing, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service trades in cities over 10,000 population. The first series of economic base types is derived from the distribution of workers in these four industry categories. "Aggregate employment," as used below, refers to the total number of workers reported in the four categories.

Manufacturing (Mm). In manufacturing cities employment in manufactures is 50 per cent or more of aggregate employment, and employment in retail trade is less than 30 per cent. In Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, for example, 82 per cent of the aggregate employment is in manufactures, 12 per cent in retail trade, 2 per cent in wholesale trade, and 4 per cent in services. There were 403 cities of type Mm in 1954.

Industrial (M). In industrial cities the dominance of manufacturing is moderated by a substantial retail trade. The manufacturing ratio is over 50 per cent, but retail trade is over 30 per cent of aggregate employment. Lawrence, Massachusetts, and Port Arthur, Texas, are examples of the industrial type. Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, Decatur, Illinois, and Greensboro, North Carolina, classified as diversified in 1948, are now industrial. There are 91 cities of this type.

Diversified Manufacturing (Mr). In one type of diversified city (Mr) manufacturing is predominant but less than 50 per cent of the aggregate employment, and retail trade is second in importance. There are 186 Mr cities. Among them are the central cities of Boston, Minneapolis, and Los Angeles.

Diversified Retail (Rm). The other type of diversified city (Rm) is one with retail trade predominant and with manufacturing between 20 and 50 per cent. New Orleans and San Francisco are of this type, which includes 264 cities.

Retail (Rr). If the number employed in retail trade was greater than employment in any other category, and employment in manufacturing was less than 20 per cent, the city was classified as a retail trade center. The total number of retail cities is 248. Washington, D. C., and Sacramento, California, are the largest cities of this type.

Wholesale (W). In wholesale cities the number employed in wholesale trade is at least 25 per cent of the aggregate employment. Eight cities, all independent, are of this type. The largest are Columbia, Missouri, and Fargo, North Dakota. San Francisco, formerly classified as a wholesale center, is now type Rm, with wholesale trade accounting for 21 per cent of its total employment.

Service Centers (S). A new category has been added to the classification to allow for those cities in which service establishments employ a large number of workers. A total of 22 cities with over 30 per cent of their workers in service establishments are classified as service cities. Several of them, like Atlantic City, New Jersey, and Reno, Nevada, will be recognized as resort and amusement cities. Others may be service centers for surrounding mining and agricultural areas. A few are residential suburbs such as Piedmont, California, and Richmond Heights, Missouri, where service employment is relatively high only because of the absence of manufacturing and trade establishments.

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[6] U. S. Bureau of the Census, *U. S. Census of Manufactures: 1954*, Vol. III, *Area Statistics*, Table 3; *U. S. Census of Business: 1954*, Vol. II, *Retail Trade – Area Statistics*, Tables 102 and 103; Vol. IV, *Wholesale Trade – Area Statistics*, Tables 102 and 103; and Vol. VI, *Service Trades – Area Statistics*, Tables 102 and 103.

Several of the cities have been given a second classification as government, transportation, resort, or education cities, indicated in parentheses following the classification by 1954 employment data. The following classes were set up by use of the data on occupation of *residents* as reported in the 1950 census of population. Since employment in government service and transportation are not reported in the census of business, it was found necessary to estimate employment in these categories from the occupational distribution of residents.

The purpose of this article is to classify cities by the economic activity that actually takes place within the city limits.[7] Cities have been classified by resident populations only where there is reason to believe that the resident government, transportation, or amusement workers counted are employed in the city in which they reside. Mining as a classification has been omitted from the revised lists, since mining as a rule takes place outside the corporate limits of cities.

Government Centers (G). State capitals and cities with large federal or military installations are classified as government centers if 15 per cent or more of the resident labor force in 1950 was employed in governmental service. Leavenworth, Kansas; Annapolis, Maryland; and Jefferson City, Missouri, are examples. Not all state capitals are government centers by this criterion. Albany, New York, for example, is a central city in a metropolitan area that is dominated by manufacturing (Mm), and the city itself is classified as diversified with retail trade predominant (Rm). Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, classified as a government center in 1940, is also in the Rm class in 1950. Suburbs of a government center, such as Alexandria, Virginia (Rr), in the Washington, D. C., metropolitan area, are not classified as government centers any more than suburbs of manufacturing centers are given special classification based on employment of the central city.

Transportation Centers (T). If more than one-fourth of the resident labor force of a central or independent city was engaged in transportation and related functions in 1950, the city is classified as a transportation center. Altoona, Pennsylvania, and Galveston, Texas, are of this type.

Resort or Retirement Towns (X). This category includes cities in which the manufacturing ratio is less than 15 per cent and in which more than 10 per cent of the residents had occupations classified in the following industry groups — eating and drinking places, hotels and lodging places, and amusements, recreation, and related services. Atlantic City and Key West are typical of the resort city. Some cities commonly identified as summer resort cities, such as Albuquerque, New Mexico, Colorado Springs, Colorado, and Asheville, North Carolina, are not here classified as resorts. The census data are as of April and therefore identified only the year-round resorts. Several cities previously classified as resorts have been dropped from this category because of an increase in manufacturing. Among them are Miami, Florida, and Santa Cruz, California.

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[7] For a complete classification of cities by resident populations, see Duncan and Reiss; *op. cit.* Tables B-17 to B-20, pp. 387 to 409.

Education Centers (Ed). The above three types, based upon the 1950 census of population, remain largely unchanged from the lists published in 1953. The listing of education centers, on the other hand, has been revised and brought up to date as of 1954-55. College enrollment figures for 1955 from the *Rand McNally Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide, 1958*, were compared with our estimates of the total population of the cities in which major colleges and universities are located. All those cities in which the college students comprise 20 per cent or more of the city population are designated as education centers. Many of the education cities have characteristics similar to resort or retirement towns; there are often large numbers of retired professional people, and services (such as hotels and lodging places) are important.

Note on Dormitory Cities (D). In this article all cities have been classified according to the distribution of employment in the 1954 census of business and manufactures. However, a case can be made against classifying extremely residential suburbs in this manner. For example, Berwyn, Illinois, a residential suburb of Chicago, is listed as type Rr, which implies that retail trade is a prominent activity of the city. Actually, this is not the case, for only 3,100 people were employed in retail trade in this city of 52,000 in 1954. The resident labor force of Berwyn at the same time was approximately 25,000 — 10,400 of which were employed in manufacturing but at factories outside of Berwyn itself. Thus, the city is classified as a retail trade center on the basis of the activity of only 3,100 people, without regard to the activities of over 22,000 other workers who live in the city. Actually, it seems reasonable to say that the economic base of Berwyn consists in the provision of homes for workers and their families.

For this reason, some readers may prefer to distinguish the residential suburbs as a separate *economic* type, as Ohlson did in her 1939 economic classification which appeared in the 1945 Year Book.

It may be preferable to designate the 107 cities with employment-residence ratios below 50 as "dormitory suburbs" only, instead of assigning them to types Rr, Rm, etc. All but three of these cities are located within SMA's and only four are manufacturing or industrial cities. Typically, the city with a very low employment-residence ratio is a suburb of less than 50,000 population and has a low manufacturing ratio.

5. Manufacturing Ratio, 1954. The "manufacturing ratio" is the number of workers employed in manufacturing expressed as a percentage of the total number reported in manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, and services in the censuses of business and manufacturing. Because of the importance of manufacturing as a city-forming activity, this figure is shown for all cities in Table VI.

All cities with manufacturing ratios of 70 or over are manufacturing centers (Mm). Those with ratios between 50 and 70 are either Mm or M depending upon the volume of retail employment. Those with manufacturing between 20 and 50 are diversified; and all of those with manufacturing below 20 are retail, wholesale, or service centers. Since manufacturing runs through the series of economic types as a common criterion, it is possible to group cities for comparative purposes on the basis of this one characteristic alone.

6. Employment-Residence Ratio, 1954. The three types formed with the employment-residence ratio are dormitory or residential (D), balanced (B), and employing (E). The employment-residence ratio differentiates these three types of cities on the basis of net daily movement to and from the city for purposes of working in manufacturing and trade. It does not indicate the net movement in the professions, transportation, communications, utilities, government or mining — occupations for which employment data are not readily available. Service industries are also excluded from the employment-residence ratio because the establishments included under "selected services" in the census of business are not comparable to the service industry categories of the census of population.[8]

An employment-residence ratio of 100 indicates that the number of people employed in manufacturing and trade in a city equals the number of residents who are employed in these same industries. A balanced city is one with the ratio within 15 points of 100. A dormitory city is one with a ratio of less than 85 and an employing city is one with a ratio of 116 or more.[9]

The employment-residence ratio has another significance which should not be overlooked. It gives an indication of the weight that should be attached to the economic base reported for a given city. Harrison and Sayreville, New Jersey, both have the same manufacturing ratio of 91, which places them in class Mm, but the employment-residence ratio of Harrison is 457, while that of Sayreville is only 79. The employment-residence ratio shows that a much greater concentration of manufacturing is found in Harrison than in Sayreville, a fact that is not revealed by the designation "M" alone or by the manufacturing ratio.

[8] The employment-residence ratio as defined here differs from Ohlson's definition in two respects: (1) She included service industries in the total number of workers. (2) Her ratio was formed by comparing the number of workers in manufacturing, trade, and services to the *total* resident labor force of the city. Balanced suburbs had a ratio of 40 to 60 rather than 85 to 115 as shown here.

[9] The employment-residence ratio was obtained by comparing the number of workers employed in the city in 1954 in manufacturing and trade with the number of employed residents reporting these same occupations. Before this comparison could be made, an estimate of the resident labor force in 1954 was needed. This estimate was derived from independent estimates of change in total population in the period 1950-1954. Thus, if the total population of a city had increased 8 per cent, the number of residents employed in manufacturing and trade was assumed to have increased by 8 per cent. Estimates of the population were formed by three steps: (1) An estimate of 1958 population was obtained from the *Sales Management Survey of Buying Power, 1958*; (2) the 1954 population was estimated by straight-line interpolation between the 1950 census and the 1958 estimate; (3) the resulting figures were compared with reports of annexations and special censuses since 1950, and corrected where necessary.

Distribution of City Types

Distribution of Cities by Economic Base. Nearly one-third of the 1,222 cities classified are manufacturing centers. As seen in Table 1, this type is especially dominant in the Northeast. In the North Central region the majority of central cities are of type Mm, but this type is less prevalent among independent cities. Retail trade centers outnumber manufacturing cities among suburbs of the North Central states. In the South, diversified retail centers form the largest group of cities, followed by types Rr and Mr. In the West, where retail trade constitutes the dominant type, there are only 19 manufacturing cities. Regional differences stand out most strikingly when central cities are compared. The majority of central cities in both the Northeast and North Central regions are manufacturing centers, while the South has only eight and the West none of this type.

Table 2 shows the percentage distribution of cities and SMA's by economic base. One third of all cities are manufacturing, 22 per cent are

TABLE 1

ECONOMIC BASE OF CITIES BY REGION AND BY METROPOLITAN STATUS

Region[1]	Manufacturing (Mm)	Industrial (M)	Diversified Mfg. (Mr)	Diversified Retail (Rm)	Retail (Rr)	Whole-Sale (W)	Service (S)	Total
				INDEPENDENT				
Northeast	57	14	19	13	2	0	0	105
North Central	72	34	30	46	30	2	0	214
South	37	9	35	77	50	2	5	215
West	3	1	5	19	50	4	3	85
Total	169	58	89	155	132	8	8	619
				CENTRAL				
Northeast	36	3	8	4	0	0	1	52
North Central	37	2	14	7	0	0	0	60
South	8	2	17	28	13	0	0	68
West	0	0	8	9	6	0	0	23
Total	81	7	47	48	19	0	1	203
				SUBURB				
Northeast	91	10	23	20	26	0	4	174
North Central	39	11	10	17	34	0	1	112
South	7	0	5	7	18	0	2	39
West	16	5	12	17	19	0	6	75
Total	153	26	50	61	97	0	13	400
				ALL CITIES				
Total	403	91	186	264	248	8	22	1,222

[1] Northeast: Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., N. J., N. Y., Pa., R. I., Vt.; North Central: Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kan., Mich., Minn., Mo., Ohio, Neb., N. D., S. D., Wis.; South: Ala., Ark., Del., D. C., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Md., Miss., N. C., Okla., S. C., Tenn., Tex., Va., W. Va.; West: Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., N. M., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.

industrial or diversified industrial, and 42 per cent are retail or diversified retail. Only 2 per cent are wholesale or service centers. The retail group outnumbers manufacturing centers among independent cities. Central cities are specialized in manufacturing more often than in retail trade, while suburbs are evenly divided between these two categories. SMA's are prevalently manufacturing or industrial, with only one out of four specialized in retail trade.

Larger cities of the Northeast are almost without exception manufacturing, industrial, or predominantly industrial. As seen in Table 3, 97 per cent of the cities with over 100,000 population in the Northeast are of these three types. The proportion of cities in types Mm, M, and Mr tends to diminish with size of cities in all regions, and also decreases, reading from left to right in Table 3, from Northeast to North Central, to South to West, except in the largest size class.

Distribution of Employing Cities (E). Forty per cent of the cities classified are employing cities in which the number of people employed in manufacturing and trade exceeds the number of residents who work in these same industries (see Table 4). Employing cities occur most frequently in the Northeast, where 46 per cent of all cities are of this type. They are found with decreasing frequency in the North Central states, the South, and the West, in that order. It will be noted that the distribution of employing cities (Table 4) roughly parallels the distribution of manufacturing and industrial cities shown in Table 3. This is because manufacturing cities and larger cities generally have high employment-residence ratios. It is understandable that a city with a large volume of industry requires a large number of workers, many of whom must be drawn from surrounding residential suburbs or an unincorporated fringe area.

Proportion of Workers Engaged in Manufacturing, 1948 to 1954. Table 5 shows the proportion of workers engaged in manufacturing as of 1948 and 1954 in the 908 cities for which data are available for these two dates. An over-all decrease should be expected in the proportion of workers in

TABLE 2

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CITIES AND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS BY ECONOMIC BASE

Economic Base	All Cities	Independent Cities	Central Cities	Suburban Cities	Standard Metropolitan Areas
Manufacturing (Mm)	33	27	40	38	52
Industrial and Predominantly Industrial (M, Mr)	22	23	27	19	24
Retail and Predominantly Retail (Rm, Rr)	42	46	33	39	24
Others (W, S)	2	3	0	3	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Number of Units	1,222	619	203	400	174

manufacturing as a consequence of the addition of small hotels, motels, and tourist courts to the "selected services" category of the 1954 census of business. That is, the number of workers in selected services has been increased by definition, and the proportion of workers in manufacturing may be expected to drop a few percentage points as a result. Even so, there has been a decided increase in manufacturing in cities which had less than 50 per cent of their working force engaged in manufacturing in 1948. In all, 180 of these 514 cities with low manufacturing have moved to a higher position on the 1954 scale, while only 52 have dropped to a lower position.

TABLE 3
PER CENT OF CITIES MANUFACTURING, INDUSTRIAL, OR PREDOMINANTLY INDUSTRIAL (Mm, M, OR Mr) BY REGION AND 1950 POPULATION

1950 Pop. (in thousands)	Northeast	North Central	South	West	Total All Regions	No. of Cities
100 and over	97	93	42	56	74	110
25 to 100.	83	76	34	29	61	380
10 to 25	73	54	37	23	49	739
Total	79	64	37	27	55	1,222
No. of Cities	331	386	322	183	1,222	. . .

TABLE 4
PER CENT OF CITIES CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYING (E), BY REGION, METROPOLITAN STATUS, AND 1950 POPULATION

1950 Pop. (in thousands)	Northeast	North Central	South	West	Total All Regions	No. of Cities
			INDEPENDENT			
25 to 50	52	63	45	63	54	153
10 to 25	58	42	41	27	43	466
Total	56	47	42	35	46	619
			CENTRAL			
100 and over	54	58	28	54	46	97
25 to 100.	50	50	44	50	48	106
Total	52	53	37	52	47	203
			SUBURB			
25 and over	39	28	0	30	32	134
10 to 25	38	16	18	29	28	266
Total	39	20	15	29	29	400
			ALL CITIES			
Total	46	40	38	35	40	1,222

TABLE 5

DISTRIBUTION OF CITIES OVER 10,000 BY 1948 AND 1954 MANUFACTURING RATIOS

Mfg. Ratio 1948	Manufacturing Ratio — 1954										
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90-100	Total[1]
90-100							1	1	4	4	10
80-89							2	19	28	1	50
70-79					1	2	26	60	5		94
60-69						31	76	19			126
50-59				1	22	75	14	1	1		114
40-49			2	20	65	29	1	2			119
30-39			14	60	27	8	2		1		112
20-29	1	9	48	33	9	1	1				102
10-19	6	80	31	8	3						128
0-9	29	23	1								53
Total	36	112	96	122	127	146	123	102	39	5	908

[1] This table includes only those cities for which manufacturing ratios have been computed for both 1948 and 1954.

The increase is especially noticeable among those cities in which less than 10 per cent of all jobs were in manufacturing in 1948. Manufacturing has gained in 24 of these 53 cities, as shown in Table 5. More than one-third of all cities with up to 40 per cent of their workers in manufacturing as of 1948 show an increase in manufacturing. However, the rate of increase begins to taper off at 40 per cent and to drop rapidly above 50 per cent. The over-all tendency appears to be toward balance and diversification.

On the one hand, cities that were low in manufacturing tend to increase the number of jobs in this category. On the other hand, where manufacturing was already very dominant in 1948, other types of establishments have moved in to reduce the preponderance of manufacturing. In some instances an actual loss of manufacturing payrolls accounts for the change. Manufacturing has fallen to a lower position in more than one-third of the cities which had manufacturing ratios of over 70 in 1948.

Changes in the distribution of cities by economic base in the interval from 1948 to 1954 reflect the general increase in manufacturing ratios among retail and diversified centers. Where 19 per cent of the cities

TABLE 6

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CITIES BY ECONOMIC BASE, 1948 AND 1954

Year	Mm	M	Mr	Rm	Rr	W	S	No. of Cities[1]
1948[2]	33	11	12	24	19	1	0	908
1954	37	8	17	22	15	0	1	908

[1] This table includes only those cities classified as of both 1948 and 1954.

[2] The 1948 classification of cities was revised for this comparison. Hence the figures shown differ from those published in the 1953 Year Book.

were classified as type Rr in 1948, only 15 per cent of the same cities were of this type in 1954. The number of diversified retail centers was also reduced slightly, while the diversified manufacturing group increased by five percentage points from 12 to 17 per cent. Curiously, a 4-point increase in the Mm group is nearly offset by a 3-point loss in the number of type M cities (Table 6).

Conclusion

The above discussion of findings represents only a brief introduction to the distribution of city types and of changes in the composition of American cities. The number of possible tabulations and comparisons that could be made with the data accompanying this article is limited only by the ingenuity and interests of users of the data.

It is the hope of the writers that further analyses and comparisons will be made and reported. A few studies of U. S. cities, especially of suburbs, have made use of the classifications of cities previously published in the *Year Book*.[10] The greater completeness of the data presented here will make the revised classification even more useful for this purpose.

Moreover, it is anticipated that readers engaged in the practice of municipal planning and administration will find the classification helpful in their work. When it is desired to compare the problems and progress of one's own city with others, this classification may serve as a guide to developing the most appropriate comparisons.

[10] O. Andrew Collver, *Morphology of Suburbs*, unpublished M. A. thesis, University of California, Berkeley, 1958; Sanford M. Dornbusch, *A Typology of Suburban Communities: Chicago Metropolitan District, 1940*, Chicago Community Inventory, 1952; Julius Margolis, "Emerging Problems of Metropolitan Area Finance." Universities-National Bureau of Economic Research Conference, April, 1959 (to be published). Leo F. Schnore, "The Functions of Metropolitan Suburbs," *American Journal of Sociology*, March, 1956, pp. 453-458; "The Growth of Metropolitan Suburbs," *American Sociological Review*, April, 1957, pp. 165-173; and "Satelletes and Suburbs," *Social Forces*, Dec., 1957, pp. 121-127.

Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000 Population

THIS summary of governmental data for 2,563 American cities includes all cities and other incorporated urban places (boroughs, villages, and towns) over 5,000 population as shown in final figures of the 1950 census of population. In addition it includes 199 towns in the New England states and townships in Pennsylvania and New Jersey as "cities" even though the United States Bureau of the Census does not classify these political subdivisions as incorporated urban places.

In the 1955 Year Book cities over 5,000 population numbered 2,528. A total of 33 cities was added to this Year Book and one city was dropped to bring the new figure to 2,560. The new cities were added through data received up to April 1, 1955, on special censuses, new incorporations, and special population counts of annexed areas. The city dropped was Eau Claire, South Carolina, which consolidated with Columbia, South Carolina, on December 2, 1955. For the 1959 Year Book, four cities in Alaska were added, and Warwick, Virginia, which consolidated with Newport News, Virginia, was dropped, bringing the total number of cities listed to 2,563.

Governmental data are shown for all 2,563 cities over 5,000 population in Tables VI and VII and were obtained directly from city officials and state correspondents for the Year Book. The governmental information shown is summarized in this article and in Tables 1 to 10. Washington, D. C., although shown in Table VI, is omitted from this discussion because the city cannot be classified under any of the common forms of municipal government. Articles on urban places and population, special censuses, metropolitan areas, governmental units, urban counties, and municipal annexations, will be found in preceding sections of the Year Book.

The population figures shown in Tables VI and VII are taken from Bureau of the Census reports and are for April, 1950. Municipalities having a special census after April, 1950, are indicated by a single dagger. (For further information about special census populations, see Table III in the section, "Urban Places and Population," in another part of this Year Book.)

Selection of Town and Townships. While the municipal corporation is by far the most common kind of American urban government, about one-half of the New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships possess all or most of the social, economic, and governmental characteristics of regularly incorporated cities. Such towns and townships have a high population density and carry on the commonly recognized functions of municipal government even though they do not have the same status in law as incorporated cities.

The New England states, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey have a total of 401 towns and townships over 5,000 population. As stated above, about one-half of these towns and townships are similar to cities in most characteristics. On the other hand, many of the towns and townships have low population densities and perform only a few of the usual functions of municipal government. Two primary standards were established to separate the more urban of these towns and townships as "cities." Each of the 199 towns and townships in the 1959 Year Book meets both of these standards:

1. The town or township does not contain any incorporated urban place within its boundaries.

2. The town or township has one-half or more of its inhabitants living in unincorporated urban places or in an urbanized area. The assumption is made that the town or township is likely to be rendering at least some municipal government services when one-half or more of its citizens live in closely built-up areas.[1]

The application of the first standard above reduced the 401 towns and townships to 365; the application of the second standard reduced the number from 365 to the 199 included in this Year Book. These 199 towns and townships are divided among the various states as follows: 23 towns in Connecticut, two towns in Vermont, 10 towns in Rhode Island, five towns in New Hampshire, 10 towns in Maine, 68 towns in Massachusetts, 38 townships in New Jersey, and 43 townships in Pennsylvania. Each of these towns and townships is designated with a 't' or 'tp' in Tables VI and VII and in other tables in the Year Book.

Form of Government. Table 1 shows the form of government for the bulk of cities over 5,000 population. Not included in the table are 87 cities using the representative town meeting and town meeting forms of government. Table 1 indicates that 51 per cent of the 2,475 cities in the table operate under the mayor-council plan. "Mayor-council" is defined to include municipal organizations having a president and board, or a burgess and council, or a chairman and committee, if they are equivalent in powers and functions to a mayor and council in mayor-council cities. Included are both "strong-mayor" cities, in which the mayor has important duties as chief administrator, and "weak-mayor" cities in which the council (often through committees) has more direct control of administration. The mayor-council form predominates in the very large cities (16 out of 17 cities over 500,000), and in the very small cities (60 per cent of the cities from 5,000 to 10,000 in Table 1 are mayor-council cities).

The commission plan, in which the elected commissioners serve collectively as a legislative body and individually as administrators of the several departments, is found in 13 per cent of the cities in Table 1.

The council-manager plan is found in 37 per cent of the cities used in Table 1. There are more council-manager cities than commission cities in all population groups. The article "Council Manager Government,"

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[1] Unincorporated urban places contain a definite nucleus of residences and include all surrounding closely settled area within their boundaries. Over 2,000 such places have been delineated for the first time in the 1950 census. Urbanized areas contain a central city or cities of 50,000 inhabitants or more plus all densely settled areas generally contiguous to the central city through commerce, industry, or transportation. The Bureau of the Census established 157 of these urbanized areas for the 1950 census. For concise definitions of unincorporated places, urbanized areas, and other census areas of the 1950 census, see the Bureau of the Census release, Geographic Reports (Series GEO, No. 1) issued August 21, 1951.

TABLE 1

FORM OF GOVERNMENT IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION

Population Group	Total Number of Cities	Total Number of Cities in Table	Mayor-Council		Commission		Council-Manager	
			Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Over 500,000	17	17	16	94	0	0	1	6
250,000 to 500,000	23	23	9	39	5	22	9	39
100,000 to 250,000	68	68	29	43	13	19	26	38
50,000 to 100,000	133	132	45	34	26	20	61	46
25,000 to 50,000	291	283	104	37	42	15	137	48
10,000 to 25,000	846	802	358	45	116	14	328	41
5,000 to 10,000	1,184	1,150	691	60	110	10	349	30
All cities over 5,000	2,562	2,475[1]	1,252	51	312	13	911	37

[1] Not included in this table are 31 cities with representative town meeting government, and 56 cities using town meeting form.

elsewhere in this Year Book, shows all cities adopting the council-manager plan during 1958 together with other changes in the directory of council-manager cities. Table XX shows all council-manager cities as of January 1, 1959.

The town meeting and representative town meeting forms of government were not included in Table 1, but if they had been the percentages for each form of government for all cities over 5,000 population would have read as follows: mayor-council, 49 per cent; commission, 12 per cent; council-manager, 36 per cent; town meeting, 2 per cent; and representative town meeting, 1 per cent.

The total number of cities and the number of council-manager cities in Table 1 above does not agree with data shown on Table 1 of the article "Council-Manager Government in 1958" which appears in a subsequent section of this Year Book.[2]

The Mayor. The power of the mayor varies among cities. Conclusions as to the power of the mayor cannot be drawn solely from such characteristics as whether he is directly elected by the people as mayor or chosen by the council from its membership; the veto power; the length of his term of office; and the power to vote on council actions. An analysis of such information shows the difference in the position of the mayor under the main forms of local government but in order to distinguish the strong mayor-council from the weak mayor-council cities, a more detailed examination must be made of the mayor's executive powers as distinguished from his legislative power or the prestige power of his office. Such executive powers would include, for example, appointment, removal, and direction of department heads and other city officials, and budget authority.

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[2] The total number of cities in Table 1 above does not agree with the total number of cities over 5,000 population shown in Table 1 of the article "Council-Manager Government in 1958" for these reasons: (1) Table 1 above is based on the 1950 Census of Population with population changes up to April 1, 1955, as discussed above. Table 1 in the article on "Council-Manager Government in 1958" is based on the 1950 Census plus all special censuses certified through Series P-28, No. 1230 (November, 1958). (2) Table 1 above includes towns and townships meeting the criteria discussed above. Table 1 in "Council-Manager Government in 1958" is limited to incorporated urban places as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census.

In addition, the number of council-manager cities in these two tables will not agree because Table 1 above is limited to cities where the plan went into effect by early 1959. Table 1 in "Council-Manager Government in 1958," on the other hand, includes all cities that have adopted council-manager government regardless of when the plan goes into effect.

Data on the method of selection of the mayor are shown in Table 2. The data show that in most mayor-council and commission cities the mayor is chosen directly by the people as mayor; in 52 per cent of the council-manager cities the mayor is chosen by the council from its membership. The council member receiving the highest number of votes in election to the council automatically becomes mayor in a very small percentage of cities.

If the mayor is chosen by the council he is usually on a level with the other members as far as voting privileges are concerned. Table 2 shows that where the mayor is directly elected by the people he has voting privileges on council actions in 30 per cent of the cities reporting; the right to vote, however, is limited to cases of a tie in 55 per cent of all the cities. In mayor-council cities the directly elected mayor is a full voting member in only 8 per cent of the cases; in commission cities the directly elected mayor is a full voting member in 77 per cent of the cases.

TABLE 2
METHOD OF SELECTION AND VOTING POWER OF MAYORS
IN CITIES OVER 5,000

Form of Government	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities			Per Cent of Mayors Directly Elected by the People Voting	
		Directly Elected	Selected by Council	Highest No. Votes in Council Election	On All Issues	In Case of Tie
Mayor-Council	1,247	95	4	1	9.7	67.8
Commission	309	71	28	1	97.1	2.9
Council-Manager	895	47	52	1	48.4	46.2
Town Meeting	46	52	46	2	72.7	18.2
Rep. Town Meeting	26	65	35	0	33.3	0.0
All Cities over 5,000	2,523	74	25	1	29.6	54.7

In mayor-council cities over 5,000 population, 44 per cent of the mayors may veto any measure; 23 per cent may veto ordinances or other selected items; 1 per cent may only veto budget items; 33 per cent have no veto power. In all other forms the mayor usually does not have veto power (see Table 3).

Two-year and four-year terms of office predominate for mayors in American cities (see Table 4). The two-year term is most frequent in mayor-council and council-manager cities while the four-year term of office occurs most frequently in the commission cities.

Number of Councilmen. Variations in the number of councilmen for the several forms of government and population groups are shown in Table 5. The mode indicates the number of councilmen most frequently found in

TABLE 3

VETO POWER OF MAYORS IN CITIES OVER 5,000

Form of Government	Total Number of Cities[1]	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities			
			Veto All Measures	Veto Budget Only	Veto Selected Items	No Veto
Mayor-Council	1,192	897	43.5	0.8	22.5	33.2
Commission	217	168	5.4	0.6	0.0	94.0
Council-Manager	423	400	8.0	0.3	16.5	75.2
Town Meeting	24	9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Rep. Town Meeting	17	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
All cities over 5,000	1,873	1,480	29.1	0.6	18.1	52.2

[1] Table limited to cities where mayor is directly elected by the people.

cities of the group, while the median indicates the middle item when the cities are arrayed according to the number of councilmen. The range indicates the smallest and largest city councils in each group. Table 5 also indicates that, in council-manager cities of the population group 50,000 to 100,000, the number of councilmen is bi-modal.

Five cities still have bicameral councils: Danbury, Connecticut; Waterville, Maine; Everett and Springfield, Massachusetts; and New York City.

Table 5 indicates that in mayor-council cities the size of the council tends to decrease with the size of the city, probably because of a diminishing need for group representation in the small cities. Five is the usual number of commissioners in commission cities, except in cities of 5,000 to 10,000. Council-manager councils also show some decrease in size of council with a decrease in the size of the city. The number of councilmen reported for each city in Tables VI and VII includes the mayor only if he is a full voting member of the council.

Type and Method of Councilmanic Election. The character of councilmanic elections and the geographical basis of representation are shown for the five forms of government in Table 6. City council candidates run under a party label in 56 per cent of the mayor-council cities, but this is true in only 38 per cent of the commission cities, and in 16 per cent of the

TABLE 4

TERM OF OFFICE OF MAYOR IN CITIES OVER 5,000

Form of Government	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities					
		One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	Six Years
Mayor-Council	1,025	2	56	1	41	0	[1]
Commission	237	5	26	9	57	2	1
Council-Manager	830	20	53	2	25	0	[1]
Town Meeting	34	32	38	30	0	0	0
Rep. Town Meeting	9	33	33	33	0	0	0
All Cities over 5,000	2,135	10	51	3	36	[1]	[1]

[1] Less than 0.5 per cent.

TABLE 5

NUMBER OF COUNCILMEN IN CITIES OVER 5,000

Population Group	Mayor-Council			Commission			Council-Manager		
	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median
Over 500,000	7-50	9	15	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	. .
250,000 to 500,000 . .	7-16	9	9	3-7	5	5	7-9	9	9
100,000 to 250,000 . .	4-33	9	11	3-5	5	5	5-13	7	7
50,000 to 100,000 . . .	5-40	9	10	3-5	5	5	5-18	5 & 7[1]	7
25,000 to 50,000 . . .	3-25	9	9	3-7	5	5	4-17	5	5
10,000 to 25,000 . . .	3-21	7	7	3-9	5	5	3-20	5	5
5,000 to 10,000	3-18	6	6	3-9	3	4	3-15	5	5
All cities over 5,000 .	3-50	6	7	3-9	5	5	3-20	5	5

[1] Bi-modal distribution.

council-manager cities. Partisan elections are found in 47 per cent of town meeting and 20 per cent of representative town meeting cities. A similar distinction is found in the basis of representation: only 37 per cent of the mayor-council cities elect all councilmen at large, while almost all of the city councilmen are elected at large in commission-governed cities and in the town meeting and representative town meeting cities. Councilmen are elected at large in 64 per cent of the council-manager cities. A sizeable minority of the mayor-council and council-manager cities have combined representation at large and by wards.

No pattern can be found in partisan and nonpartisan elections by population groups. Elections by wards, however, are much more prevalent in the largest cities — those over 500,000.

In 63 cities over 5,000 population city councilmen are nominated by wards but elected at large. Six of the cities with this method of election are over 100,000 population: Long Beach, Oakland, Pasadena, and San Diego, California; Wilmington, Delaware; and Tampa, Florida.[3]

Terms of Councilmen. Terms of office for city councils, classified by form of government and population group, are shown in Table 7. If there are varying terms, the term shown is that of the largest number of councilmen. Mayor-council cities are about divided between two- and four-year terms while commission and council-manager cities more often have four-year terms. Three-year terms predominate in town meeting and representative town meeting cities.

[3] The 57 cities between 5,000 and 100,000 population that use this method of election are: 50,000 to 100,000 — Alhambra, Richmond, Santa Ana, and Stockton, California; Orlando, Florida; Augusta, Georgia; Portland, Maine; Jackson, Michigan; Charleston and Greenville, South Carolina; and Wheeling, West Virginia. 25,000 to 50,000 — Tucson, Arizona; Pomona, California; West Palm Beach, Florida; Marion, Indiana; and Enid, Oklahoma. 10,000 to 25,000 — Fairfield and Selma, Alabama; Eureka, California; Bradenton and Lake Worth, Florida; Elwood and Goshen, Indiana; Bath, Maine; Takoma Park, Maryland; Muskegon Heights, Michigan; Clovis and Hobbs, New Mexico; Garden City, New York; Gastonia, North Carolina; Ada, Duncan, Midwest City, and Shawnee, Oklahoma; Columbia, Tennessee; and Baytown, Texas. 5,000 to 10,000 — Harrison, Arkansas; Dover, Delaware; Cartersville, Georgia; Burley, Idaho; La Grange Park and Mount Carmel, Illinois; Decatur, Seymour, and Sullivan, Indiana; Dayton, Kentucky; Marshall and Three Rivers, Michigan; Marshall, Minnesota; Corinth, Mississippi; Artesia, New Mexico; Edmond and Elk City, Oklahoma; Chester, South Carolina; Franklin and Shelbyville, Tennessee; and Stephenville, Texas.

TABLE 6
TYPE AND METHOD OF COUNCILMANIC ELECTIONS IN CITIES OVER 5,000

Form of Government or Population Group	Type of Election			Method of Election			
	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities		Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities		
		Partisan	Non-partisan		At Large	By Wards	Combination of Wards and At Large
FORM OF GOVERNMENT							
Mayor-Council	1,235	56	44	1,248	37	38	25
Commission	306	38	62	303	97	2	1
Council-Manager	909	16	84	910	64	20	16
Town Meeting	45	47	53	45	93	5	2
Rep. Town Meeting	25	20	80	25	88	12	0
POPULATION GROUPS							
Over 500,000	17	35	65	17	30	35	35
250,000 to 500,000	23	17	83	23	74	9	17
100,000 to 250,000	68	41	59	68	63	18	19
50,000 to 100,000	132	28	72	133	64	17	19
25,000 to 50,000	289	38	62	289	53	24	23
10,000 to 25,000	833	38	62	836	60	23	17
5,000 to 10,000	1,158	49	51	1,175	59	27	14
All Cities over 5,000	2,520	38	62	2,531	59	25	16

Overlapping terms for councilmen are most common in council-manager cities and least common in town meeting and commission cities. The percentage of cities having overlapping terms ranges from 24 per cent in the over-500,000 population group to 66 per cent in cities of 5,000 to 10,000.

Salaries of Councilmen. Detailed data on the salaries of councilmen under different forms of government and in different population groups are shown in Table 8. If the salaries are not the same for all councilmen in a city, the salary shown is that of the majority of the councilmen. The tendency is apparent in commission cities to pay higher salaries to councilmen in view of their administrative duties, while considerably lower salaries are the general rule for mayor-council and council-manager cities below 100,000 and for town meeting and representative town meeting cities. Not included in the table are councilmen who receive either no salary or a salary of $1 per year.

Elective Offices. The number of cities which have elected offices other than those of the mayor and council is shown in Table 9. Offices held by councilmen or elected commissioners are excluded. On the other hand, many of the elected officers perform the duties of other positions in addition to those indicated by their titles, but only the offices corresponding to their titles are shown. For example, the auditor in many Ohio, North Dakota, and South Dakota cities also has the duties of a city clerk. In addition, municipal functions performed by elected county officers (assessors are a common example) are not shown in these tables.

Of greatest significance in Table 9 is the fact that 1,234 cities over 5,000 (49 per cent of the 2,519 reporting cities) have no elected officers

TABLE 7

TERMS OF OFFICE FOR CITY COUNCILS IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION

Form of Government or Population Group	Total Number of Cities	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities						Overlapping Terms (per cent of total cities)
			One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	Six Years	
FORM OF GOVERNMENT									
Mayor-Council	1,252	1,244	[1]	48	8	44	0	0	56.5
Commission	312	310	0	18	13	63	2	4	42.9
Council-Manager	911	906	[1]	36	10	53	[1]	1	75.6
Town Meeting	56	44	27	30	43	0	0	0	32.1
Rep. Town Meeting	31	25	12	20	68	0	0	0	48.4
POPULATION GROUP									
Over 500,000	17	17	0	35	0	65	0	0	23.5
250,000 to 500,000	23	23	0	30	4	66	0	0	26.1
100,000 to 250,000	68	68	0	43	0	57	0	0	38.2
50,000 to 100,000	133	133	0	36	4	58	1	1	51.1
25,000 to 50,000	291	288	[1]	41	6	52	0	1	54.3
10,000 to 25,000	846	835	2	39	10	48	[1]	[1]	61.3
5,000 to 10,000	1,184	1,165	1	40	13	45	[1]	1	66.1
All cities over 5,000	2,562	2,529	1	39	10	49	[1]	1	61.0

[1] Less than 0.5 per cent.

TABLE 8

SALARIES OF CITY COUNCILMEN IN CITIES OVER 5,000

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
Cities over 500,000						
Mayor-Council	16	$3,000	$5,000	$ 7,000	$9,500	$12,000
250,000 to 500-000						
Mayor-Council	9	1,000	.....	3,000	.....	7,200
Commission	5	7,000	.....	10,080	.....	12,000
Council-Manager	9	500	.....	2,000	.....	5,000
100,000 to 250,000						
Mayor-Council	26	250	750	1,225	1,500	4,800
Commission	13	4,500	6,000	7,200	9,000	10,000
Council-Manager	23	75	600	1,200	3,000	5,000
50,000 to 100,000						
Mayor-Council	41	100	600	1,000	1,650	3,600
Commission	24	2,250	4,125	5,500	6,000	10,000
Council-Manager	56	120	525	1,000	1,275	4,000
25,000 to 50,000						
Mayor-Council	96	150	480	600	1,170	3,500
Commission	38	300	1,800	3,375	5,100	7,000
Council-Manager	113	60	300	600	1,110	3,600
10,000 to 25,000						
Mayor-Council	301	25	200	300	600	6,000
Commission	98	60	800	1,200	1,800	7,000
Council-Manager	239	10	125	300	600	3,500
5,000 to 10,000						
Mayor-Council	536	12	120	240	360	2,400
Commission	84	36	325	600	900	5,000
Council-Manager	257	23	120	240	300	2,400

other than city councilmen. City treasurers and clerks are most often popularly elected— in 34 per cent and 25 per cent, respectively, of the cities over 5,000. Tradition is in large part responsible for this situation since these are among the earliest important offices established in municipal corporations. Somewhat less numerous are the cities reporting popular election of assessors, auditors, and attorneys. State laws are another factor that should be considered in interpreting Table 9 which summarizes information for cities over 5,000. General laws usually specify that offices be filled by election rather than appointment.

Municipally Owned Utilities. Nearly all (2,492) of the cities over 5,000 reported on the ownership of utilities, as shown in Table 10. Seventy-four per cent reported ownership of water supply and distribution systems or water distribution systems, and 52 per cent reported sewage treatment plants. Twenty-one per cent of the reporting cities own and operate airports, and 20 per cent own electric generation and distribution systems or electric distribution systems.

TABLE 9

MUNICIPAL ELECTIVE OFFICES OTHER THAN MAYOR AND COUNCIL

Title of Office	All Cities Over 5,000		Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	5,000 to 10,000
	Number	Per Cent of Cities Reporting							
T Treasurer	847	33.6	6	2	19	42	115	298	365
K Clerk	634	25.2	2	2	12	25	77	208	308
A Assessor	365	14.5	2	1	9	7	35	125	186
D Auditor	301	11.9	0	5	7	6	24	86	173
L Attorney	210	8.3	3	3	1	8	26	66	103
C Controller	102	4.0	10	2	8	14	16	36	16
P Police Chief	79	3.1	0	0	0	1	4	20	54
S Public Works Director	35	1.4	0	0	0	0	2	11	22
None of the above elective	1,234	49.0	3	11	36	82	150	420	532
Cities not reporting	43		0	0	0	0	0	10	33

Some cities listed in Tables VI and VII are served by a public utility that is owned by another governmental unit; but only utilities which the city itself owns or owns jointly with some other governmental unit are shown. Included, however, are utilities owned by a municipal agency or board separate from the general city government but entirely within the corporate limits of the city. Table VII does not indicate, by footnotes or symbols, the utilities jointly owned or owned and operated by individual cities with other cities, counties, special districts, or other governmental units.

A total of 108 cities in 29 states, for example, jointly own or own and operate airports with the county, neighboring cities, a state university, or other agency. This does not include the municipal airports owned by cities but leased to private operators or other governmental agencies.

TABLE 10

OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION OF UTILITIES IN CITIES OVER 5,000

Type of Utility		All Cities Over 5,000		Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	5,000 to 10,000
		Number	Per Cent of Cities Reporting							
W	Water Supply and Distrib.	1,677	67.3	15	19	56	94	185	542	766
S	Sewage Treatment Plant	1,286	51.6	12	16	37	56	142	425	598
X	Airport	530	21.3	11	16	46	51	75	154	177
I	Incinerator	425	17.1	14	10	38	47	77	128	111
A	Auditorium	413	16.6	8	17	25	33	47	139	144
E	Elec. Gen. and Distrib.	279	11.2	2	3	4	11	31	88	140
Ed	Elec. Distrib. Only	223	8.9	0	1	3	3	15	68	133
Wd	Water Distribution Only	155	6.2	0	0	2	9	20	51	73
Gd	Gas Distribution Only	86	3.5	0	1	1	2	6	23	53
P	Port Facilities	76	3.0	10	8	12	5	15	16	10
G	Gas Mfg. and Distrib.	41	1.6	2	3	3	2	6	17	8
B	Bus or Trolley Bus Sys.	33	1.3	3	1	1	4	7	13	4
R	Street Railway	7	0.3	4	1	0	0	1	1	0
Cities having none of above		311	12.5	1	1	1	6	28	108	167
Cities not reporting		71	2.8	0	0	0	0	4	25	42

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES

This is an explanation of the code used in columns under "Economic Classification" in Table VI beginning on page 89. For sources of data and further explanation see article on "Economic Classification of Cities and Metropolitan Areas."

Metropolitan Status

I — INDEPENDENT city: not located in a Standard Metropolitan Area as defined by the census.
C — CENTRAL city: as designated by the census.
S — SUBURB: a city, other than a central city, located in an SMA.
  D — DORMITORY city: most of the people engaged in manufacturing and trade who live in the city work elsewhere.
  B — BALANCED city: the number of people who work in the city in manufacturing and trade approximately equals the number residing within the city and engaged in these industries.
  E — EMPLOYING city: more people work within the city in manufacturing and trade than are in the resident labor force for these industries.

Rent Level — relation of the rent of a suburb to the median rent for the whole SMA of which it is a part.

1 — LOW: $5 per month or more below the median rent for the SMA.
2 — INTERMEDIATE: within a range of $5 below the median and $10 above the SMA median.
3 — HIGH: more than $10 above the SMA median.
4 — EXCLUSIVE: more than twice the SMA median rent.

White-collar Occupations

The number of male residents engaged in white-collar occupations is shown as a percentage of the total number of employed male residents.

Economic Base

Mm – MANUFACTURING city: employment in manufacturing is at least 50 per cent of aggregate employment in manufacturing, trade, and service; and employment in retail trade is less than 30 per cent of aggregate employment.

M – INDUSTRIAL city: employment in manufacturing totals more than 50 per cent as in the Mm city but is balanced by retail trade employment of at least 30 per cent.

Mr – DIVERSIFIED-MANUFACTURING city: employment in manufacturing is dominant but less than 50 per cent.

Rm – DIVERSIFIED-RETAIL city: employment in retail trade is dominant and manufacturing accounts for at least 20 per cent of aggregate employment.

Rr – RETAIL TRADE city: employment in retail trade is greater than employment in wholesale trade, service, or manufacturing, and employment in manufacturing is less than 20 per cent.

W – WHOLESALE TRADE city: employment in wholesale trade in the city totals at least 25 per cent of aggregate employment in manufacturing, trade, and service.

S – SERVICE city: employment in services is 30 per cent of aggregate employment.

(G) – GOVERNMENT center: 15 per cent or more of the people who live in the city and who are in the labor force are employed by a government.

(T) – TRANSPORTATION center: 25 per cent or more of the people who live in the city and who are in the labor force reported transportation as their occupation.

(X) – RESORT OR RETIREMENT town: employment in manufacturing was less than 15 per cent, and 10 per cent or more of the resident labor force were employed in restaurants and other eating places, hotels, or places of amusement and recreation.

(Ed) – EDUCATION center: the enrollment in schools of collegiate rank in the city totals 20 per cent or more of the city's population.

Employment-Residence Ratio

This figure shows the ratio of the number employed in the city in manufacturing and trade to the number of residents who are employed in these same industries.

Manufacturing Ratio

Employment in manufacturing is shown as a percentage of aggregate employment in the city in manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade and services.

TABLE VI

GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959

This table includes all cities and other incorporated places over 10,000 population in the United States as shown by the 1950 federal census as well as New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships selected by special rules (see preceding article). Population is for April, 1950, except where a single dagger (†) indicates subsequent special census. Data under Economic Classification are for various years (see preceding page for explanation of headings). All other data are as of January 1, 1959. Form of Government—Selection of Mayor: code letters to the left: "MC" for mayor-council; "Com," commission; "Mgr," council-manager; "TM," town meeting; and "RTM," representative town meeting; code letters to the right: "C" indicates that the mayor is selected by the governing body, "D" directly elected by the people, and "H" councilman receiving most votes in election becomes mayor. City Council: refers to legislative body regardless of name; Number of Councilmen, Total, At Large: Mayor is included only if he may vote on all issues; the first figure shows total number of city councilmen and the second shows how many of the total are elected at large; a zero (0) in the "At Large" column shows that all councilmen are elected by wards. Type of Election and Term of Office: "NP" indicates nonpartisan election (no party designation on ballot) and "P" partisan; double dagger (‡) indicates terms of councilmen are overlapping. Other Elective City Offices: see code letters below. A superior numeral (^{1}) refers to notes at the end of this table; an asterisk (*) refers to notes at the end of Table VII. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported.

CITY OFFICES HELD BY ELECTED OFFICIALS

D - Auditor
C - Controller
T - Treasurer
A - Assessor

K - Clerk or Recorder
S - Supt., Comr., Dir. Public Works or Streets
P - Police Chief
L - Attorney

		Economic Classification						City Council			
City	Population (in thousands)	Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices
Over 1,000,000											
Chicago, Ill.	3,621	CB2	38	Mm	106	54	MC-d	50-0	NP4	$ 8,000	TK
Detroit, Mich.	1,850	CB2	32	Mm	93	56	MC-d	9-9	NP4	12,000	TK
Los Angeles, Calif. .	2,244†	CE2	46	Mr	120	46	MC-d	15-0	NP4	12,000	CL
New York, N. Y. . . .	7,892	CB2	45	Mr	105	46	MC-d	25-0*	P4	7,000	C
Philadelphia, Pa. . .	2,072	CB2	36	Mm	111	54	MC-d	17-7	P4	12,000	C
500,000 to 1,000,000											
Baltimore, Md.	950	CB2	36	Mr	109	47	MC-d	21-1	P4	6,500	C
Boston, Mass.	801	CE2	38	Mr	159	38	MC-d	9-9	NP2	5,000	None
Buffalo, N. Y.	580	CB2	32	Mm	115	52	MC-d	15-6	P2*	6,000	C
Cincinnati, Ohio . . .	504	CE2	39	Mm	138	52	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	8,000	None
Cleveland, Ohio . . .	915	CE2	28	Mm	133	58	MC-d	33-0	NP2	5,000	None
Houston, Tex.	596	CB2	41	Mr	105	34	MC-d	8-3	NP2	3,600	C
Milwaukee, Wis. . . .	637	CB2	33	Mm	105	57	MC-d	20-0	NP4	7,500	CTL
Minneapolis, Minn. .	522	CE2	45	Mr	116	41	MC-d	13-0	NP2	7,000	CT
New Orleans, La. . .	603†	CB2	41	Rm	109	31	MC-d	7-2	NP4	7,500	A

Table VI—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

		Economic Classification						City Council			
City	Population (in thousands)	Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices
500,000 to 1,000,000—continued											
Pittsburgh, Pa.	677	CE2	35	Mr	117	40	MC-d	9-9	P4‡	$10,000	C
St. Louis, Mo.	857	CE2	35	Mm	134	53	MC-d	29-1	P4‡	3,000	CT
San Francisco, Calif.	775	CB2	44	Rm	115	29	MC-d	11-11	NP4‡	4,800	TAL
Washington, D. C.	802	CB2	47	Rr(G)	109	14	. . .*	. . . .	. . .	13,000	None
250,000 to 500,000											
Akron, Ohio	275	CE2	33	Mm	125	67	MC-d	13-3[9]	P2	3,900	None
Atlanta, Ga.	331	CE2	40	Mr	135	35	MC-d	16-0*	NP4	3,000	None
Birmingham, Ala.	326	CB2	33	Mr	113	45	Com-d	3-3	NP4	7,000	None
Columbus, Ohio	376	CE2	40	Mr	129	50	MC-d	7-7	NP4‡	1,000	DL
Dallas, Tex.	434	CE2	48	Mr	124	41	Mgr-d	9-9*	NP2	1,040	None
Denver, Colo.	416	CB2	48	Rm	109	32	MC-d	9-0	NP4	3,000	D
Fort Worth, Tex.	279	CB2	41	Mr	104	47	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	500	None
Indianapolis, Ind.	462†	CE2	40	Mm	129	50	MC-d	9-9*	P4	1,200	K
Jersey City, N. J.	299	CB2	35	Mm	99	62	Com-c	5-5	NP4	12,000	None
Kansas City, Mo.	457	CE2	43	Mr	118	37	Mgr-d	9-5	NP4	4,800	None
Long Beach, Calif.	251	CB2	32	Mr	107	42	Mgr-c	9-9[10]	NP3	2,400	DL
Louisville, Ky.	369	CE2	34	Mm	123	50	MC-d	12-12	P2	2,400	C
Memphis, Tenn.	489†	CB2	37	Mr	104	38	Com-d	5-5	NP4	12,000	A
Newark, N. J.	439	CE2	32	Mm	131	57	MC-d	9-4	NP4	6,000	None
Oakland, Calif.	385	CB2	41	Mr	104	38	Mgr-d	8-8[10]	NP4‡	1,440	D
Omaha, Neb.	251	CE2	44	Mr	119	40	MC-d	7-7	NP4	3,000	T
Portland, Ore.	374	CE2	47	Mr	120	35	Com-d	5-5	NP4‡	10,080	D
Rochester, N. Y.	332	CE2	35	Mm	149	72	Mgr-c*	9-5	P4‡	2,000	None
St. Paul, Minn.	311	CE2	43	M	119	50	Com-d	7-7	NP2	9,000	C
San Antonio, Tex.	408	CB2	38	Rm[2]	95[2]	24[2]	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	1,040	None
San Diego, Calif.	494†	CE2	42	Mr	122	48	Mgr-d	7-7[10]	NP4‡	5,000	L
Seattle, Wash.	468	CE2	47	Mr	134	44	MC-d	9-9	NP4‡	7,200	TKL
Toledo, Ohio	304	CB2	37	Mm	114	55	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	3,600	None
100,000 to 250,000											
Albany, N. Y.	135	CE2	43	Rm	122	30	MC-d	19-0	P4	750	CT
Allentown, Pa.	107	CE2	38	Mm	118	56	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	6,000	CT
Austin, Tex.	132	CB2	49	Rr	91	15	Mgr-c	5-5*	NP2	None	None
Baton Rouge, La.	151†	CD2	39	Rm	71	20	MC-d	7-7*	NP4	1,440	None
Berkeley, Calif.	114	SB2	57	Mr	96	45	Mgr-d	9-9	NP4‡	75	D
Bridgeport, Conn.	159	CE2	31	Mm	150	71	MC-d	16-0	P2	None	TK
Cambridge, Mass.	121	SE2	39	Mm	203	61	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	4,000	None
Camden, N. J.	125	SE2	28	Mm	160	74	Com-c	5-5	NP4	4,500	None
Canton, Ohio	117	CE2	30	Mm[1]	133[1]	66[1]	MC-d	15-3[9]	P2	1,300	DTL
Charlotte, N. C.	134	CE2	46	Mr	127	37	Mgr-d	7-7	NP2	600	None
Chattanooga, Tenn.	131	CE2	33	Mm[2]	160[2]	58[2]	Com-d	5-5	NP4	7,500	None
Corpus Christi, Tex.	108	CB2	38	Rr	90	18	Mgr-d	7-7	P2	3,000	None
Dayton, Ohio	244	CE2	34	Mm	172	68	Mgr-h	5-5	NP4‡	1,200	None
Des Moines, Iowa	178	CB2	47	Mr	112	37	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	500	None
Duluth, Minn.	105	CB2	39	Mr	97	40	MC-d	9-4	NP4‡	1,000	None
El Paso, Tex.	130	CB2	41	Rm(T)	114	29	MC-d	4-4	NP2	4,800	TA
Elizabeth, N. J.	113	SB2	34	Mm	98	67	MC-d	13-0	P2‡	1,500	A
Erie, Pa.	131	CB2	32	Mm	101	60	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	6,000	CT
Evansville, Ind.	129	CE2	34	Mm	121	61	MC-d	9-3	P4	1,500	K
Fall River, Mass.	112	CB2	26	Mm	110	71	MC-d	9-9	NP2	800	None
Flint, Mich.	163	CE2	26	Mm	142	73	Mgr-c	9-0	NP2	550	None
Fort Wayne, Ind.	145†	CB2	40	Mm	104	56	MC-d	9-3	P4	1,300	DTAK
Fresno, Calif.	123†	CE2	48	Rm	130	25	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	2,400	None
Gary, Ind.	169†	SB2	23	Mm	107	73	MC-d	9-3	P4	1,800	TAK

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Population (in thousands)	Economic Classification					Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	City Council			Other Elective City Offices
		Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio		No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	
100,000 to 250,000—continued											
Grand Rapids, Mich.	177	CE2	38	Mm	123	56	Mgr-d	7-1	NP2‡	$ 1,200	C
Hartford, Conn. . . .	177	CE2	38	Mr	132	47	Mgr-h	9-9	NP2	None	T
Jacksonville, Fla. . .	205	CE2	37	Rm	122	30	MC-d	9-9*	NP4	1,500	TAK
Kansas City, Kan. . .	130	SB2	30	Mm	98	56	Com-d	3-3	NP4	10,000	None
Knoxville, Tenn. . . .	125	CE2	38	Mr	162	46	MC-d	7-7	NP4‡	1,200	None
Little Rock, Ark. . .	102	CE2	47	Rm	130	32	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	None	None
Miami, Fla.	259†	CE2	43	Rm	144	23	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	5,000	None
Mobile, Ala.	174†	CB2	38	Rm	108	28	Com-c	3-3	NP4	10,000	None
Montgomery, Ala. . .	107	CB2	43	Rm	108	27	Com-d	3-3	P4	8,000	None
Nashville, Tenn. . . .	174	CE2	33	Mr	142	38	MC-d	22-1	NP4	1,200	None
New Bedford, Mass.	109	CB2	27	Mm	111	70	MC-d	11-5	NP2	500	A
New Haven, Conn. . .	164	CE2	36	Mm	142	58	MC-d	33-0	P2	None	TK
Norfolk, Va.	214	CE2	39	Rm	132	25	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	2,400	T
Oklahoma City, Okla.	244	CB2	45	Rm	96	20	Mgr-d	8-0	NP4‡	600	None
Pasadena, Calif. . . .	105	SE2	52	Rm	149	37	Mgr-c	7-7[10]	NP4‡	600	None
Paterson, N. J.	139	SB1	31	Mm	103	62	MC-d	11-0	P2‡	400	None
Peoria, Ill.	112	CB2	37	Rm	90	37	Mgr-d	9-9	NP4‡	1,800	TAK
Phoenix, Ariz.	129†	CE2	50	Rm	156	21	Mgr-d	7-7	NP2	3,000	None
Providence, R. I. . .	249	CE2	35	Mm	146	58	MC-d	26-0	P2	1,500	None
Reading, Pa.	109	CB2	28	Mm	104	59	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	7,000	CT
Richmond, Va.	230	CE2	42	Mr	135	42	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	1,200	None
Rockford, Ill.	105†	CE2	36	Mm	134	71	MC-d	20-0	P4‡	750	TK
Sacramento, Calif. .	157†	CE2	48	Rr(G)	125	18	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	1,040	None
Salt Lake City, Utah	182	CB2	49	Rm	113	26	Com-d	5-5	NP4‡	6,000	D
San Jose, Calif. . . .	159†	CE2	42	Mr	141	43	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	300	D
Savannah, Ga.	120	CD2	37	Rr	68	16	Mgr-d	7-7	P2	1,200	None
Scranton, Pa.	126	CE2	36	Mm	139	55	MC-d	5-5	P4‡	4,000	C
Shreveport, La. . . .	161†	CE2	44	Rm	122	22	Com-d	5-5	P4	10,000	None
Somerville, Mass. . .	102	SD2	33	Mm	63	56	MC-d	11-4	NP2	500	A
South Bend, Ind. . . .	132†	CE2	33	Mm	125	68	MC-d	9-3	P4	1,000	K
Spokane, Wash.	162	CB2	44	Rm	94	24	Com-c	5-5	NP4‡	7,200	None
Springfield, Mass. . .	162	CE2	38	Mm	120	54	MC-d	26-8*	P2	None	TK
Syracuse, N. Y. . . .	221	CB2	42	Mr	115	46	MC-d	10-5	P2‡	3,000	D
Tacoma, Wash.	144	CE2	35	Mr	119	43	Mgr-d	9-0	NP4‡	1,200	None
Tampa, Fla.	217†	CB1	36	Rm	91	34	MC-d	7-7[10]	NP4	4,800	K
Trenton, N. J.	128	CE2	32	Mm	117	54	Com-c	5-5	NP4	7,500	None
Tulsa, Okla.	183	CB2	52	Rm	94	29	Com-d	5-5	P2	6,000	D
Utica, N. Y.	102	CB2	38	Mm	111	54	MC-d	17-0	P2	1,250	CTA
Waterbury, Conn. . .	104	CB2	29	Mm	110	70	MC-d	15-15	P2	250	CTK
Wichita, Kan.	168	CB2	45	Rm	93	36	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	360	None
Wilmington, Del. . . .	110	CE2	34	Mr	123	39	MC-d	12-12[10]	P4	1,200	T
Worcester, Mass. . .	203	CE2	35	Mm	127	64	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	4,000	None
Yonkers, N. Y.	153	SD2	47	Mr	61	48	Mgr-d	13-1	P2	2,500	None
Youngstown, Ohio . .	168	CB2	28	Mn[2]	103[2]	57[2]	MC-d	7-0[9]	P2	600	None
50,000 to 100,000											
Alameda, Calif. . . .	71†	SD2	41	Mr	50	46	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	480	DTA
Albuquerque, N. M. .	97	CB2	48	Rr	111	15	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	None
Alexandria, Va. . . .	62	SB2	51	Rr	89	17	Mgr-d	7-7	NP3	1,200	TL
Alhambra, Calif. . . .	54†	SB2	55	Mr	92	45	Mgr-c	5-5[10]	NP4‡	600	DCTKL
Altoona, Pa.	77	CE2	27	Rm(T)	117	36	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	5,000	CT
Amarillo, Tex.	74	CD2	45	Rr[2]	73[2]	16[2]	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	520	None
Asheville, N. C. . . .	53	CE2	43	Rm	120	25	Mgr-c	7-7	P2	300	None
Atlantic City, N. J. .	62	CE2	35	S(X)	138	10	Com-c	5-5	NP4	10,000	None
Augusta, Ga.	72	CB2	30	Rm	106	37	MC-d	17-17[10]	NP3‡	1,200	None

Table VI—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	Population (in thousands)	Economic Classification					Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	City Council			Other Elective City Offices
		Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio		No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	
50,000 to 100,000—continued											
Aurora, Ill.	57†	SB2	39	Mm	110	60	Com-d	5-5	NP4	$ 4,500	None
Bay City, Mich.	53	CB2	33	Mm	108	58	Mgr-d	9-0	NP2	820	None
Bayonne, N. J.	77	SD2	32	Mm	84	68	Com-c	5-5	NP4	. . . .	None
Beaumont, Tex.	94	CD2	37	Rm	70	21	Mgr-d	5-0	NP2	1,200	None
Berwyn, Ill.	53†	SD2	43	Rr	21	3	MC-d	16-0	P4‡	780	TK
Bethlehem, Pa.	66	CE2	33	Mm	153	82	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	6,000	CT
Binghamton, N. Y.	81	CB2	40	Mm	115	55	MC-d	13-0	P4‡	2,000	None
Brockton, Mass.	63	CB2	33	Mm	98	57	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2	2,000	None
Brookline t, Mass.	58	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	RTM-c	5-5	NP3‡	2,500	TAK
Burbank, Calif.	91†	SE3	48	Mm	258	73	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	72	CE2	40	Mm	131	62	Com-d	5-5	NP2	7,000	None
Charleston, S. C.	70	CE2	40	Rm	135	30	MC-d	13-13[10]	P4	600	None
Charleston, W. Va.	74	CB3	49	Rr	105	17	MC-d	23-5	P4	100	T
Chester, Pa.	66	SE2	24	Mm	119	57	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	5,500	CT
Cicero, Ill.	68†	SE2	31	Mm	178	86	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	520	CTK
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	59	SD3	75	Rr	21	11	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	1,200	None
Clifton, N. J.	65	SB2	37	Mm	91	72	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4	2,000	None
Columbia, S. C.	87	CE2	46	Rm	157	29	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	1,000	None
Columbus, Ga.	80	CE2	34	Mm[2]	143[2]	54[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	2,400	None
Compton, Calif.	64	SD2	34	Rm	62	29	Mgr-d	5-1	NP4‡	None	TKL
Covington, Ky.	64	SD2	31	Rm	56	40	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	2,500	None
Cranston, R. I.	55	SD3	45	Mm	64	71	MC-d	20-0	P2	750	T
Davenport, Iowa	75	CD2	39	Rm	73	35	MC-d	8-2	P2	900	TK
Dearborn, Mich.	95	SE2	38	Mm	231	84	MC-d	7-7	NP2	2,000	TK
Decatur, Ill.	66	CE2	38	M	129	51	Com-d	5-5	NP4	5,500	None
Dubuque, Iowa	51	CB	36	Mm	101	57	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	500	None
Durham, N. C.	71	CE2	34	Mm	118	58	Mgr-d	13-7	NP4‡	780	None
East Chicago, Ind.	54	SE2	17	Mm	245	90	MC-d	9-3	P4	1,800	K
East Orange, N. J.	79	SD3	55	Rm	43	28	MC-d	10-0	P2‡	1,000	None
East St. Louis, Ill.	82	SD1	27	Mr	76	41	Com-d	5-5	NP4	4,000	None
Evanston, Ill.	74	SB3	66	Rm	111	25	Mgr-d	18-0	NP4‡	1,300	TK
Fort Smith, Ark.	53	CB	44	Mr[2]	114[2]	45[2]	Com-d	3-3	N4‡	. . . .	None
Gadsen, Ala.	56	CB2	28	Mm[2]	103[2]	72[2]	Com-d	3-3	NP4	6,000	None
Galveston, Tex.	67	CB2	35	Rm(T)	90	24	Com-d	5-5	. . 2	2,400	A
Glendale, Calif.	96	SB2	44	Mr	92	45	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	1,800	TK
Green Bay, Wis.	53	CE2	38	Mr	127	45	MC-d	24-0	NP2‡	450	None
Greensboro, N. C.	74	CE2	43	M	152	51	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2	1,200	None
Greenville, S. C.	58	CE2	45	Rm	116	34	Mgr-d	6-6[10]	P2	1,200	None
Hamilton, Ohio	58	CE2	29	Mm	119	56	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2	300	None
Hammond, Ind.	88	SD2	26	M	68	52	MC-d	9-3	P4	1,800	TK
Hampton, Va.	61	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	1,200	T
Harrisburg, Pa.	90	CE2	44	Rm	185	33	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	6,000	CT
Hoboken, N. J.	51	SE1	28	Mm	161	73	MC-d	9-3	NP4‡	2,000	None
Holyoke, Mass.	55	CB1	31	Mm	108	66	MC-d	11-4	NP2	None	TK
Huntington, W. Va.	86	CE2	43	Mr[2]	126[2]	49[2]	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4	1,200	None
Inglewood, Calif.	56†	SD2	47	Rm	73	29	Mgr-d	5-1	NP4‡	600	TK
Irvington, N. J.	59	SD2	40	Mm	72	59	Com-c	5-5	NP4	2,250	None
Jackson, Mich.	51	CE2	39	Mm	135	55	Mgr-d	9-9[10]	NP2	500	TL
Jackson, Miss.	98	CB2	43	Rm	100	30	Com-d	3-3	NP4	10,000	None
Johnstown, Pa.	63	CE2	24	Mm	177	66	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	6,000	CT
Joliet, Ill.	61†	SE2	35	Mr	122	48	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	1,000	None
Kalamazoo, Mich.	58	CE2	37	Mm	168	60	Mgr-h	7-7	NP2	1,000	None
Kenosha, Wis.	54	CB2	26	Mm	104	73	MC-d	18-0	NP2	1,200	None
Lakewood, Ohio	68	SD3	63	Mr	46	47	MC-d	7-3[9]	NP4	1,800	None
Lancaster, Pa.	64	CE2	33	Mm	157	65	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	5,000	CT

Table VI—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

		Economic Classification						City Council			
City	Population (in thousands)	Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices
50,000 to 100,000—continued											
Lansing, Mich.	92	CE2	37	Mm	178	64	MC-d	8-4	NP4‡	$ 1,000	K
Laredo, Tex.	52	CD2	35	Rr	82	14	MC-d	8-0	P2	1,200	TAKPL
Lawrence, Mass.	81	CB2	24	M	86	58	Com-d	5-5	NP2‡	4,500	None
Lexington, Ky.	56	CE2	36	Rm[2]	165[2]	23[2]	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	1,500	None
Lima, Ohio	50	CE2	36	Mm	141	60	MC-d	8-1[9]	NP4	2,000	DL
Lincoln, Neb.	99	CB2	47	Rm	106	38	MC-d	7-7	NP4‡	480	None
Lorain, Ohio	51	CB2	24	Mm	114	73	MC-d	10-3	P2	1,800	DTL
Lowell, Mass.	97	CB2	28	Mm	98	65	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	4,000	None
Lubbock, Tex.	72	CD2	44	Rr	82	16	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	300	None
Lynn, Mass.	100	SE2	33	Mm	117	87	MC-d	11-4	NP2	1,000	None
McKeesport, Pa.	53†	SE2	27	Mm	137	65	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	6,500	CT
Macon, Ga.	70	CE2	36	Mr	116	40	MC-d	15-0	NP4	900	None
Madison, Wis.	96	CE2	50	Mr	121	42	MC-d	20-0	NP2‡	600	None
Malden, Mass.	60	SD2	39	Mr	71	50	MC-d	11-0	NP2‡	....	None
Manchester, N. H.	83	CB2	32	Mm	112	66	MC-d	14-0	NP2	400	None
Medford, Mass.	66	SD2	43	Rm	39	35	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2	4,000	None
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	72	SB2	41	Mm	103	51	MC-d	5-5	P4‡	3,000	C
Muncie, Ind.	65†	CE2	31	Mm	138	70	MC-d	9-3	P4	1,000	TK
New Britain, Conn.	74	CB2	30	Mm	105	77	MC-d	15-5	P2	500	CTK
New Rochelle, N. Y.	60	SD2	53	Rm	76	32	Mgr-d	5-5	P4‡	2,500	None
Newton, Mass.	82	SB3	66	M	100	55	MC-d	24-16	NP2*	None	None
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	91	SE2	29	Mm	119	71	Mgr-d	5-5	P4‡	3,000	None
Oak Park, Ill.	64†	SD3	71	Rr	44	5	Mgr-d	7-7	P4	650	K
Ogden, Utah	57	CB2	41	Rm[2]	102[2]	28[2]	Mgr-c	7-3[10]	NP2	300	None
Orlando, Fla.	52	CE3	46	Rr	141	12	MC-d	5-5	NP4‡	3,600	None
Passaic, N. J.	58	SE1	34	Mm	142	67	Com-c	5-5	NP4	3,000	None
Pawtucket, R. I.	81	SB2	31	Mm	98	65	MC-d	9-3	NP2	1,200	None
Pittsfield, Mass.	53	CE2	37	Mm	122	70	MC-d	11-4	NP2	750	K
Pontiac, Mich.	74	SE2	24	Mm	183	76	Mgr-c	7-0	NP2	1,300	None
Port Arthur, Tex.	58	CD2	18	M	81	51	Mgr-c	7-0	P2‡	None	None
Portland, Me.	98	CE2	44	Rm	134	33	Mgr-c	9-9[10]	NP3‡	750	None
Portsmouth, Va.	80	CD2	28	Rr	71	20	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	1,200	T
Pueblo, Colo.	64	CD2	32	Rr[1]	52[1]	18[1]	Mgr-c	7-3	NP4‡	1,200	None
Quincy, Mass.	84	SB2	43	M	107	58	MC-d	9-9	NP2	1,500	None
Racine, Wis.	71	CB2	32	Mm	104	70	MC-d	15-0	NP2‡	1,200	CTA
Raleigh, N. C.	66	CE2	49	Rr	132	17	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2	200	None
Richmond, Calif.	100	SB1	29	Mm	104	63	Mgr-c	9-9[10]	NP6‡	600	None
Riverside, Calif.	76†	CE	44	Rm	126	32	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	3,000	None
Roanoke, Va.	92	CE2	40	Mr	122	41	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	1,200	T
Saginaw, Mich.	93	CE2	32	Mm	141	67	Mgr-c	9-9	NP4‡	300	None
St. Joseph, Mo.	79	CB2	38	Mr	86	44	MC-d	5-5	P4	300	DT
St. Petersburg, Fla.	97	CB2	46	Rr(X)	100	12	Mgr-d	7-1	NP4‡	1,200	None
San Angelo, Tex.	52	CB2	38	Rm[2]	85[2]	22[2]	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	500	P
San Bernardino, Calif.	83†	CB2	42	Rr	110	13	MC-d	5-0	NP4‡	600	TXL
San Mateo, Calif.	60†	SD3	45	Mm	187	71	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	540	TAK
Santa Ana, Calif.	69†	SB1	42	Rm	107	21	Mgr-c	5-5[10]	NP4‡	900	None
Santa Monica, Calif.	75†	SE2	48	Mm	205	66	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	600	None
Schenectady, N. Y.	92	CE2	40	Mm	128	66	Mgr-d	7-7	P4‡	2,000	None
Sioux City, Iowa	84	CB2	41	Mr[2]	93[2]	42[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	500	None
Sioux Falls, S. D.	53	CB2	44	Mr	101	38	Com-d	3-3	NP5‡	6,000	None
South Gate, Calif.	51†	SB3	37	Mm	89	69	MC-c	5-5	NP3‡	1,200	TK
Springfield, Ill.	82	CE2	45	Mr	150	45	Com-d	5-5	NP4‡	7,700	None
Springfield, Mo.	67	CB2	44	Rm	112	36	Mgr-c	9-5	NP4‡	None	None
Springfield, Ohio	79	CE2	34	Mm[2]	117[2]	64[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	500	None
Stamford, Conn.	74	CB2	40	Mm	105	57	MC-d	40-0	NP2	None	K

Table VI—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	Population (in thousands)	Economic Classification					Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	City Council			Other Elective City Offices
		Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio		No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	
50,000 to 100,000—continued											
Stockton, Calif.	75†	CE2	42	Rm	144	32	Mgr-c	9-9[10]	NP4‡	$ 780	None
Terre Haute, Ind.	73†	CE2	37	Mr	123	42	MC-d	9-3	P4	1,000	DTAK
Topeka, Kan.	79	CB2	46	Rm	99	26	Com-d	5-5	NP2	4,000	None
Troy, N. Y.	72	CB2	39	Mr	92	47	MC-d	18-0	P4	750	CT
Union City, N. J.	56	SB1	34	Mm	87	58	Com-c	5-5	P4	3,000	None
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	85	...	..	...	...	..	MC-d	13-0	P4‡	600	T
Waco, Tex.	85	CB2	42	Rm	97	35	Mgr-c	6-0	NP2‡	None	None
Waterloo, Iowa	65	CB2	31	Mm	107	66	MC-d	6-2	NP2	500	None
Wheeling, W. Va.	59	CE2	38	Mr[2]	117[2]	42[2]	Mgr-c	11-11[10]	NP4	1,200	None
Wichita Falls, Tex.	68	CB2	44	Rm	97	22	Mgr-d	6-6	NP2‡	120	None
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	77	CE2	31	M	174	53	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	6,000	CT
Winston-Salem, N. C.	88	CE2	36	Mm[2]	169[2]	71[2]	Mgr-d	8-0	P2	1,200	None
Woonsocket, R. I.	50	SD2	24	Mm	75	64	MC-d	7-7	NP2	750	None
York, Pa.	60	CE2	33	Mm	178	67	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	4,800	CT
25,000 to 50,000											
Abiline, Tex.	46	IB	46	Rm	88	23	Mgr-d	5-0	NP2‡	104	None
Abington tp, Pa.	29	...	..	...	...	..	MC-c	13-0	P4‡	1,200	DT
Albany, Ga.	31	IB	39	Rm[2]	109[2]	34[2]	Mgr-d	7-2	NP2‡	600	None
Alexandria, La.	35	IB	41	Rm	113	26	Com-d	3-3	NP4	5,500	None
Aliquippa, Pa.	26	SE2	16	Mm	177	86	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	600	D
Alliance, Ohio	26	SB2	33	Mm	108	64	MC-d	9-3[9]	P2	900	DTL
Alton, Ill.	33	SE2	32	M	127	58	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4	390	TK
Amsterdam, N. Y.	32	IB	27	Mm	91	72	MC-d	8-0	P2	1,200	TA
Anaheim, Calif.	78†	SE1	36	Mm	123	64	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK
Anderson, Ind.	50†	IE	28	Mm	176	79	MC-d	9-3	P4	780	TAK
Ann Arbor, Mich.	48	IR	55	Mr(Ed)	148	42	Mgr-d	11-0	P2‡	None	None
Anniston, Ala.	31	IE	33	Mm	139	56	Com-d	3-3	NP4	....	None
Appleton, Wis.	34	IB	43	M	100	52	MC-d	20-0	NP2‡	840	TAKL
Arcadia, Calif.	37†	SD3	64	Rr	48	16	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	K
Arlington t, Mass.	44	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	1,200	TAK
Ashland, Ky.	31	CB2	37	Rm[1]	88[1]	34[1]	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4	1,500	None
Athens, Ga.	28	IE	42	Mr[2]	130[2]	42[2]	MC-d	10-0	P2‡	900	None
Auburn, N. Y.	37	IB	31	Mm	100	63	Mgr-d	5-5	P4‡	1,500	None
Bakersfield, Calif.	54†	IE	46	Rr	195	10	Mgr-d	7-0	NP4‡	1,200	None
Bangor, Me.	32	IE	49	Rm	130	25	Mgr-c	9-9	NP3‡	400	None
Barberton, Ohio	28	SE2	27	Mm	163	80	MC-d	7-3[8]	P2	900	DTL
Battle Creek, Mich.	49	IE	32	Mm	155	64	Com-d	5-5	NP2‡	300	None
Belleville, Ill.	33	SB2	39	Mr	98	44	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	360	TK
Belleville, N. J.	32	SE2	38	Mm	136	84	Com-c	5-5	NP4	....	None
Bellingham, Wash.	34	IE	37	Mr	119	42	MC-d	7-1	NP2‡*	900	TKL
Belmont t, Mass.	27	...	..	...	...	..	RTM-c	3-3	NP3‡	800	TAK
Beloit, Wis.	30	IE	36	Mm	119	72	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡	300	None
Bessemer, Ala.	28	SB2	23	Mr	111	49	Com-d	3-3	P4	....	None
Beverly, Mass.	29	SD2	38	Mm[2]	82[2]	67[2]	MC-d	9-3	NP2	300	None
Beverly Hills, Calif.	30†	SE3	84	S	205	11	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	T
Billings, Mont.	32	IB	51	Rr	95	14	MC-d	8-0	NP2	600	T
Biloxi, Miss.	37	IB	35	Rm[2]	107[2]	30[2]	Com-d	3-3	NP4	6,600	None
Bloomfield, N. J.	49	SE2	48	Mm	125	78	MC-d	3-0	P3‡	2,500	None
Bloomington, Ill.	36†	IE	41	Mr	129	42	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	1,200	TAK
Bloomington, Ind.	28	IE	46	M(Ed)[2]	143[2]	58[2]	MC-d	7-2	P4	324	K
Boise City, Idaho	34	IE	57	Rr	141	14	MC-d	4-4	NP4‡	1,200	None
Bremerton, Wash.	28	ID	31	Rr	44	7	Com-d	3-3	NP3	5,520	K
Bristol, Conn.	36	CB2	26	Mm	99	81	MC-d	7-0	P2	1,000	TK
Brownsville, Tex.	36	IB	36	Rr	89	19	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	240	None

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

		Economic Classification						City Council			
City	Population (in thousands)	Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Burlington, Iowa	30	IB	38	M	110	52	Com-d	5-5	NP2	$ 6,000	None
Burlington, Vt.	33	IE	46	Mr	127	43	MC-d	12-0	P2‡	360	None
Butte, Mont.	33	IE	30	Rr	120	11	MC-d	16-0	P2	600	T
Champaign, Ill.	40	IE	52	Rr(Ed)	121	17	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4	3,500	None
Charlottesville, Va.	26	IE	42	Rm	132	35	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	T
Chelsea, Mass.	39	SB1	34	Mm	104	55	MC-d	9-4	NP2	500	None
Cheyenne, Wyo.	32	IE	43	Rr(T)[2]	125[2]	15[2]	Com-d	3-3	NP2	4,380	S
Chicopee, Mass.	49	SB2	23	Mm	92	83	MC-d	9-..	NP2	None	TAK
Chula Vista, Calif.	36†	SE2	40	Mm	188	77	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	None
Clarksburg, W. Va.	32	IE	39	Mr	139	49	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2	150	None
Clinton, Iowa	30	IB	33	M	90	54	MC-d	9-2	NP2	250	T
Colorado Sprgs., Colo.	45	IE	45	Rr	128	16	Mgr-c	9-9	NP6‡	None	None
Columbia, Mo.	32	IE	49	W(Ed)	123	12	Mgr-d	5-1	NP2	None	A
Concord, N. H.	28	IE	40	Mr	126	47	MC-d	15-3	NP2*	300	None
Council Bluffs, Iowa	45	SD2	36	Rm(T)	65	26	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	None
Culver City, Calif.	31†	SE2	44	S	196	43	Mgr-c	5-5	P4‡	None	TK
Cumberland, Md.	38	IE	34	Mr	123	43	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,800	None
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	29	SD3	51	Rm	52	44	MC-d	9-3[9]	P2	1,200	DTL
Danville, Ill.	41†	IE	39	M	162	52	Com-d	5-5	NP4	3,500	None
Danville, Va.	35	IE	37	Mm	170	62	Mgr-c	9-9	NP4‡	1,200	None
Daytona Beach, Fla.	30	IB	43	Rr(X)	100	15	Mgr-c	5-0	NP2	600	None
East Cleveland, Ohio	40	SD2	50	Mr	38	49	Mgr-..	5-5	NP4‡	100	None
East Hartford t, Conn.	30	...	..	...	...	..	MC-d	11-3	P2	None	TAK
East Providence t, R. I.	36	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-c	5-0	P2	750	TAK
Easton, Pa.	36	CB2	36	Mr	115	47	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	4,000	CT
Eau Claire, Wis.	36	IE	39	Mm[2]	118[2]	56[2]	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡	200	None
Elgin, Ill.	48†	SB2	38	M[2]	106[2]	52[2]	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	300	None
Elkhart, Ind.	39†	IE	34	Mm	150	70	MC-d	9-3	P4	480	TK
Elmhurst, Ill.	35†	SD3	64	Rr	34	6	Mgr-d	10-0	P4‡	300	TK
Elmira, N. Y.	50	IE	35	Mm[2]	125[2]	61[2]	Mgr-d	7-1	P2	1,000	None
Elyria, Ohio	30	CE2	31	Mm	151	77	MC-d	9-3[9]	P2	1,800	DTL
Enid, Okla.	36	IB	41	Rm	86	22	Mgr-d	7-7[10]	NP4‡	None	None
Euclid, Ohio	41	SE2	44	Mm	180	90	MC-d	9-4[9]	NP2	1,800	None
Eugene, Ore.	36	IE	49	Rm	153	33	Mgr-d	8-0	NP4‡	None	None
Everett, Mass.	46	SB2	31	Mm	106	77	MC-d	25-7*	NP2	400	None
Everett, Wash.	34	IE	34	M	138	54	Com-h	3-3	NP4	4,200	None
Fairfield t, Conn.	30	...	..	...	...	..	RTM-d	76-0	NP2	None	TK
Fairmont, W. Va.	29	IE	36	M[5]	138[5]	51[5]	Com-c	4-4	P4	3,125	None
Fargo, N. D.	39	IB	54	W	105	14	Com-d	5-5	NP4‡	1,500	None
Fayetteville, N. C.	35	IE	39	Rm	133	20	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	600	None
Ferndale, Mich.	30	SB2	37	Mm	109	63	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	500	None
Fitchburg, Mass.	43	IB	28	Mm	115	71	MC-d	11-5	NP2	500	None
Fond Du Lac, Wis.	30	IE	37	M	118	54	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡	200	None
Fort Dodge, Iowa	25	IB	42	Rm[2]	95[2]	37[2]	Com-d	3-3	NP2	6,000	None
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	63†	IE	43	Rr(X)	223	6	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2	3,600	None
Framingham t, Mass.	28	...	..	...	...	..	RTM-..	3-..	...	700	TK
Fullerton, Calif.	51†	SD1	43	Mr	58	46	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	420	TK
Gainesville, Fla.	27	IE	47	Rr(Ed)[2]	121[2]	17[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	None	None
Galesburg, Ill.	31	IB	38	Mr[2]	103[2]	42[2]	Mgr-d	5-0	P4‡	360	TAK
Garfield, N. J.	28	SD1	20	Mm	69	82	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	1,500	None
Gloucester, Mass.	25	IB	27	Mr	101	48	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	1,000	None
Grand Forks, N. D.	27	ID	44	Rr	81	10	Mgr-d	14-0	NP4‡	120	None
Granite City, Ill.	34†	SB2	26	Mm	113	77	MC-d	14-0	NP4‡	540	TAKS
Great Falls, Mont.	39	ID	40	Rr	75	13	MC-d	10-0	P2	720	T
Greenville, Miss.	30	IB	32	Rm	94	28	MC-d	6-2	P4‡	600	None

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Population (in thousands)	Economic Classification					Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	City Council			Other Elective City Offices
		Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio		No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Greenwich t, Conn.	41	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	RTM-d	. .-. .	NP2	$ None	AK
Hackensack, N. J.	29	SE2	43	Rm	130	29	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4	1,000	None
Hagerstown, Md.	36	IE	36	Mm[1]	198[1]	67[1]	MC-d	5-0	P4	1,500	None
Hamden t, Conn.	30	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	RTM-d	49-0	P2	None	TK
Hamilton tp, N. J.	41	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Com-c	5-5	P3‡	2,500	A
Hamtramck, Mich.	43	SE1	17	Mm[2]	165[2]	85[2]	MC-d	5-5	NP2	3,500	TK
Hattiesburg, Miss.	29	IE	42	Rm	120	37	Com-d	3-3	P4	4,800	None
Haverford tp, Pa.	40	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	MC-c	9-0	P4‡	600	CT
Haverhill, Mass.	47	IB	31	Mm	109	72	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2	1,000	None
Hayward, Calif.	55†	SB2	35	Mr	98	44	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	TK
Hazelton, Pa.	35	CE2	34	Mm	141	54	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,200	CT
Hempstead, N. Y.	29	SE3	52	Rm	206	21	MC-d	5-5	P4‡	1,200	None
High Point, N. C.	40	CE2	32	Mm	156	74	Mgr-d	9-1	P2‡	1,020	None
Highland Park, Mich.	46	SE2	34	Mm	127	68	Com-d	5-5	NP4‡	2,500	CTAK
Hot Springs, Ark.	29	IB	45	S(X)[2]	103[2]	10[2]	MC-d	16-0	P2‡	360	TKL
Huntington Park, Calif.	29†	SE2	41	Mr	116	46	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	1,200	TK
Hutchinson, Kan.	34	IB	41	Rm	94	25	Mgr-c	5-5	NP..‡	100	None
Independence, Mo.	37	SD2	37	Rm	45	24	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	208	TAPL
Iowa City, Iowa	27	IB	46	Rr(Ed)	107	15	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	None
Ithaca, N. Y.	29†	IE	49	Mr(Ed)	171	41	MC-d	14-0	PA‡	None	None
Jackson, Tenn.	33†	IB	39	Rm[2]	107[2]	31[2]	Com-d	3-3	NP4	7,000	None
Jamestown, N. Y.	43	IE	32	Mm	129	66	MC-6	12-6	P2	600	None
Jefferson City, Mo.	25	IE	50	Rm(G)	120	36	MC-d	10-0	P2‡	600	TAPL
Johnson City, Tenn.	28	IE	40	Rm[2]	138[2]	37[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	None
Joplin, Mo.	39	IE	46	Mr	121	36	Mgr-c	9-5	NP4‡	120	None
Kankakee, Ill.	28†	IB	34	Rm	91	34	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	360	TK
Kearny, N. J.	40	SE2	36	Mm	191	89	MC-d	9-1	P2‡	500	K
Kettering, Ohio	38†	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-c	7-3	NP4‡	840	None
Key West, Fla.	26	IB	33	Rr(X)	95	6	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	1,800	None
Kingston, N. Y.	29	IB	38	M	108	50	MC-d	14-1	P2	1,000	None
Kokomo, Ind.	44†	IE	30	Mm	144	76	MC-d	9-3	P4	480	K
La Crosse, Wis.	48	IE	38	Mm	116	56	MC-d	21-0	NP4	1,200	TK
La Grange, Ga.	25	IE	26	Mm	129	80	Mgr-d	6-6	NP2‡	700	None
Lackawanna, N. Y.	29†	SE1	16	Mm[2]	226[2]	88[2]	MC-d	4-0	P2	3,000	TA
Lafayette, Ind.	40†	ID	37	Rm(Ed)	82	28	MC-d	9-3	P4	480	TAK
Lafayette, La.	34	IB	40	Rr	105	17	Com-d	3-3	P4	5,400	None
Lake Charles, La.	41	ID	38	Rm	73	20	MC-d	3-3	P4	292	None
Lakeland, Fla.	31	IB	44	Rr	94	18	Mgr-c	7-3	NP3‡	375	None
Laurel, Miss.	25	IE	33	Mm[2]	146[2]	65[2]	Com-d	3-3	P4	5,000	S
Lawton, Okla.	35	IB	40	Rr	87	12	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	600	TKSP
Lebanon, Pa.	31†	IE	33	Mm	134	67	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,800	CT
Lewiston, Me.	41	IB	27	Mm	87	60	MC-d	7-0	P1	500	None
Lincoln Park, Mich.	29	SD2	24	Rr[2]	25[2]	9[2]	MC-d	7-7	NP2	800	K
Linden, N. J.	31	SE2	30	Mm	204	84	MC-d	10-..	P3‡	600	None
Lockport, N. Y.	26†	SE2	31	Mm	159	75	MC-d	10-2	P2	750	T
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	49	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-c	14-0	P4‡	1,200	DT
Lynchburg, Va.	53†	TE	39	Mm	138	59	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	500	T
Lynwood, Calif.	28†	SD3	37	Mm	81	54	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK
Manchester t, Conn.	34	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-c	9-9	P2	200	TK
Manhattan Beach, Calif.	33†	SD3	57	Rm	23	32	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK
Manitowoc, Wis.	28	IE	35	Mm	126	67	MC-d	14-0	NP2‡	800	None
Mansfield, Ohio	44	IE	34	Mm	157	68	MC-d	10-3[9]	P2‡	1,200	DTL
Maplewood tp, N. J.	25	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	MC-c	5-5	P3‡	500	AK
Marion, Ind.	30	IE	34	Mm	156	69	MC-d	9-9[10]	P4	600	DTAK
Marion, Ohio	34	IE	35	Mm	127	56	MC-d	9-3[9]	P2	900	DTL

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

		Economic Classification						City Council			
City	Population (in thousands)	Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Mason City, Iowa	28	IB	37	Mr	102	43	MC-d	6-2	NP4‡	$ 400	T
Massillon, Ohio	30	SD2	29	Mr	65	47	MC-d	9-3	P2	1,200	DTL
Maywood, Ill.	27	SD2	44	Mm	67	63	Mgr-d	6-0	NP4‡	520	K
Melrose, Mass.	27	SD3	56	M	51	53	MC-d	11-4	NP2	None	None
Meriden, Conn.	44	IB	31	Mm	91	72	MC-d	20-0	P4‡	150	CTK
Meridian, Miss.	42	IB	38	Mr[2]	92[2]	40[2]	Mgr-d	11-4	P4	1,200	None
Miami Beach, Fla.	51†	SB3	71	S(X)	103	2	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡	3,000	None
Michigan City, Ind.	32†	IE	30	Mm	129	67	MC-d	7-2	P4	360	TK
Middletown, Conn.	30	IB	31	M	91	60	MC-d	11-11	P4‡	None	TK
Middletown, Ohio	34	CE2	31	Mm	135	74	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	500	None
Milford t, Conn.	27	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-..	15-..	NP2	None	None
Mishawaka, Ind.	34†	SB2	27	Mm	98	71	MC-d	7-2	P4	210	TK
Moline, Ill.	37	CB2	36	Mm	96	55	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	960	TK
Monroe, La.	39	IB	40	Rm	113	22	Com-d	3-3	P4	4,500	None
Montclair, N. J.	44	SD3	59	Rr	47	14	Com-c	5-5	NP4	2,000	None
Montebello, Calif.	30†	SD3	43	Mm[2]	80[2]	59[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK
Monterey Park, Calif.	33†	SD3	46	Rm	30	36	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	900	TK
Morgantown, W. Va.	26	IE	40	Mr(Ed)	123	42	Mgr-c	14-0	NP2‡	260	None
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	27	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-c	5-0	P4‡	1,200	DT
Muskegon, Mich.	48	IE	32	Mm	184	70	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	360	None
Muskogee, Okla.	37	IB	46	Rm	91	30	Mgr-d	17-..	NP4‡	None	None
Nashua, N. H.	35	IB	29	Mm	114	73	MC-d	15-6	NP2‡	200	A
National City, Calif.	27†	SD1	31	Rr	61	13	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4	120	TK
New Albany, Ind.	38†	SD2	33	Mr	73	48	MC-d	7-2	P4	360	TAK
New Brunswick, N. J.	39	SE2	34	Mm(Ed)	169	65	Com-c	5-5	..4	2,250	None
New Castle, Pa.	49	IB	28	M	97	57	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	3,500	CT
New Kensington, Pa.	25	SE2	31	Mm[2]	124[2]	62[2]	Com-d	5-3	P4‡	2,400	CT
New London, Conn.	31	IE	38	Mr	143	41	Mgr-c	7-7	P2‡	300	None
Newark, Ohio	34	IE	35	M	117	57	MC-d	9-3[9]	P2	600	DTL
Newburgh, N. Y.	32	IE	34	Mm	129	55	Mgr-d	5-5	P4‡	750	None
Newport, Ky.	31	SD2	29	M	78	52	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	2,500	None
Newport, R. I.	38	IB	36	Rr	111	19	Mgr-c	7-3	NP2	780	None
Newport News, Va.	82	CE	32	Mm	293	69	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	1,200	T
Norman, Okla.	27	IB	48	Rr(Ed)	97	10	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2	300	T
Norristown, Pa.	38	SD2	29	Rm	84	40	MC-d	12-0	P4‡	1,200	D
North Bergen tp, N. J.	42	...	..	...	...	..	Com-c	5-5	P4	....	None
N. Little Rock, Ark.	57†	CD2	33	Rm[2]	62[2]	31[2]	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	1,200	TKL
Northampton, Mass.	29	SB2	34	M	114	53	MC-d	19-2	P2	None	TK
Norwalk, Conn.	49	CB2	37	Mm	100	71	MC-d	14-0	P2	300	T
Norwich, Conn.	38†	IB	29	Mm	85	57	Mgr-c	9-0	NP2	200	T
Norwood, Ohio	35	SE2	38	Mm	142	76	MC-d	9-3[9]	P2	1,200	DTL
Nutley, N. J.	27	SD2	51	Mm	57	71	Com-c	5-5	NP4	1,500	None
Odessa, Tex.	29	ID	36	Rr[2]	78[2]	6[2]	Mgr-d	5-1	NP2‡	450	None
Ontario, Calif.	42†	CD2	35	Mr	63	40	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK
Orange, N. J.	38	SD2	42	Mm	84	57	Com-c	5-5	NP4	2,250	None
Oshkosh, Wis.	41	IB	35	Mm	112	59	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡	150	None
Ottumwa, Iowa	34	IB	34	Mm[2]	114[2]	63[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	500	None
Owensboro, Ky.	34	IE	37	Mm	127	56	Mgr-d	4-4	NP2	1,500	None
Oxnard, Calif.	34†	IB	29	Rr	110	19	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK
Paducah, Ky.	33	IB	36	Rm[2]	104[2]	38[2]	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	2,500	None
Palo Alto, Calif.	48†	SB3	64	Rm	112	22	Mgr-c	15-15	NP6‡	None	None
Panama City, Fla.	32†	IB	36	Rr	89	16	Mgr-d	5-1	NP4‡	1,800	None
Parkersburg, W. Va.	30	ID	46	Rm[2]	84[2]	35[2]	Com-d	5-5	NP3	5,500	None
Parma, Ohio	29	SD3	39	Mm	64	81	MC-d	..-..	P2	2,400	DTL
Penn Hills tp, Pa.	25	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-c	7-..	P4‡	720	DT

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

		Economic Classification						City Council			
City	Population (in thousands)	Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Pensacola, Fla.	51†	IE	36	Rm	146	21	Mgr-c	10-5	NP2	$ 60	None
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41	SE2	28	Mm	137	67	Com-c	5-5	NP4	3,000	None
Petersburg, Va.	35	IE	30	Mm	120	57	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	750	T
Pine Bluff, Ark.	40†	IB	39	Rm	111	36	MC-d	8-8	P2‡	780	TKL
Plainfield, N. J.	42	SB2	47	Mr	100	46	MC-d	11-3	P2‡	None	T
Pocatello, Idaho	27†	IB	41	Rr(T)^3	95^3	17^3	Mgr-c	7-7	NP3‡	600	None
Pomona, Calif.	62†	SE2	38	M	147	57	Mgr-d	5-5^{10}	NP4‡	2,400	TKL
Port Huron, Mich.	36	IE	36	M	117	52	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2	250	None
Portsmouth, Ohio	37	IE	36	Mr	127	49	Mgr-c	6-0	NP2	600	DL
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	41	IE	37	Mm	219	68	Mgr-d	9-1	P2	750	None
Provo, Utah	29	ID	41	Rr(Ed)	65	19	Mgr-c	7-3	NP4‡	500	None
Quincy, Ill.	42†	IB	39	Mr	93	45	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	520	TAK
Rapid City, S. D.	25	IE	43	Rr	119	15	MC-d	10-0	NP2	....	None
Redondo Beach, Calif.	42†	SD2	31	Rr	32	15	Mgr-d	5-0	NP4‡	None	TKL
Redwood City, Calif.	39†	SB3	41	Rm	88	37	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	240	None
Reno, Nev.	32	IB	45	S	114	6	Mgr-d	6-0	NP4	2,400	TAL
Revere, Mass.	37	SD2	34	Rr	34	17	Mgr-d	9-4	NP2	900	TA
Richfield, Minn.	32†	SD3	55	Rr^2	25^2	14^2	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	1,800	None
Richmond, Ind.	40	IE	31	Mm	130	65	MC-d	9-2	P4	1,080	K
Rochester, Minn.	30	IE	51	Rm	118	23	MC-d	7-1	NP2‡	750	TA
Rock Island, Ill.	49†	CB2	34	Mm	97	61	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	500	TK
Rocky Mount, N. C.	28	IE	36	Mr	151	44	Mgr-d	13-0	NP2‡	600	None
Rome, Ga.	30	IB	36	Mr^2	96^2	50^2	Mgr-c	9-0	NP4	600	None
Rome, N. Y.	42	CB2	30	Mm	115	68	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	None	None
Roswell, N. M.	26	IB	40	Rr^2	100^2	10^2	Mgr-d	10-0	NP4‡	None	None
Royal Oak, Mich.	47	SD2	48	Rm	45	24	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	1,000	None
St. Cloud, Minn.	42	IE	38	Rm^2	118^2	36^2	MC-d	7-3	NP4	450	None
St. Louis Park, Minn.	35†	SD3	65	Mr	39	39	Mgr-d	7-3	NP..‡	1,800	None
Salem, Mass.	42	SB2	31	Mr	88	49	MC-d	11-5	NP2	500	None
Salem, Oregon	45†	IE	48	Rm	137	37	Mgr-d	9-0	NP4‡	None	None
Salina, Kan.	26	IE	47	Rr^2	169^2	14^2	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	75	None
San Leandro, Calif.	33†	SE3	45	Mm	187	71	Mgr-c	7-1	NP4‡	480	None
Sandusky, Ohio	29	IB	32	Mm	93	57	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	400	None
Santa Barbara, Calif.	51†	CB	41	Rr(X)	105	13	Mgr-d	7-1	NP2	600	AL
Santa Fe, N. M.	28	IE	45	Rr^2	118^2	11^2	Mgr-d	8-0	P4‡	None	None
Shaker Heights, Ohio	28	SD4	85	Rr	26	1	MC-d	7-7^9	NP2	600	None
Sharon, Pa.	26	IE	32	Mm	157	69	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,500	CT
Sheboygan, Wis.	42	IB	31	M	89	57	MC-d	16-0	NP2‡	900	CTAKL
Skokie, Ill.	52†	SE3	65	Mm	122	72	MC-d	6-6	NP4‡	240	K
S. San Francisco, Calif.	36†	SE2	32	Mm	120	80	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	360	TK
Spartanburg, S. C.	42†	IE	36	Mr^2	141^2	46^2	Mgr-d	4-4	P4‡	1,200	None
Steubenville, Ohio	36	CE3	30	M	126	58	MC-d	9-3^9	NP2	1,200	DTL
Stratford t, Conn.	33	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-c	10-1	P2	None	None
Superior, Wis.	35	CB2	32	Rm^2	93^2	28^2	MC-d	20-0	NP2‡	300	None
Tallahassee, Fla.	38†	IE	50	Rm(Ed)^2	121^2	23^2	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	None	None
Taunton, Mass.	40	IB	28	Mm	85	64	MC-d	9-9	NP2	650	None
Teaneck tp, N. Y.	34	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4	1,000	None
Temple, Tex.	25	IB	39	Rm	109	30	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2	180	None
Torrance, Calif.	82†	SD2	33	Rr	20	11	Mgr-d	6-6	NP4‡	1,200	TK
Torrington, Conn.	28	IB	28	Mm	106	74	MC-d	4-4	P2	250	TAK
Tucson, Ariz.	49†	CE	47	Rr	215	10	Mgr-d	6-6^{10}	P2‡	2,400	None
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	46	ID	37	Rm^2	83^2	28^2	Com-d	3-3	NP4	4,800	None
Tyler, Tex.	39	IB	47	Rm	99	32	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	None	None
Union tp, N. J.	38	...	..	...	...	..	MC-c	5-5	P3‡	1,200	K
University City, Mo.	40	SD3	76	Rm	25	27	Mgr-d	7-1	NP4‡	600	None

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Population (in thousands)	Economic Classification					Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	City Council			Other Elective City Offices
		Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio		No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Vallejo, Calif.	35†	SD2	31	Rr(G)	55	11	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	$ 520	D
Valley Stream, N. Y.	27	SD3	50	Rr	56	19	MC-d	5-5	P2‡	600	None
Vancouver, Wash. . .	42	SB2	33	Mr	95	47	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	480	None
Vicksburg, Miss. . .	28	IB	39	Rm[2]	89[2]	30[2]	Com-d	3-3	NP4	6,600	A
Vineland, N. J.	30†	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	MC-d	5-5	NP4	1,500	None
Waltham, Mass. . . .	47	SE3	36	Mm	170	71	MC-d	15-. .	NP2	1,000	None
Warren, Ohio	50	SB2	30	Mm	102	64	MC-d	9-3[9]	P2	900	DTL
Warwick, R. I.	43	SD2	36	M[2]	44[2]	55[2]	MC-d	9-0	P2	500	None
Washington, Pa. . . .	26	SE2	30	Mr	122	43	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,800	CT
Watertown t, Mass. .	37	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	RTM-c	3-3	P3‡	1,000	DTAK
Watertown, N. Y. . .	34	IB	42	Mr	114	41	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	1,200	None
Waukegan, Ill.	47†	SB2	34	M	88	50	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	540	TAK
Wausau, Wis.	30	IE	38	Mm	126	59	MC-d	18-0	NP2	360	TA
Wauwatosa, Wis. . . .	33	SD2	68	Rm	44	37	MC-d	16-0	NP4‡	2,400	TL
West Allis, Wis. . . .	43	SE2	31	Mm	141	85	MC-d	10-0	NP4	1,800	TAKL
West Covina, Calif. .	41†	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK
West Hartford t, Conn.	44	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-c	9-9	P2	None	K
West Haven t, Conn. .	32	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	TM-d	3-3	P2	600	TK
West New York, N. J.	38	SB2	32	Mr[2]	85[2]	63[2]	Com-c	5-5	NP4	1,800	None
West Orange, N. J. .	29	SD2	53	Mm	70	62	Com-c	5-5	NP4	3,250	None
West Palm Beach, Fla.	51†	CB	42	Rr(X)	107	13	Mgr-c	5-5[10]	NP2‡	1,800	P
Weymouth t, Mass. .	33	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	RTM-d	5-5	NP3	600	TAK
Whittier, Calif.	32†	SB2	53	Rm	105	22	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	None
White Plains, N. Y. .	43	SE3	54	Rr	148	19	Com-d	7-7	P4‡	1,200	None
Wilkinsburg, Pa. . . .	31	SD3	50	Rr	35	13	Mgr-d	9-0	P4‡	600	D
Williamsport, Pa. . .	45	IE	36	Mm	146	63	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	4,800	CT
Wilmington, N. C. . .	45	IE	41	Rm	130	36	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	None
Winona, Minn.	25	IB	37	M	110	50	MC-d	9-1	NP4‡	500	T
Woodbridge tp, N. J. .	36	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	MC-d	7-1	P2‡	1,000	None
Wyandotte, Mich. . .	37	SB2	26	Mm	96	62	MC-d	6-6	NP2	500	TAK
Yakima, Wash.	38	IE	46	Rm	160	20	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	250	None
Zanesville, Ohio . . .	41	IB	34	M	103	52	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	500	D
10,000 to 25,000											
Aberdeen, S. D. . . .	21	ID	47	Rr	84	15	Com-d	5-5	NP5‡	3,600	None
Aberdeen, Wash. . . .	20	ID	32	Mr	83	43	MC-d	12-0	NP2‡	300	CT
Ada, Okla.	16	ID	43	Rr[2]	76[2]	15[2]	Mgr-c	5-5[10]	NP2	None	None
Adams t, Mass. . . .	12	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	RTM-d	3-3	NP3‡	. . . .	TAK
Adrian, Mich.	18	IE	34	Mm[1]	149[1]	72[1]	Mgr-d	6-6	NP4‡	250	None
Aiken, S. C.	11†	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	300	None
Albany, Calif.	18	SD2	47	S	24	10	MC-c	6-6	NP4‡	260	TKPL
Albany, Ore.	10	IB	41	Rm	114	39	Mgr-d	6-0	NP4‡	180	None
Albemarle, N. C. . .	12	IE	28	Mm[2]	134[2]	74[2]	MC-d	5-5	P2	600	None
Albert Lea, Minn. . .	14	IB	37	Mr[1]	105[1]	50[1]	Mgr-d	7-1	NP4‡	None	None
Albion, Mich.	10	IE	32	Mm	150	72	MC-d	7-1	NP4‡	50	None
Alice, Tex.	16	IB	32	Rr	88	5	Mgr-d	4-4	NP2	600	None
Allen Park, Mich. . .	12	SD3	35	Rr	21	5	MC-d	6-6	NP2	900	TK
Alpena, Mich.	13	IE	35	Mm[2]	154[2]	58[2]	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	260	None
Ambridge, Pa.	16	SE2	21	Mm	228	83	MC-d	12-0	P4‡	300	DA
Americus, Ga.	11	IB	33	Mr[2]	90[2]	43[2]	MC-d	6-6	NP2‡	100	None
Ames, Iowa	23	IB	57	Rr(Ed)[2]	90[2]	15[2]	Mgr-d	6-2	NP4‡	300	None
Amesbury t, Mass. .	11	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	TM-. .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	TAKS
Amherst t, Mass. . .	11	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	None	None
Anaconda, Mont. . . .	11	ID	19	Rr[1]	26[1]	14[1]	MC-d	12-0	P2	300	T
Anchorage, Alaska .	11	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-d	6-6	NP3‡	1,200	None

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Population (in thousands)	Economic Classification					Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	City Council			Other Elective City Offices
		Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio		No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Anderson, S. C. . . .	20	IB	35	Rm	114	40	MC-d	8-8	P2	$ 1,200	None
Andover t, Mass. . .	12	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-c	3-3	NP3‡	. . . .	TAK
Annapolis, Md.	10	SE2	42	Rr(G)[2]	147[2]	18[2]	MC-d	8-0	P4	1,200	None
Ansonia, Conn.	19	IB	25	Mm[2]	86[2]	76[2]	MC-d	15-0	P2	None	TK
Antioch, Calif.	16†	SD2	26	M[2]	61[2]	59[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	TK
Ardmore, Okla. . . .	18	IB	48	Rr[1]	85[1]	18[1]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	None
Arkansas City, Kan. .	13	IB	37	Rm	85	30	Mgr-c	3-3	NP4‡	50	None
Arlington Heights, Ill.	23†	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-d	6-6	NP4‡	240	K
Arnold, Pa.	10	SD2	24	Mm	68	76	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,500	CT
Asbury Park, N. J. .	17	IE	42	Rm	162	22	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4	2,500	None
Ashland, Ohio	14	IE	38	Mm	131	70	MC-d	5-1[9]	NP2	600	DKL
Ashland, Wis.	11	IE	34	Rm	118	36	MC-d	10-0	NP2	100	None
Ashtabula, Ohio . . .	24	IE	27	M(T)	131	52	MC-h	7-2[9]	NP2	400	L
Astoria, Ore.	12	IB	34	Mr	114	47	Mgr-d	5-1	P4‡	400	None
Atchison, Kan.	13	IE	35	M[6]	120[6]	50[6]	Mgr-c	3-3	NP2‡	75	None
Athens, Ohio	12	IE	50	Mr(Ed)	235	49	MC-d	7-3[9]	P2	150	DTL
Athol t, Mass.	12	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	RTM-c	3-3	NP3‡	300	TAKS
Attleboro, Mass. . . .	24	SE2	29	Mm[2]	160[2]	86[2]	MC-d	11-5	NP2	300	TK
Auburn, Ala.	13	ID	50	S(Ed)[2]	72[2]	5[2]	Mgr-d	. .-. .	NP4	None	None
Auburn, Me.	23	IB	33	Mm[2]	110[2]	73[2]	Mgr-d	5-0	NP2	300	None
Augusta, Me.	21	IE	40	Mm	120	59	Mgr-d	8-0	P2	None	None
Aurora, Colo.	11	SD3	49	S[2]	25[2]	5[2]	Mgr-c	9-1	NP2	900	None
Austin, Minn.	23	IB	30	Mm	113	70	MC-d	7-1	NP4‡	300	TA
Azusa, Calif.	19†	SE2	28	Mm	220	84	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK
Barre, Vt.	11	IB	39	M	106	51	Mgr-c	3-3	NP3‡	200	DTAK
Bartlesville, Okla. .	17	ID	57	Rr[5]	83[5]	16[5]	Mgr-c	5-0	NP2	240	None
Bastrop, La.	13	IE	26	Mm[2]	124[2]	68[2]	MC-d	5-5	NP4	300	None
Batavia, N. Y.	11	IE	35	Mm	144	60	Mgr-c	9-3	P4‡	None	A
Bath, Me.	11	IE	36	Mm[2]	201[2]	79[2]	Mgr-. .	9-9[10]	NP..	250	None
Baytown, Tex.	23	SE2	29	Mm	118	67	Mgr-d	7-7[10]	NP2‡	None	None
Beacon, N. Y.	14	IE	30	Mm[2]	134[2]	73[2]	Com-d	5-5	P4	. . . .	P
Beatrice, Neb.	12	ID	37	Mr[2]	95[2]	44[2]	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	500	TK
Beaver Dam, Wis. . .	12	I . .	31	. . .[8]	. . .[8]	. .[8]	MC-d	14-0	NP2	200	KL
Beaver Falls, Pa. . .	17	SB2	30	M	100	51	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,000	CT
Beckley, W. Va. . . .	19	IE	41	Rr	117	12	MC-d	7-2	P2	120	None
Bedford, Ind.	13	IE	34	Mm	185	70	MC-d	7-2	P4	288	K
Bell, Calif.	18†	SD	34	Rr[2]	38[2]	16[2]	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK
Bellaire, Ohio	13	SD2	25	Mr[2]	84[2]	48[2]	MC-d	7-3[9]	P2	168	DTL
Bellaire, Tex.	10	SD3	81	Rr[2]	14[2]	1[2]	Mgr-d	6-6	NP2	480	None
Bellefontaine, Ohio .	10	IE	34	Mr	155	44	MC-d	7-3[9]	P2	150	DTL
Bellevue, Pa.	12	SD3	58	Rr[5]	24[5]	3[5]	MC-d	9-0	P4‡	300	D
Bellwood, Ill.	18†	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	MC-d	6-6	NP4‡	72	K
Bemidji, Minn.	10	IB	44	Rr[2]	113[2]	17[2]	Mgr-d	5-0	NP4‡	120	None
Bend, Ore.	11	ID	34	Rm	62	27	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡	120	None
Bensalem tp, Pa. . .	11	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-c	3-3	P6‡	. . . .	DA
Benton Harbor, Mich.	19	IE	30	Mm	136	56	Mgr-d	9-5	NP2‡	300	None
Berea, Ohio	12	SD2	48	Rm[2]	54[2]	28[2]	MC-d	7-3[9]	P2	144	DTL
Bergenfield, N. J. . .	18	SD3	52	Mr[2]	43[2]	28[2]	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	750	TA
Berkley, Mich.	18	SD3	43	Rr	26	18	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	540	None
Berlin, N. H.	17	IB	27	Mm	108	69	MC-d	12-0	P4‡	500	None
Berwick, Pa.	14	IE	30	Mm[2]	188[2]	81[2]	MC-d	8-0	P4‡	300	D
Bethel, Pa.	11	SE2	49	Rr[2]	218[2]	15[2]	Mgr-d	7-0	P4‡	300	D
Bexley, Ohio	12	SD3	80	Rr[5]	15[5]	0[5]	MC-d	7-7[9]	NP4‡	100	AT
Biddeford, Me.	21	IB	25	Mm	112	72	MC-d	12-5	P1	None	None
Big Spring, Tex. . . .	17	IB	37	Rr[2]	91[2]	18[2]	Mgr-c	4-4	NP2‡	120	None

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

		Economic Classification						City Council			
City	Population (in thousands)	Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Birmingham, Mich.	15	SD3	71	Rr	69	16	Mgr-c	7-7	NP3‡	$ 260	None
Bismarck, N. D.	19	IB	51	Rr[1]	99[1]	10[1]	Com-d	5-5	NP4‡	1,200	None
Bloomsburg, Pa.	11	IE	36	Mm	149	69	Mgr-d	7-7	P4‡	300	D
Blue Island, Ill.	18	SB2	37	M[2]	108[2]	52[2]	MC-d	14-..	NP4‡	240	TK
Bluefield, W. Va.	22	IE	42	Rr[2]	124[2]	12[2]	Mgr-c	5-0	NP4	780	None
Blytheville, Ark.	18†	IB	40	Rm	90	26	MC-d	6-0	NP2‡	120	TKL
Bogalusa, La.	18	IE	23	Mm[2]	121[2]	71[2]	Com-d	5-5	P4	600	None
Boone, Iowa	12	IB	37	Rr[2]	107[2]	17[2]	MC-d	7-2	P2	128	None
Borger, Tex.	18	IB	32	M[2]	103[2]	56[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2	120	None
Bossier City, La.	15	SD	33	Rm	67	21	Com-..	3-3	NP4	5,500	. . . .
Boulder, Colo.	18	IB	51	Rr(Ed)	93	14	Mgr-c	9-9	NP4‡*	None	None
Bowling Green, Ky.	18	IE	38	Mr[2]	133[2]	43[2]	MC-d	12-0	P2	120	None
Bowling Green, Ohio	12	IB	48	Rm(Ed)	95	25	MC-h	7-3[9]	P2	240	DTL
Bozeman, Mont.	11	IB	49	Rr(Ed)[2]	100[2]	14[2]	Mgr-d	3-3	NP4‡	520	None
Braddock, Pa.	16	SB2	17	Rm[2]	89[2]	26[2]	MC-d	12-0	P4‡	300	None
Bradenton, Fla.	14	IB	38	Rr	105	14	MC-d	5-5[10]	NP2	300	None
Bradford, Pa.	17	IE	39	Mm	167	58	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,125	CT
Brainerd, Minn.	13	IB	35	Rm(T)	104	24	MC-d	7-2	NP2	300	TAL
Braintree t, Mass.	23	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	RTM-d	3-3	NP3‡	650	TAK
Brattleboro t, Vt.	12	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-..	5-5	NP3‡	500	DTAK
Brawley, Calif.	13†	IB	24	Rr	90	6	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	150	K
Brentwood, Pa.	13	SD3	59	Rr[5]	33	4[5]	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	300	D
Bridgeton, N. J.	18	IE	33	Mr	145	62	MC-d	7-7	P3‡	600	T
Bristol, Pa.	13	SE2	25	Mm	267	87	Mgr-d	18-0	P4‡	300	None
Bristol t, R. I.	12	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	TM-c	5-5	P2	300	TAK
Bristol, Tenn.	18†	IE	41	M	134	51	Com-d	3-3	NP4	3,000	None
Bristol, Va.	16	IE	35	Mm	139	56	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	100	CT
Brookfield, Ill.	20†	SD2	44	Rm[2]	23[2]	34[2]	Mgr-d	6-6	P4	72	K
Brownwood, Tex.	20	ID	41	Rm	77	20	Mgr-d	4-0	NP2	500	P
Brunswick, Ga.	18	IE	31	Mm[2]	141[2]	55[2]	Mgr-c	5-1	NP3	720	None
Brunswick t, Me.	11	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-..	5-5	NP3	400	None
Bryan, Tex.	18	IB	45	Rr(Ed)[2]	93[2]	11[2]	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	120	None
Bucyrus, Ohio	10	IE	32	Mm	134	63	MC-d	7-3[9]	P2	300	DTL
Burlingame, Calif.	22†	SD3	65	Rr	56	17	MC-c	5-5	NP4	840	TK
Burlington, N. J.	12	SB2	24	Mr[2]	112[2]	67[2]	MC-d	12-0	P3‡	1,000	T
Burlington, N. C.	25	IE	35	Mm	177	75	Mgr-c	4-4	NP2	400	None
Butler, Pa.	23	IE	39	Mr	138	41	Com-d	4-4	P4‡	. . . .	CT
Cadillac, Mich.	10	IE	38	Mm	130	62	Mgr-d	4-0	NP4	None	None
Cairo, Ill.	12	IB	38	Rm[2]	94[2]	21[2]	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,200	None
Caldwell, Idaho	10	IB	41	Rm	102	24	MC-d	6-0	NP4	480	TK
Calumet City, Ill.	19†	SD2	28	Rm[2]	27[2]	36[2]	MC-d	10-0	P4	416	TK
Cambridge, Md.	10	I . .	34	. . .[8]	. . .[8]	. .[8]	MC-d	5-0	NP4‡	520	None
Cambridge, Ohio	15	IB	35	M[2]	114[2]	55[2]	MC-d	7-3[9]	P2	250	DTL
Camden, Arkansas	17†	ID	36	Rm	77	32	MC-d	12-0	NP2‡	360	TKL
Campbell, Ohio	13	SD1	15	Mm[5]	28[5]	62[5]	MC-d	7-3[9]	P2	1,200	DTL
Canonsburg, Pa.	12	SE2	24	Mm	159	69	MC-d	9-9	P4‡	300	D
Canton, Ill.	12	IB	31	M	106	55	MC-d	14-0	NP4‡	240	TK
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	22	IB	38	Mr	109	47	Com-d	5-5	NP4	4,500	None
Carbondale, Ill.	11	IE	44	Rm(Ed)	124	31	Com-d	5-5	NP4	360	None
Cardondale, Pa.	16	SB2	31	M[2]	109[2]	56[2]	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	750	CT
Carlisle, Pa.	17	SE2	37	M	169	61	Mgr-d	15-0	P2‡	None	DA
Carlsbad, N. M.	18	IB	30	Rr	87	7	MC-d	8-0	NP4‡	120	None
Carnegie, Pa.	12	SB2	30	Rm	92	34	MC-d	6-0	P4‡	150	DT
Carteret, N. J.	13	SE1	22	Mm[2]	116[2]	89[2]	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	300	None
Carthage, Mo.	11	IB	41	M	99	52	MC-d	10-0	P2‡	240	TAL

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Population (in thousands)	Economic Classification					Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	City Council			Other Elective City Offices
		Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio		No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Casper, Wyo.	35†	IB	45	Rm	90	21	Mgr-c	9-0	NP4‡	$ 10	None
Cedar Falls, Iowa	14	SD2	43	Rm^2	59^2	44^2	MC-d	7-2	NP4‡	35	TA
Central Falls, R. I.	24	SD2	21	Mm^2	77^2	80^2	MC-d	10-10	NP2	600	None
Centralia, Ill.	14	IE	39	Rm^2	150^2	34^2	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,500	None
Chambersburg, Pa.	17	IE	38	M	175	54	MC-d	10-0	P4‡	None	D
Chanute, Kan.	10	ID	38	Rr	73	19	Mgr-c	5-5	. . .	100	. . . .
Charles City, Iowa	10	IB	35	Mm	97	62	MC-d	6-2	NP2	250	None
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	35†	. . .	. .	. . . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-..	7-0	P4‡	1,200	DT
Chicago Heights, Ill.	29†	SE2	30	Mm	124	69	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,700	None
Chickasha, Okla.	16	IB	42	Rm	87	20	Mgr-d	8-0	NP2‡	None	None
Chico, Calif.	12	IE	46	Rr	121	19	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	T
Chillicothe, Ohio	20	IE	36	M	132	54	Mgr-c	7-3^9	NP4‡	360	None
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	11	IB	38	Mr	113	44	MC-d	10-..	NP2	163	. . . .
Clairton, Pa.	20	SE2	21	Mm^2	145^2	81^2	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,000	CT
Claremont, N. H.	13	IB	29	Mm	105	67	Mgr-c	9-3	NP2	None	None
Clarksdale, Miss.	17	IB	37	Rm	97	26	Com-d	3-3	NP4	1,800	None
Clarksville, Tenn.	21†	IE	35	Mr^2	133^2	41^2	MC-d	12-12	NP2	6,000	None
Clayton, Mo.	16	SE3	88	Rr	123	5	Mgr-d	6-0	NP2‡	1,000	None
Clearwater, Fla.	16	SE2	43	Rr(X)	122	15	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	None	None
Cleburne, Tex.	13	IB	32	Rm(T)	110	39	Mgr-d	5-0	NP2†	None	None
Cleveland, Tenn.	13	IE	36	Mm^2	163^2	65^2	Com-d	3-3	NP6‡	1,200	None
Cliffside Park, N. J.	17	SD2	42	Rm^2	21^2	22^2	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	750	A
Clinton t, Mass.	12	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	TM-..	3-3	P3	600	TAK
Clovis, N. M.	17	ID	36	Rr^2	78^2	12^2	Mgr-c	5-5^{10}	P4‡	120	None
Coal tp, Pa.	17	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Com-c	. .-. .	P4‡	. . . .	DCTA
Coatesville, Pa.	14	SE2	31	Mm	206	70	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,200	CT
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	12	ID	35	Rr^2	57^2	9^2	MC-d	8-0	NP4‡	120	None
Coffeyville, Kan.	17	IB	37	Rm	95	36	Com-d	3-3	NP2	3,600	None
Cohoes, N. Y.	21	SD1	29	Mm^2	73^2	66^2	MC-3	6-0	P4	700	A
College Park, Ga.	15	SB2	43	Rr^2	103^2	17^2	Mgr-d	6-0	NP2‡	300	None
College Park, Md.	11	SB2	55	Rm(Ed)	110	40	MC-d	8-2	NP2	None	None
Collingswood, N. J.	16	SD3	60	Rr^2	31^2	6^2	Com-c	3-3	NP4	1,000	None
Collinsville, Ill.	13†	SD2	33	Rm^2	57^2	34^2	Com-d	5-5	NP4	600	None
Colton, Calif.	19†	SD2	27	Rm	81	38	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK
Columbia, Pa.	12	SE2	26	Mm^2	124^2	76^2	MC-d	9-0	P4‡	300	DA
Columbia, Tenn.	11	IE	32	Rm^2	123^2	37^2	Mgr-c	5-5^{10}	NP4	150	None
Columbus, Ind.	18	IE	35	Mm	172	73	MC-d	7-2	P4	360	K
Columbus, Miss.	17	IB	34	Mr^2	107^2	46^2	MC-d	6-0	NP4	416	None
Concord, Calif.	31†	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TAK
Concord, N. C.	16	IE	31	Mm^2	139^2	72^2	MC-d	7-1	P4	600	None
Conneaut, Ohio	10	IE	25	M^2	139^2	58^2	MC-d	7-3^9	P2	144	DTL
Connellsville, Pa.	13	IE	33	Rm(T)	125	39	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	750	CT
Connersville, Ind.	18†	IE	27	Mm^1	136^1	77^1	MC-d	7-2	P4	360	K
Conshohocken, Pa.	11	SE2	24	Mm^2	126^2	81^2	MC-d	15-0	P4‡	None	D
Coral Gables, Fla.	29†	SE3	71	Rr(Ed)	119	11	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	600	None
Corapolis, Pa.	10	SB2	29	Mm	112	56	MC-d	8-0	P4‡	300	D
Corning, N. Y.	18	IE	35	Mm	160	82	MC-d	10-0	P4‡	200	T
Corona, Calif.	13†	SE	26	Mr	121	49	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK
Coronado, Calif.	19†	SD3	47	S	67	4	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	TK
Corsicana, Tex.	19	IB	38	Mr	99	46	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	120	AL
Cortland, N. Y.	18	IE	36	Mm	118	64	MC-d	6-0	P2	450	TA
Corvallis, Ore.	16	IB	50	Rm(Ed)	108	24	Mgr-d	9-0	NP6‡	None	None
Coshocton, Ohio	12	IE	37	Mm	142	63	MC-d	7-3^9	P2	500	DTL
Cranford tp, N. J.	19	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	MC-c	5-5	P3‡	1,000	K
Crawfordsville, Ind.	14†	IE	36	M	127	59	MC-d	7-2	P4	120	K

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Population (in thousands)	Economic Classification					Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	City Council			Other Elective City Offices
		Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio		No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Crowley, La.	13	IB	37	Rm	106	24	MC-d	9-1	NP4	$ 300	AP
Crystal, Minn.	14†	...	..	...	...	..	MC-d	5-5	NP3‡	720	TAK
Cudahy, Wis.	12	SE2	25	Mm	242	88	MC-d	10-0	NP4	1,200	TKL
Dalton, Ga.	16	IE	32	Mm^2	184^2	78^2	MC-d	4-4	NP2‡	25	TKP
Daly City, Calif.	31†	SD2	34	Rr^2	23^2	5^2	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK
Danbury, Conn.	22	IE	28	Mm	165	70	MC-d	12-0*	P2‡	None	DTK
Danvers t, Mass.	16	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-h	5-5	NP3‡	400	None
Darby, Pa.	13	SD2	32	Rm^2	69^2	34^2	MC-d	9-0	P4‡	None	None
Darien t, Conn.	12	...	..	...	...	..	RTM-d	5-5	P2	300	T
De Kalb, Ill.	15†	IE	36	Mm	153	55	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	240	TK
Decatur, Ala.	23†	IE	38	Mm	139	56	MC-d	5-5	NP4	360	None
Decatur, Ga.	22	SD2	66	Rr	45	15	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	400	None
Dedham t, Mass.	18	...	..	...	...	..	RTM-..	3-3	NP1	800	TAK
Defiance, Ohio	11	IB	37	M	93	52	MC-d	7-3^9	P2	150	DTL
Del Rio, Tex.	14	IB	29	Rr	99	9	Com-d	3-3	NP2	1,200	None
Delano, Calif.	11†	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	120	TK
Delaware tp, N. J.	10	...	..	...	...	..	Com-c	5-5	NP4	....	None
Delaware, Ohio	12	IE	37	Mr	123	47	Mgr-c	7-3	NP4‡	120	None
Denison, Tex.	18	IB	38	Rm(T)	90	35	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	None	None
Denton, Tex.	21	IB	44	Rm(Ed)	89	35	Com-d	5-5	NP2‡	None	PL
Derby, Conn.	10	IB	25	Mm	94	69	MC-d	6-0	P2	None	T
Des Plaines, Ill.	31†	SD2	52	M	81	51	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	300	TK
Dixon, Ill.	19†	IB	38	Mr	96	47	Com-..	5-5	NP4	....	None
Dodge City, Kan.	11	IB	44	Rm^2	111^2	22^2	Com-d	3-3	NP3‡	1,200	None
Donora, Pa.	12	SE1	21	Mm	147	84	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	300	DA
Dormont, Pa.	13	SD3	65	Rr	52	8	Mgr-d	7-7	P4‡	None	D
Dothan, Ala.	29†	IB	42	Rm^2	102^2	36^2	Mgr-c	3-3	NP3‡	2,400	None
Dover, N. H.	16	IB	31	Mm	114	64	MC-d	9-4	P2	200	None
Dover, N. J.	11	SE2	33	Mr^2	125^2	57^2	MC-d	9-0	P2	None	None
Downers Grove, Ill.	17†	SD3	55	Rm	59	37	Com-d	5-5	NP4	900	None
Du Bois, Pa.	11	IE	41	Mr	130	44	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	300	CT
Dublin, Ga.	10	IB	36	Rm^2	95^2	28^2	MC-d	7-3	NP2‡	400	None
Dumont, N. J.	13	SD3	52	Mr^2	23^2	24^2	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	300	A
Duncan, Okla.	15	IE	38	Mr	174	47	Mgr-d	5-5^{10}	NP3‡	None	None
Dunkirk, N. Y.	18	IE	30	Mm	126	73	MC-d	5-0	P2	900	TAPL
Dunmore, Pa.	20	SD2	35	Mm	57	63	MC-d	6-0	P4‡	600	CTS
Duquesne, Pa.	18	SE2	21	Mm	128	84	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	2,400	None
Durant, Okla.	11	ID	48	Rr^2	80^2	14^2	Mgr-d	8-0	NP2‡	48	TKSP
Dyersburg, Tenn.	11	ID	38	Rm^2	74^2	37^2	MC-d	7-7	NP2	150	None
East Detroit, Mich.	21	SD2	26	Mr	43	44	Mgr-d	4-4	NP2‡	600	None
East Haven t, Conn.	12	...	..	...	...	..	TM-d	3-3	P2	300	TA
East Lansing, Mich.	24†	SD1	65	Rr(Ed)	51	4	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	130	None
East Liverpool, Ohio	24	ID	25	Rm	54	40	MC-d	7-3^9	P2	300	DTL
East Moline, Ill.	14	SE2	22	Mm^2	222^2	88^2	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	25	TK
East Paterson, N. J.	15	SE3	40	Mm^2	117^2	82^2	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	....	None
East Point, Ga.	21	SD2	42	Mm	81	58	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	600	None
Easthampton t, Mass.	11	...	..	...	...	..	RTM-d	3-3	...	....	TAK
Ecorse, Mich.	18	SB1	14	Mm^2	87^2	75^2	MC-d	6-6	NP2	1,200	TAK
Edinburg, Tex.	12	IB	35	W	107	10	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	120	None
Edison tp, N. J.	16†	...	..	...	...	..	MC-d	7-7	NP2‡	3,000	None
El Cajon, Calif.	11†	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	480	TK
El Centro, Calif.	18†	IE	39	W	138	9	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK
El Cerrito, Calif.	24†	SD2	48	Rr^2	26^2	18^2	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	RK
El Dorado, Ark.	24†	IB	38	Rm^2	85^2	29^2	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	720	None
El Dorado, Kan.	11	ID	36	Rr	69	8	Mgr-c	3-3	NP4‡	100	None

Table VI—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

		Economic Classification						City Council			
City	Population (in thousands)	Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
El Reno, Okla.	11	IB	34	Rr^{1}	100^{1}	18^{1}	Mgr-c	9-9	NP3‡	$ None	T
El Segundo, Calif.	12†	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK
Elizabeth City, N. C.	13	IB	36	Rm	95	24	Mgr-d	8-0	NP2	120	None
Elizabethton, Tenn.	11	I..	38	...^{8}	...^{8}	..^{8}	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4	600	None
Ellwood City, Pa.	13	SE2	30	Mm^{2}	141^{2}	79^{2}	Mgr-d	10-0	P4‡	300	None
Elmwood Park, Ill.	22†	SD2	43	Rr^{2}	28^{2}	15^{2}	Mgr-d	6-6	NP4‡	125	K
Elwood, Ind.	12†	ID	28	M	76	56	MC-d	7-7	P4	360	K
Emporia, Kan.	16	IB	43	Rm	115	22	Mgr-c	3-3	NP4‡	100	None
Endicott, N. Y.	20	SE2	30	Mm^{2}	267^{2}	85^{2}	MC-d	6-6	P2‡	1,000	None
Enfield t, Conn.	15	...	..	...	...	..	TM-d	3-3	P2	220	TAK
Englewood, Colo.	17	SD2	41	Rm^{2}	69^{2}	31^{2}	Mgr-c	7-..	NP4‡	600	None
Englewood, N. J.	23	SD3	57	Mr	44	102	MC-d	5-1	P3‡	300	K
Escanaba, Mich.	15	IE	37	Mr	120	40	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	120	None
Eureka, Calif.	28†	IB	33	Mr	113	40	MC-d	5-5^{10}	NP2	1,200	TAKSL
Evergreen Park, Ill.	22†	SD2	42	Rr^{2}	52^{2}	5^{2}	MC-d	6-6	P4‡	150	K
Ewing tp, N. J.	17	...	..	...	...	..	Com-c	5-5	P3‡	....	AKS
Fair Lawn, N. J.	24	SD3	53	Rm^{2}	39^{2}	33^{2}	Mgr-c	5-5	P3‡	500	T
Fairfield, Ala.	14†	SD2	21	Mr^{2}	48^{2}	46^{2}	MC-d	12-12^{10}	P4	300	None
Fairhaven t, Mass.	13	...	..	...	...	..	RTM-c	3-3	NP3‡	450	DTKA
Faribault, Minn.	16	ID	39	Rm^{1}	84^{1}	38^{1}	Com-d	5-5	NP2	600	None
Farrell, Pa.	14	IE	18	Mm	135	86	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	650	CT
Fayetteville, Ark.	18†	IE	51	Mr(Ed)	145	42	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	260	TKL
Fergus Falls, Minn.	13	IB	44	Rm	93	23	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	200	T
Ferguson, Mo.	12	SD3	53	Rr	27	3	Mgr-d	7-1	NP2‡	150	None
Findlay, Ohio	24	IB	45	Mm^{2}	102^{2}	54^{2}	MC-d	7-3^{9}	P2	150	DTL
Floral Park, N. Y.	15	SD3	61	Rr^{2}	43^{2}	5^{2}	MC-d	5-0	P2‡	600	None
Florence, Ala.	27†	IB	36	Rm^{2}	87^{2}	38^{2}	Com-c	3-3	NP3‡	....	None
Florence, S. C.	23	IE	44	Rm	123	23	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	600	None
Forest Park, Ill.	15	SD2	41	Rm	61	36	Com-d	5-5	NP4	960	None
Fort Collins, Colo.	15	IB	47	Rr(Ed)	94	10	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	400	None
Fort Lee, N. J.	12	SD2	44	S^{2}	35^{2}	6^{2}	MC-d	6-6	NP2‡	500	None
Fort Madison, Iowa	15	IB	33	Mm	113	65	MC-d	7-2	NP2	160	None
Fort Myers, Fla.	13	IE	37	Rr^{2}	129^{2}	11^{2}	MC-d	5-5	NP4‡	300	None
Fort Pierce, Fla.	14	IB	30	Rr	105	11	Mgr-d	5-3	NP2‡	....	None
Fort Scott, Kan.	10	IB	41	Rm^{4}	106^{4}	34^{4}	Com-d	3-3	NP2	1,200	None
Fort Thomas, Ky.	11	SD3	64	Rr^{1}	14^{1}	3^{1}	MC-d	6-6	NP2	78	None
Fostoria, Ohio	14	IE	33	Mm^{2}	128^{2}	70^{2}	MC-d	7-3^{9}	P2	360	DTL
Frankfort, Ind.	15	IB	32	Mr	105	49	MC-d	7-2	P4	360	K
Frankfort, Ky.	12	IB	42	Rm^{2}	108^{2}	37^{2}	Mgr-d	4-4	NP2	2,400	None
Franklin, Pa.	10	IE	39	Mm^{2}	152^{2}	66^{2}	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	600	CT
Franklin Park, Ill.	13†	...	..	...	...	..	MC-d	6-6	P4‡	780	K
Frederick, Md.	18	IE	39	Mr	146	48	MC-d	5-5	P4	1,200	K
Fredericksburg, Va.	12	IE	38	Rm	138	39	Mgr-d	12-12	NP4‡	None	T
Freeport, Ill.	26†	IE	40	Mm	128	62	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	240	TK
Freeport, N. Y.	25	SD2	52	Rm	75	25	MC-d	5-5	P4‡	1,200	None
Fremont, Neb.	15	IB	40	Rm	106	38	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	500	T
Fremont, Ohio	17	IB	35	Mm	114	58	MC-d	7-3^{9}	P2	420	DTL
Fulton, Mo.	10	IE	34	M^{5}	131^{5}	58^{5}	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	480	TAL
Fulton, N. Y.	14	IE	30	Mm	129	76	MC-d	6-0	P2	1,000	None
Gainesville, Ga.	12	IE	38	Mr^{2}	139^{2}	41^{2}	Mgr-c	5-2^{10}	NP3‡	1,800	None
Gainesville, Tex.	11	IE	38	Rm	120	37	Mgr-c	5-0	NP2‡	None	None
Garden City, Kan.	11	IB	38	Rr^{2}	100^{2}	6^{2}	Mgr-c	3-3	NP4‡	100	None
Garden City, N. Y.	14	SE3	86	Mm	377	76	MC-d	7-7^{10}	P2‡	None	None
Gardena, Calif.	31†	SB2	31	Mr	111	44	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK
Gardner, Mass.	20	IB	27	Mm	112	76	MC-d	11-6	NP2	300	None

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

		Economic Classification						City Council			
City	Population (in thousands)	Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Garfield Heights, Ohio	22	SD2	34	M[2]	24[2]	51[2]	MC-d	7-0[9]	NP2	$ 1,000	T
Garland, Tex.	11	SB2	43	Mm[2]	93[2]	71[2]	Mgr-d	9-9	NP2‡	None	None
Gastonia, N. C.	34†	IE	29	Mm[1]	197[1]	75[1]	Mgr-d	7-7	NP2	600	None
Geneva, N. Y.	17	IB	41	Mr	112	49	MC-d	13-1	P2	840	T
Girard, Ohio	10	SB2	23	Mm	89	75	MC-d	7-3[9]	P2	420	DTKL
Glen Cove, N. Y.	15	SB3	32	M[2]	103[2]	53[2]	Com-d	5-5	P2	1,200	None
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	14†	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	MC-d	6-6	NP4‡	36	K
Glens Falls, N. Y.	20	IE	48	Mr	130	41	MC-d	6-1	P2	1,500	TA
Glenview, Ill.	13†	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-d	6-6	P4‡	120	K
Gloucester City, N. J.	14	SD2	26	Mr[2]	49[2]	58[2]	MC-d	9-0	P3‡	None	None
Gloversville, N. Y.	24	IB	35	Mm	93	64	MC-d	12-0	P4‡	420	T
Goldsboro, N. C.	21	IB	36	Rm	111	. .	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	400	None
Goshen, Ind.	13	IB	34	Mm	111	62	MC-d	7-7[10]	P4	. . . .	K
Grand Island, Neb.	23	IB	42	Rr	93	15	MC-..	8-..	. . .	400	None
Grand Junction, Colo.	15	IE	46	Rr[2]	155	14[2]	Mgr-c	7-2	NP4‡	480	None
Grand Prairie, Tex.	15	SD2	36	Rm[2]	41[2]	35[2]	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	300	None
Great Bend, Kan.	13	IB	39	Rr	99	8	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	. . . .	T
Greeley, Ohio	20	IB	46	Rr	105	14	Mgr-c	7-1	NP2	780	None
Greenfield t, Mass.	17	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	RTM-d	.. - ..	. . .	. . . .	TAK
Greensburg, Pa.	17	SE2	43	Rr	123	20	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,200	CT
Greenville, N. C.	17	IE	42	Mr	177	37	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	1,800	L
Greenville, Tex.	15	IB	42	Rm	93	37	Mgr-d	4-4	NP2	None	None
Greenwood, Miss.	18	IB	40	Rm[2]	100[2]	21[2]	Com-d	3-3	P4	750	None
Greenwood, S. C.	14	IE	31	Mm	125	59	Mgr-d	6-6	NP2	600	None
Gretna, La.	14	SD1	29	Rm	55	36	MC-d	5-5	P4	180	None
Griffin, Ga.	14	IE	32	Mm	194	69	Mgr-c	3-3	NP3‡	1,200	None
Grosse Pte. Pk., Mich.	13	SD3	73	Rr	21	7	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	None	None
Grosse Pte. Wds., Mich.	10	SD2	70	Rr	22	13	Mgr-d	7-7	NP2‡	400	None
Gulfport, Miss.	23	IE	40	Rm[2]	137[2]	30[2]	Com-c	3-3	P4	4,200	None
Guthrie, Okla.	10	IB	38	Rm[2]	100[2]	38[2]	Mgr-c	6-6	NP2	None	None
Haddon tp, N. J.	12	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Com-c	5-5	NP4	. . . .	None
Haddonfield, N. J.	10	SD3	70	Rr[2]	40[2]	1[2]	Com-c	3-3	NP4	900	None
Hanford, Calif.	10	IE	41	Rr	145	19	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	200	TK
Hannibal, Mo.	20	IB	35	Mr	98	49	MC-d	12-0	P4‡	150	PL
Hanover, Pa.	14	SE2	35	Mm	176	65	Mgr-d	10-0	P4‡	None	DA
Hanover tp, Pa.	15	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	MC-h	7-0	P4‡	600	TKPL
Harlingen, Tex.	23	IB	40	Rm	97	24	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	600	None
Harrisburg, Ill.	11	IB	35	Rm	112	25	Com-d	5-5	NP4	400	None
Harrison, N. J.	13	SE1	25	Mm	457	91	MC-d	9-1	P2‡	300	None
Harrison tp, Pa.	15	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	MC-h	5-0	P4‡	1,000	DT
Harrisonburg, Va.	11	IE	45	Mr	148	42	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	T
Harvey, Ill.	24†	SE2	32	Mm	141	77	Com-d	5-5	NP4	. . . .	None
Hastings, Neb.	20	IB	44	Rm	91	26	MC-d	9-0	NP2‡	200	TK
Hawthorne, Calif.	28†	SE2	29	Mm[2]	458[2]	92[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK
Hawthorne, N. J.	15	SD2	42	Mm	76	68	Com-c	3-3	NP4	1,200	None
Hazel Park, Mich.	18	SD2	20	Mm	50	57	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	180	None
Helena, Ark.	11	IB	34	Rm	100	31	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	240	TKL
Helena, Mont.	18	ID	52	Rr(G)	74	8	Mgr-h	5-5	NP4‡	300	None
Henderson, Ky.	17	ID	30	Mr	78	45	Com-h	3-3	P2‡	2,000	None
Henderson, N. C.	11	ID	36	Rm	81	23	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	150	None
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	15†	SD2	50	Rr	45	17	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK
Hialeah, Fla.	32†	SB2	31	Mr	94	47	MC-d	7-7	NP2‡	2,400	None
Hibbing, Minn.	16	SB2	32	Rr	103	10	MC-d	5-5	NP3‡	1,800	TK
Hickory, N. C.	15	IE	38	Mm	198	65	Mgr-d	7-1	NP2‡	120	None
Highland Park, Ill.	20†	SD3	66	Rr	57	14	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	1,200	None

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

		Economic Classification						City Council			
City	Population (in thousands)	Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Highland Park, Tex.	11	SD4	85	Rr^{1}	44^{1}	2^{1}	MC-d	5-5	NP2	$ None	K
Hillside tp, N. J. . . .	21	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	MC-c	5-5	P3‡	600	. . . .
Hingham t, Mass. . .	11	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	TM-d	3-3	NP3‡	1,400	TAK
Hobart, Ind.	15†	SD2	28	Rr^{2}	20^{2}	16^{2}	MC-d	7-2	P4	. . . .	K
Hobbs, N. M.	14	IB	34	Rr	90	3	Mgr-c	5-5^{10}	NP4‡	None	None
Holland, Mich.	16	IE	36	Mm	157	62	Mgr-d	9-3	NP4‡	150	None
Hollywood, Fla. . . .	23†	IE	47	Rr(X)	117	14	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	2,400	None
Homestead, Pa. . . .	10	SD2	24	Rr^{2}	78^{2}	3^{2}	MC-d	12-0	P4‡	None	C
Homewood, Ala. . . .	18†	SD4	74	Rr^{2}	21^{2}	6^{2}	MC-d	11-11	NP4	100	None
Homewood, Ill.	13†	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-d	7-0	P4‡	120	K
Hopewell, Va.	10	IE	29	Mm^{2}	118^{2}	81^{2}	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	480	T
Hopkinsville, Ky. . .	13	IE	37	Rm^{2}	125^{2}	34^{2}	Com-d	3-3	P2	. . . .	None
Hoquiam, Wash. . . .	11	IB	25	Mm	94	76	MC-d	12-0	NP2‡	300	TK
Hornell, N. Y.	15	IE	37	Rm(T)	133	37	MC-d	12-0	P2	300	T
Houma, La.	12	IE	35	Rm	155	22	MC-d	5-1	P4	1,800	None
Hudson, N. Y.	12	IB	31	M	100	53	MC-d	10-1	P2	400	T
Huntington, Ind. . . .	15	IB	36	Mm	114	63	MC-d	7-2	P4	360	T
Huntsville, Ala. . . .	31†	IB	47	Rm^{7}	95^{2}	20^{7}	MC-d	5-.	NP4	150	None
Huron, S. D.	13	ID	46	Rr^{2}	70^{2}	9^{2}	Com-d	5-5	NP4‡	1,500	None
Hyattsville, Md. . . .	12	SB3	52	Rr	90	5	MC-d	10-0	NP4‡	600	None
Idaho Falls, Idaho . .	19	IE	42	Rr	119	15	MC-d	4-4	NP4‡	1,200	None
Independence, Kan. .	11	ID	47	Rm	72	23	Mgr-c	3-3	NP4‡	100	None
Indiana, Pa.	12	IE	49	Rm	151	21	Mgr-d	12-0	P4‡	None	DA
Inkster, Mich.	17	SD2	15	Rm^{2}	23^{2}	31^{2}	Mgr-d	7-1	NP2	1,200	None
Ironton, Ohio	16	SE2	35	M^{2}	133^{2}	57^{2}	Mgr-..	7-7	NP4‡	150	None
Ironwood, Mich. . . .	11	IE	29	Rm	128	27	Mgr-c	7-0	NP2	240	None
Jacksonville, Ill. . . .	20	IE	39	Rm	129	40	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	480	TK
Jamestown, N. D. . .	11	I	41	. . . .^{8}	. . .^{8}	. .^{8}	MC-d	12-0	NP4‡	400	T
Janesville, Wis. . . .	25	IE	34	Mm	136	69	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡	None	None
Jeannette, Pa.	16	SE2	29	Mm	146	72	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,125	CT
Jeffersonville, Ind. .	18†	SD2	31	Rm	63	29	MC-d	7-2	P4	. . . .	. . . .
Jennings, La.	11†	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Com-d	3-3	P4	. . . .	None
Jennings, Mo.	15	SD2	37	Rm	17	28	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	360	TAPL
Johnson City, N. Y. .	19	SE2	23	Mm	180	85	MC-d	4-4	NP2‡	600	None
Johnston t, T. I. . . .	13	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	TM-c	7-7	P2	300	tak
Johnstown, N. Y. . . .	11	IB	31	Mm	101	73	MC-d	5-1	P4‡	750	TA
Jonesboro, Ark. . . .	17†	IE	46	Rm	120	34	MC-d	10-0	NP2‡	120	TKL
Junction City, Kan. .	13	IB	41	Rr	100	10	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	100	None
Kearney, Neb.	12	IB	43	Rr	94	7	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	200	None
Keene, N. H.	16	IB	34	Mm	110	58	Mgr-d	15-0	NP2‡	200	None
Kenmore, N. Y. . . .	20	SD3	60	Rr	46	11	MC-d	5-5	P2‡	900	T
Kennewick, Wash. . .	10	IB	33	Rm	94	20	Mgr-c	7-1	NP4‡	120	None
Kent, Ohio	12	IE	42	Mm(Ed)^{2}	218^{2}	73^{2}	MC-d	7-3^{9}	P2	200	DTL
Keokuk, Iowa	16	IB	32	Mm	112	66	Com-d	3-3	NP2	. . . .	None
Kewanee, Ill.	17	IB	29	Mm	95	64	Com-d	5-5	NP4	900	None
Kingsport, Tenn. . . .	25†	IE	43	Mm^{5}	258^{5}	69^{5}	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	250	None
Kingston, Pa.	21	SE3	46	Mm	133	58	MC-d	7-0	P4‡	300	D
Kingsville, Tex. . . .	17	ID	32	Rr(T)^{2}	67^{2}	3^{2}	Mgr-d	4-4	NP2	. . . .	None
Kinston, N. C.	18	IB	37	Rm	110	32	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	600	None
Kirksville, Mo.	11	IB	43	Rm^{1}	92^{1}	29^{1}	Com-d	3-3	NP4	1,800	None
Kirkwood, Mo.	19	SD3	64	Rr	40	14	Com-d	3-3	NP4	1,800	None
Klamath Falls, Ore. .	16	IB	39	Rr^{2}	115^{2}	26^{2}	Mgr-d	5-0	NP4‡	288	None
La Grange, Ill.	15†	SD3	68	Rr	79	17	MC-d	6-6	NP2‡	None	K
La Mesa, Calif. . . .	24†	SD3	49	Rr	46	10	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK
La Porte, Ind.	20†	IE	32	Mm	133	72	MC-c	7-2	P4	360	T

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Population (in thousands)	Economic Classification					Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	City Council			Other Elective City Offices
		Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio		No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
La Salle, Ill.	12	ID	30	Rm	68	37	MC-d	14-0	NP4‡	$ 180	TK
Laconia, N. H.	15	IE	37	Mr[2]	142[2]	65[2]	MC-d	6-0	P2	300	None
Lake Worth, Fla. . .	15†	ID	46	S(X)[2]	65[2]	7[2]	Mgr-d	5-5[10]	NP2‡	1,200	None
Lakewood tp, N. J. . .	11	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Com-c	5-5	P3‡	1,000	K
Lamesa, Tex.	11	ID	33	Rr	71	6	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	120	None
Lancaster, Ohio . . .	24	IE	36	Mm	116	67	MC-d	7-3[9]	P2	150	DTL
Lansdowne, Pa. . . .	12	SD3	68	Rm[2]	42[2]	30[2]	Mgr-d	7-7	P4‡	None	None
Lansing, Ill.	12†	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	MC-d	6-6	NP4‡	120	K
Laramie, Wyo.	16	IE	40	Rr[4]	135	13[4]	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	10	None
Las Cruces, N. M. .	12	IE	39	Rr	118	6	Mgr-c	5-5	P4‡	120	T
Las Vegas, Nev. . . .	45†	IE	38	S	124	7	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	1,800	AL
Latrobe, Pa.	12	SE2	35	Mm	191	73	MC-d	12-0	P4‡	300	D
Lawrence, Kan. . . .	23	IB	46	Rm(Ed)[2]	96[2]	20[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	100	None
Leavenworth, Kan. .	21	IB	36	Rm(G)	100	36	Com-d	5-5	NP2	600	None
Leominster, Mass. .	24	IB	29	Mm	96	77	MC-d	9-4	NP2	500	None
Lewiston, Idaho . . .	13	IB	39	Rr[2]	100[2]	9[2]	MC-d	6-6	NP2‡	. . . .	None
Lewistown, Pa.	14	IB	34	Rm	86	33	Mgr-d	14-0	P4‡	300	D
Lexington t, Mass. .	17	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	RTM-..	5-5	NP3‡	. . . .	TK
Lexington, N. C. . . .	14	IE	27	Mm	137	76	Mgr-d	6-6	NP2	118	None
Lincoln, Ill.	16†	IE	36	M	123	53	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	240	CTK
Lincoln t, R. I.	11	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	TM-d	5-0	P2	400	TAK
Livonia, Mich.	18	SD2	30	Mm[2]	76[2]	70[2]	MC-d	7-7	NP4‡	660	TK
Lock Haven, Pa. . . .	11	IE	36	Mm	156	68	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	900	CT
Lodi, Calif.	20†	SE2	36	Rm	118	37	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	None
Lodi, N. J.	15	SD2	25	Mm	63	74	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4	. . . .	None
Logan, Utah	17	IB	48	Rr	111	16	Com-d	3-3	NP4‡	2,400	D
Logansport, Ind. . . .	21	IB	38	Mr	115	50	MC-d	7-2	P4	360	TK
Lombard, Ill.	18†	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-d	6-6	P4‡	120	K
Long Beach, N. Y. . .	23†	SD3	70	Rr[2]	39[2]	17[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	P2	3,500	None
Long Branch, N. J. .	23	IB	44	Mr	85	42	Com-c	5-5	NP4	2,000	None
Longview, Tex.	25	ID	40	Rr	69	16	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	None	None
Longview, Wash. . . .	20	ID	31	Mr	72	48	MC-d	7-1	NP4‡	120	TKL
Lufkin, Tex.	15	IB	38	M[2]	103[2]	51[2]	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	120	None
Lynbrook, N. Y. . . .	17	SB3	62	Rm[2]	88[2]	26[2]	MC-d	5-5	P4‡	2,000	None
Lyndhurst tp, N. J. .	20	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Com-c	5-5	NP4	1,500	None
McAlester, Okla. . .	18	IB	43	Rm[2]	109[2]	31[2]	Mgr-d	7-0	P4‡	120	None
McAllen, Tex.	20	IB	41	Rr	93	12	Mgr-d	4-4	NP2	120	None
McComb, Miss. . . .	10	IE	39	Mr[2]	169[2]	45[2]	MC-d	6-3	NP..	600	P
McKees Rocks, Pa. .	16	SE1	23	Mm	147	62	MC-d	9-0	P4‡	None	C
McKinney, Tex. . . .	11	ID	40	Rr	57	9	Com-d	3-3	NP2	2,400	None
Macomb, Ill.	11	IB	40	Rm(Ed)	115	32	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	360	TAK
Madera, Calif.	13†	IB	39	Rr	100	10	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	240	TK
Madison, Ind.	10†	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	MC-d	10-0	P4‡	390	TK
Madison, N. J.	10	SD3	53	Rr[2]	43[2]	11[2]	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	None	T
Madisonville, Ky. . .	11	IE	35	Rm	140	22	MC-d	6-0	P2	260	None
Mahanoy City, Pa. . .	11	IB	25	M	110	57	MC-d	15-0	P4‡	None	D
Mamaroneck, N. Y. .	15	SD2	51	S	78	26	Mgr-d	5-5	P2‡	None	None
Manhattan, Kan. . . .	19	IE	52	Rr(Ed)	124	10	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	100	None
Mankato, Minn.	19	IE	47	Rm	135	33	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	None	None
Maple Heights, Ohio .	16	SD2	33	Mm	59	75	MC-d	7-0[9]	NP2	400	TK
Maplewood, Mo. . . .	13	SE2	46	M	118	50	Com-d	4-4	NP4	1,800	None
Marblehead t, Mass. .	14	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	TM-c	5-5	NP1	100	TAKS
Marietta, Ga.	21	SB2	46	Rm	89	38	MC-d	7-0	P4	650	None
Marietta, Ohio	16	IE	41	Mr	139	45	MC-d	7-3[9]	P2	150	DTL
Marinette, Wis. . . .	14	IB	35	M	99	55	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	200	None

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

		Economic Classification						City Council			
City	Population (in thousands)	Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Marion, Ill.	11†	IB	40	Rr	91	11	Com-d	5-5	NP4	$ 900	None
Marlborough, Mass.	16	ID	26	Mm	78	73	MC-d	11-4	NP2	200	None
Marquette, Mich.	17	IB	37	Mr	112	44	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	140	None
Marshall, Tex.	22	IB	36	Mr(T)[2]	109[2]	42[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	None	None
Marshalltown, Iowa	20	IB	38	M	115	55	MC-d	8-2	NP2	250	TA
Marshfield, Wis.	12	IE	34	M	123	58	MC-d	10-0	NP2‡	275	TAK
Martins Ferry, Ohio	13	SB2	30	Mm	89	67	MC-d	7-3[9]	P2	144	DTL
Martinsburg, W. Va.	16	IE	33	M[2]	118[2]	57[2]	MC-d	7-0	P2	100	None
Martinsville, Va.	17	IE	28	Mm	127	72	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TA
Massena, N. Y.	13	IE	31	Mm[1]	124[1]	72[1]	MC-d	4-4	P2‡	1,200	None
Mattoon, Ill.	18†	IE	38	Mr	118	47	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,200	None
Maywood, Calif.	13†	SD2	31	Rm	44	34	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK
Meadville, Pa.	19	IE	39	Mm	154	61	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	900	CT
Medford, Ore.	19†	IB	46	Rm	110	20	Mgr-d	8-0	NP4‡	None	None
Melrose Park, Ill.	19†	SE2	27	Mm	323	86	MC-d	6-6	P4‡	140	K
Menasha, Wis.	12	IB	27	Mm	99	78	MC-d	12-0	NP2‡	720	TAK
Menlo Park, Calif.	24†	SD3	60	Rr	78	16	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	TK
Menominee, Mich.	11	IE	32	Mm	126	73	MC-d	14-0	NP2‡	150	TA
Merced, Calif.	20†	IE	42	Rr	133	14	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	240	None
Mercedes, Tex.	10	ID	29	Rr	49	13	Com-d	5-5	NP2‡	120	None
Mesa, Ariz.	17	SB2	37	Rr	91	10	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	300	None
Methuen t, Mass.	24	...	..	...	...	..	RTM-d	3-3	NP3‡	....	TAS
Mexico, Mo.	12	IE	34	Mm	155	62	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	None	None
Miami, Okla.	12	IE	40	M	133	54	Com-d	4-4	P2	100	None
Middleborough t, Mass.	10	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-h	5-5	NP3‡	None	TA
Middlesborough, Ky.	14	IB	32	Rm[2]	88[2]	28[2]	Com-d	3-3	P2	900	None
Middletown, N. Y.	23	IE	41	Mr	117	46	MC-d	9-1	P2	1,000	None
Midland, Mich.	14	IE	53	Mm[2]	240[2]	84[2]	Mgr-c	5-0	NP2	200	None
Midland, Tex.	22	IB	52	Rr	99	6	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	300	None
Midwest City, Okla.	10	SD3	44	Rr[1]	50[1]	19[1]	Mgr-d	4-4[10]	NP2	None	None
Milford t, Mass.	15	...	..	...	...	..	RTM-c	3-3	....	....	TAKS
Millbrae, Calif.	15†	...	..	...	...	..	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	DTK
Millburn tp, N. J.	15	...	..	...	...	..	MC-c	5-5	P3‡	400	K
Millcreek tp, Pa.	17	...	..	...	...	..	Com-c	3-3	P6‡	7,000	DA
Millville, N. J.	16	IE	25	Mm	121	76	Com-c	5-5	NP4	1,800	None
Milton t, Mass.	22	...	..	...	...	..	RTM-d	5-5	NP1	500	TAK
Mineola, N. Y.	15	SE3	46	Mr	159	48	MC-d	5-5	. .2‡	600	None
Minot, N. D.	22	IB	41	Rr	86	11	Mgr-d	14-0	NP4‡	125	None
Mission, Tex.	11	ID	29	Rr	65	14	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	....	None
Missoula, Mont.	22	IB	42	Rm[2]	111[2]	21[2]	MC-d	12-0	P2‡	720	T
Mitchell, S. D.	12	IB	46	Rr	92	19	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	200	None
Moberly, Mo.	13	IE	34	M[2]	117[2]	50[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	P3‡	None	None
Modesto, Calif.	17	IE	50	Rm	153	30	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	240	None
Monessen, Pa.	18	SE1	20	Mm	126	79	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	2,100	CT
Monmouth, Ill.	10	IB	41	Rm	108	34	MC-d	8-0	P4‡	168	TK
Monroe, Mich.	21	IE	30	Mm	186	73	Mgr-d	7-1	NP2	1,000	TK
Monroe, N. C.	10	IE	34	Mr[2]	133[2]	53[2]	Mgr-d	3-3	NP2	300	None
Monrovia, Calif.	25†	SE2	45	M	133	57	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	CTK
Monterey, Calif.	22†	IB	34	Rr	109	14	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	None	None
Moorhead, Minn.	15	ID	41	Rm[2]	67[2]	20[2]	MC-d	8-0	NP2	300	None
Morristown, N. J.	17	SE2	47	Rr	124	19	MC-d	9-1	P2‡	750	None
Morristown, Tenn.	13	IE	31	Mm[2]	130[2]	58[2]	MC-d	5-1	NP2	240	T
Moscow, Idaho	11	IB	47	Rr(Ed)	92	6	MC-d	6-0	NP4‡	600	None
Moultrie, Ga.	12	IB	35	Rm[2]	85[2]	33[2]	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	300	None
Moundsville, W. Va.	15	SD2	23	Mm[5]	81[5]	67[5]	Mgr-c	8-4	NP4‡*	100	None

Table VI—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	Population (in thousands)	Economic Classification					Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	City Council			Other Elective City Offices
		Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio		No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Mount Carmel, Pa.	14	ID	24	M	61	51	MC-d	12-0	NP4‡	$ 300	None
Mount Clemens, Mich.	17	SD2	34	Mm	68	64	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	300	None
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	11	IE	45	Rm(Ed)	139	32	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	150	None
Mount Rainier, Md.	11	SD	60	S	21	3	MC-d	4-0	NP2	300	None
Mount Vernon, Ill.	16	IE	42	M	128	51	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	None	TK
Mount Vernon, Ohio	12	IB	35	Mr	90	44	MC-d	7-3[9]	P2	None	DTL
Mountain View, Calif.	26†	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	120	None
Munhall, Pa.	16	SE2	29	Mm[1]	200[1]	95[1]	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	None	D
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	13	IE	39	Rm[2]	119[2]	30[2]	Mgr-d	6-6	NP4‡	260	None
Muscatine, Iowa	19	IB	33	M	102	58	MC-d	7-2	NP2	600	None
Muskegon Heights, Mich.	19	IE	25	Mm[2]	118[2]	80[2]	Mgr-d	7-7[10]	NP2‡	300	TA
Nacogdoches, Tex.	12	IB	39	Mr[2]	109[2]	49[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	60	None
Nampa, Idaho	16	IB	36	Rr	106	17	MC-d	4-4	NP4‡	1,200	None
Nanticoke, Pa.	20	SD2	23	Mr	37	49	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,100	CT
Napa, Calif.	15†	IB	34	Rm	86	25	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	None	None
Natchez, Miss.	23	IB	31	Rm[7]	87[2]	34[7]	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	120	AKP
Natick t, Mass.	20	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	TM-c	3-3	P3	400	TAK
Naugatuck, Conn.	17	SE2	27	Mm[2]	154[2]	89[2]	MC-d	6-0	P2	120	T
Needham t, Mass.	16	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	RTM-c	5-5	NP3‡	450	TAK
Neenah, Wis.	12	IB	35	Mm	107	73	MC-d	10-0	NP2‡	240	T
Neptune tp, N. J.	14	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Com-c	5-5	P3‡	. . . .	AKS
New Bern, N. C.	16	IE	35	Rm	149	37	Mgr-d	5-0	NP2	300	None
New Braunfels, Tex.	12	ID	29	M[2]	69[2]	56[2]	MC-d	3-3	NP2	1,500	None
New Castle, Ind.	21†	IB	28	Mm	99	64	MC-d	7-7	P4	360	K
New Iberia, La.	16	IB	35	Rr	106	12	MC-h	6-0[10]	P4	1,200	None
New Philadelphia, Ohio	13	IB	35	Mr	94	45	MC-d	7-3	NP2	150	DTL
Newark, N. Y.	10	IE	39	Rm	168	28	MC-d	4-4	P2‡	1,000	None
Newburyport, Mass.	14	IE	32	Mm	138	75	MC-d	11-5	NP2‡	. . . .	None
Newport Beach, Calif.	21†	SD3	58	Rm	66	32	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	None	None
Newton, Iowa	14†	IE	32	Mm	146	66	MC-d	6-2	NP2	250	T
Newton, Kan.	12	IB	37	Rr[2]	96[2]	20[2]	Mgr-c	3-3	NP4‡	100	None
Niles, Mich.	13	IE	35	Mm	129	64	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	50	TK
Niles, Ohio	17	SD2	23	Mm[2]	80[2]	71[2]	MC-d	7-3[9]	P2	900	. . . .
Norfolk, Neb.	11	IB	42	Rr	109	17	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	500	TK
North Adams, Mass.	22	IB	28	Mm	108	70	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	750	None
N. Arlington, N. J.	16	SD3	44	Mr[2]	34[2]	52[2]	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	None	A
N. Attleborough t, Mass.	12	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	TM-d	3-3	P1	200	DTAK
North Braddock, Pa.	15	SE2	18	Mm	154	95	MC-d	9-0	NP4‡	1,200	D
North Miami, Fla.	23†	SD3	47	Rm	81	30	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TAK
N. Plainfield, N. J.	13	SD2	50	Rm[2]	38[2]	38[2]	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	None	TA
North Platte, Neb.	15	IB	37	Rr(T)	101	6	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	200	TK
N. Providence t, R. I.	14	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	TM-c	7-1	P1	500	None
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	25	SB2	26	Mm[2]	115[2]	82[2]	MC-d	7-0	P2	930	T
Northbridge t, Mass.	10	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	TM-..	5-5	NP3‡	150	TAK
Norwood t, Mass.	17	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-..	5-5	NP3‡	None	TL
Oak Lawn, Ill.	22†	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-d	6-6	P4‡	160	K
Ocala, Fla.	12	IB	40	Rm	113	21	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	180	None
Oceanside, Calif.	20†	SB2	41	Rr	98	4	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16	IB	36	Mr	102	47	MC-d	8-0	P4‡	269	None
Oil City, Pa.	20	IE	38	M	119	52	Com-d	5-5	P4	1,800	CT
Okmulgee, Okla.	18	ID	38	Rm	84	39	Mgr-d	5-5	NP3‡	None	None
Olean, N. Y.	23	IE	37	Mm	143	62	MC-d	11-0	P2	200	None
Olympia, Wash.	16	IE	51	Rm(G)	172	39	Com-d	3-3	NP4	2,700	None
Oneida, N. Y.	11	ID	35	Rm	64	41	MC-d	6-0	P2	600	TA
Oneonta, N. Y.	13†	IE	40	Rm	141	31	MC-d	6-0	P2	None	A

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

		Economic Classification						City Council			
City	Population (in thousands)	Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Opelika, Ala.	12	IB	31	M	94	51	Com-c	3-3	NP3‡	$ None	None
Opelousas, La.	12	IE	42	Rr	153	15	MC-d	5-1	NP4	600	P
Orange, Calif.	21†	SB1	36	Mr	87	38	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	DTAK
Orange, Tex.	21	IB	31	Mm[2]	90[2]	52[2]	Mgr-d	4-1	NP2‡	48	None
Orangeburg, S. C.	15	IE	41	Rm	125	38	Mgr-d	4-4	NP4	1,200	None
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11	IB	39	Rm	101	31	MC-d	7-2	NP2	156	T
Ossining, N. Y.	16	SD2	38	Rm[2]	74[2]	39[2]	MC-d	5-5	P2‡	300	T
Oswego, N. Y.	23	IB	33	M	88	53	MC-d	8-0	P2	1,200	None
Ottawa, Ill.	17	ID	32	Rm	63	22	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,800	None
Ottawa, Kan.	10	IB	40	Rm[2]	100[2]	30[2]	Com-d	3-3	NP3‡	1,200	None
Overland, Mo.	12	SD2	37	Rm[2]	50[2]	40[2]	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	1,200	None
Owatonna, Minn.	10	IB	40	M	106	54	MC-d	7-2	NP2‡	45	TK
Owosso, Mich.	16	IB	35	M	100	55	Com-d	3-3	NP3‡	2,500	None
Painesville, Ohio	14	IE	32	M[1]	122[1]	58[1]	Mgr-..	7-7	NP4‡	900	None
Palestine, Tex.	12	IB	38	Rr(T)[2]	100[2]	19[2]	MC-d	4-4	NP2	None	None
Palm Springs, Calif.	12†	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	None	None
Pampa, Tex.	17	ID	34	Rr[2]	63[2]	7[2]	Mgr-d	5-1	NP2	520	None
Paris, Tex.	22	IB	42	Rm[2]	106[2]	37[2]	Mgr-c	7-3	NP2‡	None	None
Park Forest, Ill.	28†	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-d	6-6	NP2‡	120	K
Park Ridge, Ill.	28†	SD3	78	Rr[2]	30[2]	4[2]	Mgr-d	14-0	P4‡	180	TK
Parsons, Kan.	15	IB	38	Rm(T)	100	22	Mgr-c	3-3	NP2	100	None
Pasadena, Tex.	22	SD3	31	Mr	54	45	Com-d	5-5	NP2	900	None
Pascagoula, Miss.	11	IE	37	Mm	289	82	Com-d	3-3	NP4	5,400	None
Pasco, Wash.	10	IB	34	Rr[2]	100[2]	8[2]	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	120	TK
Peabody, Mass.	23	SB1	28	Mm[2]	88[2]	76[2]	MC-d	11-5	NP2	750	None
Peekskill, N. Y.	18	SE2	36	Mr	117	44	MC-d	6-6	P4‡	None	DCT
Pekin, Ill.	25†	SD2	29	M[2]	67[2]	52[2]	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,200	None
Pendleton, Ore.	12	IE	38	Rm	116	31	Mgr-d	8-0	NP4‡	120	None
Pensauken tp, N. J.	13	...	..	...	...	..	TM-c	5-5	NP3‡	1,000	K
Peru, Ind.	15†	IE	32	M	121	51	MC-d	7-2	P4	240	K
Petaluma, Calif.	10	IB	38	Rm	96	30	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	240	None
Phenix City, Ala.	27†	SD2	22	Rr[2]	18[2]	19[2]	Com-c	3-3	NP3‡	1,200	None
Phillipsburg, N. J.	19	SB2	27	Mm	108	79	Com-c	5-5	NP4	3,500	None
Phoenixville, Pa.	13	SB2	26	Mm[2]	113[2]	68[2]	Mgr-d	12-0	P4‡	None	None
Piedmont, Calif.	11†	SD3	84	S[7]	7[2]	4[7]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	None
Piqua, Ohio	17	IE	35	Mm	116	67	Com-c	5-1	NP4‡	60	None
Piscataway tp, N. J.	10	...	..	...	...	..	Com-c	5-5	P3‡	700	K
Pittsburg, Calif.	17†	SE2	27	Mm[2]	140[2]	74[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	TAK
Pittsburg, Kan.	19	IB	42	Rm	94	27	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	None	None
Pittston, Pa.	15	SE2	28	Mm[2]	157[2]	62[2]	Com-d	5-5	P4	1,000	CT
Plains tp, Pa.	13	...	..	...	...	..	MC-..	9-..	P4‡	500	....
Plainview, Tex.	14	IB	40	Rr	107	17	MC-d	5-5	NP2‡	480	None
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	18	IE	42	Rm	117	36	MC-d	6-0	P2	1,350	None
Pleasantville, N. J.	12	SD2	31	Rm	82	20	MC-d	7-1	P3‡	None	None
Plymouth t, Mass.	14	...	..	...	...	..	RTM-..	..-..	....	....	TAK
Plymouth, Pa.	13	SD2	22	Mr	64	46	MC-d	13-0	P4‡	300	C
Ponca City, Okla.	20	ID	42	Rr	45	20	Mgr-d	3-3	NP3‡	None	None
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	15	IE	40	Rm[2]	124[2]	34[2]	MC-d	10-0	P2‡	78	TAPL
Port Angeles, Wash.	11	IE	32	Mm	134	59	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	120	None
Port Chester, N. Y.	24	SB2	35	Mm	103	62	MC-d	6-6	..3‡	1,200	None
Portsmouth, N. H.	19	ID	36	Rm	81	25	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	200	None
Pottstown, Pa.	25†	SE2	31	Mm	135	71	Mgr-d	20-0	P4‡	None	D
Pottsville, Pa.	24	IE	39	Mr	134	42	Com-d	5-5	P4	1,200	CT
Prichard, Ala.	28	SD2	22	Rr	40	18	MC-d	6-6	NP4	600	None
Princeton, N. J.	12	SE3	60	S(Ed)[2]	163[2]	1[2]	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	None	TA

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

		Economic Classification						City Council			
City	Population (in thousands)	Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Pullman, Wash.	12	ID	51	Rr(Ed)[1]	77[1]	1[1]	MC-d	7-1	NP4‡	120	T
Puyallup, Wash.	10	SD2	32	Rm	77	28	Mgr-c	7-1	NP4‡	120	None
Radnor tp, Pa.	15	...	..	...	...	..	Com-d	7-0	P4‡	800	TA
Rahway, N. J.	21	SE2	38	Mm	119	73	MC-d	9-3	P2‡	1,500	None
Rantoul, Ill.	22†	...	..	...	...	..	MC-d	6-6	P4‡	180	K
Reading t, Mass.	14	...	..	...	...	..	RTM-d	3-3	NP3‡	None	TAK
Red Bank, N. J.	13	IE	46	Rm	172	34	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	None	A
Red Wing, Minn.	11	IB	36	Mr[1]	86[1]	49[1]	MC-d	9-1	NP2‡	50	T
Redding, Calif.	12†	IE	49	Rr	124	10	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK
Redlands, Calif.	26†	SD1	39	Rr	73	16	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK
Reidsville, N. C.	12	IE	29	Mm	160	70	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2	300	None
Rensselaer, N. Y.	11	SE2	34	Mm	203	76	MC-d	10-1	P4	820	CTK
Renton, Wash.	16	SE2	32	Mm	335	85	MC-d	12-12	NP2	800	TK
Richmond, Ky.	10	IB	35	Rr[2]	100[2]	4[2]	MC-d	12-0	P2	120	None
Richmond Heights, Mo.	15	SD3	69	S	21	1	Com-d	4-4	NP4	1,800	None
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	12	SD2	50	Mr[2]	38[2]	62[2]	Com-c	3-3	NP4	1,200	None
Ridgewood, N. J.	17	SD3	78	Rr	63	14	Mgr-c	3-3	NP4	1,200	None
Ridley tp, Pa.	17	...	..	...	...	..	Com-c	..-..	P4‡	....	DCTA
River Forest, Ill.	11	SB3	81	Rm	97	25	MC-d	6-6	NP4‡	None	K
River Rouge, Mich.	21	SB1	17	Mm	96	72	MC-d	7-7	NP2‡	2,400	TAK
Robbinsdale, Minn.	11	SD3	48	Rr[2]	19[2]	12[2]	MC-d	5-1	NP2	720	A
Rochester, N. H.	14	IB	24	Mm	91	71	MC-d	12-0	P2‡	None	None
Rock Hill, S. C.	25	IB	30	Mm	111	70	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	800	None
Rock Springs, Wyo.	11	IB	26	S[7]	91[2]	3[7]	MC-d	6-0	NP2‡	480	None
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	22	SD3	76	Rr	73	8	MC-d	5-5	P2‡	1,200	None
Rocky River, Ohio	11	SD3	76	Rr	31	17	MC-d	8-3	P2	150	DTL
Roselle, N. J.	18	SD3	47	Mr[2]	50[2]	65[2]	MC-d	6-1	P3‡	None	TA
Roselle Park, N. J.	12	SD3	46	Mm	46	61	MC-d	6-0	P3‡	150	T
Roseville, Calif.	10†	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	360	None
Roseville, Mich.	16	SD2	20	Rm[2]	39[2]	29[2]	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	300	TK
Ross tp, Pa.	16	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-c	9-0	P4‡	1,000	DT
Rushton, La.	10	IB	45	Rr(Ed)[2]	112[2]	16[2]	MC-d	5-1	NP4	120	None
Rutherford, N. J.	17	SD3	65	Rm(Ed)	39	33	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	None	None
Rutland, Vt.	18	IE	46	Mr[2]	129[2]	42[2]	MC-d	11-11	NP2‡	500	TA
Rye, N. Y.	12	SD3	63	S[2]	43[2]	6[2]	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	None	None
Saco, Me.	10	IB	29	Mm[2]	104[2]	81[2]	MC-d	7-0	P1	None	None
St. Augustine, Fla.	14	IB	42	S(X)	101	11	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	None
St. Charles, Mo.	14	SB2	32	Mr	86	60	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	480	TAPL
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	20	SD3	31	Rm	22	25	Mgr-d	7-7	NP2‡	1,200	None
St. Joseph, Mich.	10	IE	42	Mm[2]	219[2]	78[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	100	None
Salem, Ohio	13	IE	32	Mm	176	75	MC-d	7-3[9]	P2	125	DTL
Salinas, Calif.	20†	IE	42	W	180	13	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	1,200	None
Salisbury, Md.	15	IE	44	Mr	173	38	MC-d	5-2	P4‡	900	None
Salisbury, N. C.	20	IE	37	Mr	140	48	Mgr-c	5-5	P2	1,200	None
San Anselmo, Calif.	10†	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	TK
San Benito, Tex.	13	ID	30	Rr	54	5	Mgr-d	4-4	NP2‡	420	None
San Bruno, Calif.	20†	SD3	38	M[2]	72[2]	52[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	360	TK
San Buenaventura, Cal.	26†	IB	40	Rr	114	6	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	None	None
San Carlos, Calif.	20†	SE4	65	Mm	160	69	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	TK
San Fernando, Calif.	16†	SE1	36	Rr	133	19	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK
San Gabriel, Calif.	22†	SD2	56	Rm	66	22	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	260	TK
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	17†	IB	43	Rr	90	10	Mgr-d	4-4	NP4‡	500	None
San Marino, Calif.	13†	SD4	90	Rr	34	2	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	None
San Pablo, Calif.	18†	SD2	22	Rm[2]	34[2]	32[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	TK
San Rafael, Calif.	17†	SE3	48	Rr	141	14	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	None	TAKPL

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

		Economic Classification						City Council			
City	Population (in thousands)	Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Sanford, Fla.	12	ID	33	W	69	6	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	$ 120	None
Sanford t, Me.	15	...	..	...	...	..	RTM-..	..-..	....	....	....
Sanford, N. C.	10	IE	37	Mr[2]	141[2]	60[2]	Mgr-d	7-0	NP2	120	None
Santa Clara, Calif.	43†	SE2	34	Mm	150	72	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	240	KP
Santa Cruz, Calif.	23†	IB	42	Rm	108	27	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	125	None
Santa Maria, Calif.	13†	IB	38	Rr	97	8	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	240	TK
Santa Paula, Calif.	12†	ID	25	W[2]	77[2]	5[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	150	TK
Santa Rosa, Calif.	18	IE	51	Rr	149	14	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	T
Sapulpa, Okla.	13	ID	33	Rm[2]	61[2]	38[2]	Mgr-c	10-10	NP2	None	None
Sarasota, Fla.	19	IE	40	S(X)	117	8	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	None	None
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	15	IB	37	Mr	106	40	Com-d	5-5	NP2	500	None
Saugus t, Mass.	17	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-..	5-5	NP2	400	None
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	18	IB	32	Mr	105	45	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	400	None
Sayreville, N. J.	10	SD2	25	Mm[2]	79[2]	91[2]	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	300	A
Scarsdale, N. Y.	13	SD4	86	Rr	63	3	Mgr-d	7-7	P2‡	None	None
Scottsbluff, Neb.	13	IB	47	Rr	100	10	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	200	None
Sedalia, Mo.	20	IE	37	Mr[5]	130[5]	42[5]	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	600	TAPL
Selma, Ala.	28†	IB	35	Rm[2]	113[2]	35[2]	MC-d	10-10[10]	P4	480	None
Seminole, Okla.	12	IB	35	Rr	98	10	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	....	TK
Shaler tp, Pa.	16	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-c	7-7	P4‡	1,000	DT
Shamokin, Pa.	17	IE	30	M	159	58	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,125	T
Shawnee, Okla.	23	ID	42	Rr	83	19	Mgr-d	7-7[10]	NP4‡	None	None
Sheffield, Ala.	13†	IB	34	Rm	107	35	Com-c	3-3	NP3	1,200	None
Shelby, N. C.	16	IB	33	Mm	112	57	MC-d	4-4	NP4‡	120	None
Shelbyville, Ind.	13†	IB	34	Mm	115	58	MC-d	7-2	P4	360	K
Shelton, Conn.	13	IB	26	Mm	96	83	MC-d	6-0	P2	None	TA
Shenandoah, Pa.	16	IE	21	M[2]	139[2]	51[2]	MC-d	15-0	NP4‡	None	D
Sheridan, Wyo.	12	IE	39	Rr[5]	121[5]	17[5]	Mgr-c	7-0	NP4‡	10	None
Sherman, Tex.	20	IB	42	Mr	96	44	Mgr-d	4-4	NP2	None	None
Shorewood, Wis.	16	SD3	80	Rr	20	4	Mgr-d	7-7	NP3‡	300	None
Sidney, Ohio	11	IE	33	Mm	186	77	Mgr-c	7-3	NP2	150	None
Sikeston, Mo.	12	IB	38	Rm[2]	98[2]	38[2]	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	300	TAPL
Snyder, Tex.	12	ID	24	Rr[1]	80[1]	3[1]	Mgr-d	6-6	NP2‡	None	None
Somerville, N. J.	12	SD3	48	Rm[2]	66[2]	25[2]	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	None	TA
S. Charleston, W. Va.	17	SE3	42	Mm	206	84	MC-d	8-2	P4	120	K
South Euclid, Ohio	15	SD4	62	Rr	27	16	MC-d	7-7	NP4‡	1,000	None
S. Kingstown t, R. I.	10	...	..	...	...	..	TM-c	5-5	P2	488	TAK
South Milwaukee, Wis.	13	SB1	31	Mm[2]	97[2]	83[2]	MC-d	8-0	NP2	1,800	TKL
South Norfolk, Va.	10	SD1	28	Mr	70	46	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	720	T
South Orange, N. J.	15	SD3	75	Rr	41	10	MC-d	6-6	P2‡	None	None
S. Pasadena, Calif.	19†	SD3	70	M[2]	67[2]	52[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK
S. Portland, Me.	22	SD3	42	Mm[2]	74[2]	58[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	600	None
South River, N. J.	11	SD3	24	Mr[2]	66[2]	70[2]	MC-d	6-0	NP3‡	None	....
S. St. Paul, Minn.	16	SE2	32	Mm	190	77	MC-d	7-7	NP2	50	TAK
Southbridge t, Mass.	18	...	..	...	...	..	TM-d	3-3	NP1	450	A
Springfield, Ore.	12†	IB	24	Mm[2]	92[2]	63[2]	Mgr-d	6-6	NP4‡	None	None
Springfield tp, (Delaware Co.), Pa.	11	...	..	...	...	..	Com-c	7-0	P4‡	300	DT
Springfield tp, (Mont. Co.), Pa.	11	...	..	...	...	..	Com-c	6-6	P4‡	800	DT
State College, Pa.	17	IE	62	Rr(Ed)	137	17	Mgr-d	7-7	P4‡	None	DA
Statesville, N. C.	17	IE	34	Mm	139	67	Mgr-d	6-0	NP2	150	None
Staunton, Va.	20	IB	38	Mr	92	40	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TA
Steelton, Pa.	13	SE1	24	Mm	196	90	MC-d	10-0	P4‡	300	D
Sterling, Ill.	15†	IE	36	Mm	148	70	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,200	None

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Population (in thousands)	Economic Classification					Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	City Council			Other Elective City Offices
		Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio		No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Stevens Point, Wis. .	17	IB	40	Mr	99	40	MC-d	9-0	NP2‡	$ 300	CTAKSL
Stillwater, Okla. . . .	20	IB	49	Rr(Ed)[2]	94[2]	10[2]	MC-d	4-4	NP3	260	TK
Stoneham t, Mass. . .	13	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	TM-d	3-3	NP1	100	TAK
Stoughton t, Mass. . .	11	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-d	5-5	NP3‡	None	None
Stowe tp, Pa.	12	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Com-c	9-0	P4‡	800	CT
Streator, Ill.	16	IB	28	Mm	113	67	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,800	None
Struthers, Ohio	12	SD2	21	Mm	55	68	MC-d	7-3	NP2	840	DTL
Suffolk, Va.	12	IE	40	Mr	144	44	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	480	TA
Summit, N. J.	18	SB3	60	Mr	106	44	MC-d	7-1	P3‡	None	K
Sumter, S. C.	20	IE	43	Mr	140	45	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	200	None
Sunbury, Pa.	16	IB	35	Mr	109	50	Com-d	5-5	. .4	750	. . . .
Sunnyvale, Calif. . . .	42†	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	120	None
Susquehanna tp, Pa. .	11	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	MC-d	8-. .	P4‡	None	DA
Swampscott t, Mass. .	12	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	RTM-c	. .-. .	NP1	500	TAKS
Sweetwater, Tex. . .	14	ID	35	Rm[2]	74[2]	36[2]	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	180	None
Swissvale, Pa.	16	SB2	35	Mm[2]	107[2]	86[2]	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	300	D
Takoma Park, Md. .	13	SD2	57	Rr	31	7	MC-d	7-7[10]	NP2	300	None
Talladega, Ala.	18†	IB	33	Mm[2]	111[2]	62[2]	Com-d	3-3	NP4	1,200	None
Tamaqua, Pa.	12	ID	23	Rm[2]	81[2]	36[2]	MC-d	12-0	P4‡	300	DA
Terrell, Tex.	12	IB	31	Mr[2]	114[2]	49[2]	Mgr-d	4-1	P2‡	260	APL
Texarkana, Ark. . . .	20†	IB	40	Rr[2]	92[2]	10[2]	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	240	TKL
Texarkana, Tex. . . .	25	IB	41	Rm	95	29	MC-d	7-1	NP2	350	AKPL
Texas City, Tex. . . .	16	SE2	29	Mm[2]	219[2]	82[2]	Com-d	5-5	NP2	1,200	None
Thomasville, Ga. . .	14	IE	32	M[2]	122[2]	52[2]	Com-c	5-5	NP4‡	100	None
Thomasville, N. C. .	11	IE	22	Mm	175	83	Mgr-d	6-2	NP2	400	None
Tiffin, Ohio	19	IB	34	Mm	115	63	MC-d	7-3[9]	P2	300	DTL
Tonawanda, N. Y. . .	15	SE2	31	Mm	473	87	MC-d	7-1	P2	500	TL
Traverse City, Mich.	17	IE	44	Mr	195	43	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	200	None
Trinidad, Colo.	12	IB	40	Rr[2]	100	12[2]	Mgr	11-1	NP2	180	None
Troy, Ohio	11	IE	39	Mm	146	69	MC-d	7-3	P2	150	DTL
Tulare, Calif.	13†	IB	40	Rr	106	13	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	120	DT
Tupelo, Miss.	12	IE	43	Mm[2]	188[2]	50[2]	MC-d	7-1	NP4	900	AKSP
Turtle Creek, Pa. . .	12	SD2	25	Rr	32	1	MC-c	9-0	P4‡	300	D
Twin Falls, Idaho . .	18	IB	44	Rr	88	11	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	900	None
Two Rivers, Wis. . .	10	IE	27	Mm	132	79	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2‡	400	None
Uniontown, Pa.	20	SE2	42	Rm	145	21	Com-d	5-4	P4‡	1,200	CT
University Hts., Ohio .	12	SD4	85	Rr(Ed)[2]	17[2]	0[2]	MC-d	7-7[9]	NP4‡	600	None
University Park, Tex.	24	SD3	90	Rr(Ed)[1]	30[1]	1[1]	Com-d	3-3	NP2	600	None
Upland, Calif.	13†	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	240	TK
Urbana, Ill.	23	ID	57	Rr(Ed)[2]	65[2]	16[2]	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	120	TK
Valdosta, Ga.	20	IB	36	Rm	110	30	Mgr-d	6-6	NP2	1,200	None
Valparaiso, Ind. . . .	13†	IE	41	M	121	50	MC-d	7-. .	NP4	360	K
Van Wert, Ohio	10	IE	39	Mm	138	59	MC-d	7-3[9]	P2	120	DTL
Vernon, Tex.	13	ID	38	Rr[5]	58[5]	3[5]	MC-d	5-0	NP2‡	300	None
Verona, N. J.	11	SD3	63	Mr[2]	50[2]	45[2]	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	500	T
Victoria, Tex.	16	IE	36	Rr[2]	117[2]	9[2]	Mgr-d	4-4	NP2	600	TKPL
Villa Park, Ill.	16†	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	Mgr-d	6-6	P4‡	240	K
Vincennes, Ind.	19	IB	40	Rm	97	30	MC-d	7-2	P4	360	TKS
Virginia, Minn.	12	SE2	33	Rm	119	23	MC-d	9-3	NP4‡	1,200	T
Visalia, Calif.	15†	IB	51	Rr	102	16	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	240	None
Wabash, Ind.	12†	IE	33	Mm	140	67	MC-d	7-1	P4	. . . .	K
Wakefield t, Mass. .	20	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	TM-..	5-5	NP1	100	TAK
Walla Walla, Wash. .	24	IE	44	Rm	116	22	Com-d	3-3	NP4	4,000	None
Wallingford, Conn. .	12	IE	30	Mm	159	82	MC-d	6-6	P4‡	100	TAK
Warren, Pa.	15	IE	39	M	147	55	Mgr-d	18-0	P4‡	None	DA

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

		Economic Classification						City Council			
City	Population (in thousands)	Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Washington, Ind.	11	IE	34	Rm	118	40	MC-d	7-2	P4	360	TK
Wash. Ct. House, Ohio	11	IB	37	Rm[2]	111[2]	29[2]	Mgr-..	7-7	NP4‡	120	None
Watertown t, Conn.	11	...	..	...	...	..	TM-c	..-..	....	....	TA
Watertown, S. D.	13	IB	44	Rm[2]	100[2]	28[2]	MC-d	10-0	NP2‡	600	None
Watertown, Wis.	12	IB	33	Mr	96	49	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡	200	None
Waterville, Me.	18	IB	35	M	115	50	MC-d	21-0*	P2	None	A
Watervliet, N. Y.	15	SB2	33	Mm[4]	91	74[4]	Mgr-d	3-3	P4‡	1,000	None
Watsonville, Calif.	12	IB	35	Rm	108	27	MC-d	8-8	NP4‡	600	DTAK
Waukesha, Wis.	21	IE	37	Mm	120	63	MC-d	15-0	NP2‡	900	CTAKL
Waxahachie, Tex.	11	ID	40	Rm	84	39	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	None	None
Waycross, Ga.	19	IE	35	Mr	126	43	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	None
Wayne, Mich.	11†	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	1,200	None
Waynesboro, Pa.	10	IE	38	Mm	181	74	Mgr-d	6-6	P4‡	None	DA
Waynesboro, Va.	12	IE	34	Mm	163	78	Mgr-c	5-1	NP4‡	300	T
Webster t, Mass.	13	...	..	...	...	..	TM-..	3-3	P1	350	TAK
Webster Groves, Mo.	23	SD3	73	Rr	37	18	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	300	None
Weehawken tp, N. J.	15	...	..	...	...	..	Com-c	5-5	P3‡	....	AKS
Weirton, W. Va.	24	S2	18	...[8]	...[8]	..[8]	Mgr-d	7-0	NP4	100	None
Wellesley t, Mass.	21	...	..	...	...	..	RTM-d	3-3	NP3‡	300	TAK
Wenatchee, Wash.	13	IE	45	W	133	12	Com-d	3-3	NP4	2,700	None
West Chester, Pa.	15	SE2	40	Mr	150	46	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	None	CA
West Frankfort, Ill.	11	IB	27	Rr[1]	100[1]	9[1]	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,020	None
West Lafayette, Ind.	13†	IB	60	Rr(Ed)[2]	91[2]	6[2]	MC-d	7-2	P4	360	K
West Memphis, Ark.	16†	...	..	...	...	..	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	240	TKL
West Mifflin, Pa.	18	SD2	21	Mm[2]	67[2]	92[2]	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	300	D
West Monroe, La.	10	ID	38	Rm[2]	64[2]	35[2]	MC-d	5-5	P4	300	None
W. Springfield t, Mass.	20	...	..	...	...	..	RTM-d	3-3	P3‡	1,500	TAK
W. Univ. Place, Tex.	17	SD3	84	Rr[3]	4[3]	..[8]	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	600	None
W. Warwick t, R. I.	19	...	..	...	...	..	TM-c	5-5	P2	300	TAK
Westbrook, Me.	12	SE2	25	Mm	133	83	MC-d	13-..	..1	None	K
Westerly t, R. I.	12	...	..	...	...	..	TM-c	7-7	P2	300	TK
Westfield, Mass.	21	SB3	31	Mm	104	60	MC-d	11-6	NP2	300	None
Westfield, N. J.	21	SD3	68	Rr	37	5	MC-d	9-1	P2‡	1	None
Westport t, Conn.	12	...	..	...	...	..	RTM-d	3-3	P2	750	TAK
Wethersfield t, Conn.	13	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-c	9-9	P2	None	None
Wheaton, Ill.	16†	SD2	63	Rr[1]	43[1]	15[1]	Com-d	5-5	NP4	400	None
White Settlement, Tex.	11	S1	16	...[8]	...[8]	..[8]	MC-d	5-5	NP2‡	150	None
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	15	SD3	84	Rr[1]	15[1]	4[1]	Mgr-d	7-7	NP3‡	500	TAK
Whitehall tp, Pa.	11	...	..	...	...	..	Com-c	..-..	P4‡	....	CDTA
Willimantic, Conn.	14	IE	28	Mm	140	72	MC-d	7-3	P2	300	TAK
Wilmette, Ill.	25†	SD3	76	Rr[5]	39[5]	14[5]	Mgr-d	6-6	NP4‡	120	K
Wilson, N. C.	23	IE	39	Mr	140	33	Mgr-d	6-6	NP2	125	None
Winchester t, Mass.	16	...	..	...	...	..	RTM-d	..-..	NP3	None	TAK
Winchester, Va.	14	IE	40	Mr	138	42	Mgr-d	13-1	NP4‡	None	TAK
Windsor t, Conn.	12	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-c	7-7	P2	None	K
Winfield, Kan.	10	IB	39	Rr[2]	107[2]	19[2]	Mgr-c	3-3	NP4	50	None
Winnetka, Ill.	13†	SD3	80	Rr[1]	61[1]	1[1]	Mgr-d	6-6	NP2	None	None
Winthrop t, Mass.	19	...	..	...	...	..	RTM-d	3-3	NP3‡	....	TAK
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	13	IE	32	Mm[2]	133[2]	66[2]	MC-d	20-0	NP2‡	180	TKL
Woburn, Mass.	20	SD2	33	Mm	78	65	MC-d	9-2	NP2	250	None
Wood River, Ill.	10	S2	25	...[8]	...[8]	..[8]	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	None	None
Woodbury, N. J.	11	SD3	50	Rr	56	14	MC-d	9-0	P3‡	None	None
Woodland, Calif.	12†	...	..	...	...	..	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK
Wooster, Ohio	14	IE	43	M	159	55	MC-d	7-3[9]	P2	....	DTL
Xenia, Ohio	13	SB2	34	Rm	97	31	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	150	None

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

		Economic Classification						City Council				
City	Population (in thousands)	Metropolitan Status, Rent Level	Per Cent White Collar	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Form of Govt., Selec. of Mayor	No. of Councilmen, Total At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		Other Elective City Offices
10,000 to 25,000—continued												
Yeadon, Pa.	11	SD3	58	Rr[1]	82[1]	9[1]	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	$	300	D
Ypsilanti, Mich. ...	18	IE	38	Mm(Ed)[1]	385[1]	86[1]	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡		300	None

[1] Data for manufacturing estimated.

[2] Data for wholesale trade estimated.

[3] Data for retail trade estimated.

[4] Data for services estimated.

[5] Manufacturing and wholesale trade employment estimated.

[6] Manufacturing and services employment estimated.

[7] Wholesale and services employment estimated.

[8] Unable to make estimates because of inadequate data on employment in the county or number of establishments in the city.

[9] Most Ohio cities operating under the mayor-council form of government have two chief elected officials—a mayor and the president of the council. The president of the council votes in case of a tie, and the mayor never votes. Neither of these officials is included in the number of councilmen shown.

[10] Councilmen are nominated by wards but elected at large.

TABLE VII

GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000: 1959

This table includes all cities and other incorporated places from 5,000 to 10,000 population in the United States as shown by the 1950 federal census as well as New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships selected by special rules (see preceding article). Population is for April, 1950, except where a single dagger (†) indicates subsequent special census. All other data are for January 1, 1959. Form of Government: "MC" for mayor council, "Com" for commission, "Mgr" for council manager, "TM" for town meeting, and "RTM" for representative town meeting. MAYOR: refers to the chief elected official and includes burgess, chairman, or president: Selection and Term: "C" indicates that the mayor is selected by the governing body, "D" directly elected by the people, and "H" councilman receiving most votes in election becomes mayor; Voting and Veto Power: code letters to the left indicate voting power: "A" votes on all issues, "T" votes only in case of tie, and "N" no voting power; code letters to the right indicate veto power: "A" mayor can veto all issues, "B" budget only, "S" ordinances only, and "N" no veto power. CITY COUNCIL: refers to legislative body regardless of name; Number of Councilmen and Election: Mayor is included only if he may vote on all issues; a zero (0) in the "At Large" column shows that all councilmen are elected by wards. Type of Election and Term of Office: "NP" indicates nonpartisan election (no party designation on ballot) and "P" partisan; double dagger (‡) indicates terms of councilmen are overlapping. Other Elective City Offices and Utilities Owned and Operated: see code letters below. Superior numerals (^{1}) and asterisks (*) refer to notes at end of table. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported.

CITY OFFICES HELD BY ELECTED OFFICIALS

D - Auditor
C - Controller
T - Treasurer
A - Assessor
K - Clerk or Recorder
S - Supt, Comr, Dir. Public Works or Streets
P - Police Chief
L - Attorney

CITY-OWNED AND OPERATED UTILITIES

A - Auditorium
B - Bus System or Trolley Busses
R - Street Railway
Ed - Electric Distribution only
E - Electric Generation and Distribution
Gd - Gas Distribution only
G - Gas Manufacture & Distribution
I - Incinerator
P - Port Facilities
S - Sewage Treatment Plant
Wd - Water Distribution only
W - Water Supply and Distribution
X - Airport

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
						Total	At Large				
Abbeville, La.	9,338	1.9	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4	$ 480	P	EdSW
Abbeville, S. C.	5,395	5.9	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	240	None	EW
Aberdeen, Miss. . . .	5,290	3.7	MC	D4	N...	5	0	P4	600	K	EdW
Abilene, Kan.	5,775	2.3	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	100	None	ASWX
Abington t, Mass. . .	7,152	. . .	TM	D3	. . .	3	3	NP3‡	400	TAK	SW
Alamo Heights, Tex.	8,000	1.7	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	1	None	W
Alamogordo, N. M. .	6,783	7.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	0	NP4‡	130	None	SWX
Alamosa, Colo.	5,354	1.3	Mgr	D4	AN	6	2	NP4‡	120	None	SWX
Albertville, Ala. . . .	5,397	2.7	MC	D4	AN	6	6	NP4	240	None	EdIW

TABLE VII—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	Number of Councilmen and Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
Alcoa, Tenn.	6,355	5.3	Mgr	C2	AN	3	3	NP6‡	None	None	EdS
Alexander City, Ala.	12,473†	. . .	MC	D4	NA	5	5	P4	$ 240	None	EdGdSW
Alexandria, Ind.	5,768†	4.0	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	240	K	AW
Alexandria, Minn.	6,319	4.7	MC	D2	NN	5	0	NP2‡	None	T	ESW
Algona, Iowa	5,415	2.3	MC	D2	T..	6	2	NP2	100	None	ESW
Alliance, Neb.	7,891	1.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	180	None	AESWX
Alma, Mich.	8,341	4.8	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	200	None	SW
Alpine, Tex.	5,261	4.2	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	120	None	SW
Altus, Okla.	9,735	4.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	1	NP2	None	None	AEdSWX
Alva, Okla.	6,505	2.0	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	100	TKSP	SWdX
American Fork, Utah	5,126	. . .	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4‡	200	TK	W
Amityville, N. Y.	6,164	2.1	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	600	None	None
Anacortes, Wash.	6,919	8.5	Mgr	C4	AN	7	4*	NP4‡	120	TKL	PW
Anadarko, Okla.	6,184	2.0	Mgr	D2	AN	7	2	NP2	None	None	EISW
Andalusia, Ala.	9,162	9.0	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4	150	None	EdGW
Angola, Ind.	5,081	4.0	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	240	K	SWX
Anoka, Minn.	7,396	3.6	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	188	None	EdSW
Antigo, Wis.	9,902	4.0	MC	D2	T..	12	0	NP2‡	180	None	SW
Aransas Pass, Tex.	5,396	24.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	1	None	PW
Archbald, Pa.	6,304	16.9	MC	D4	T..	9	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Arkadelphia, Ark.	7,638†	1.8	MC	D2	T..	6	0	NP2	120	TKPL	None
Arlington, Tex.	7,692	21.9	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP2	240	None	ASW
Artesia, N. M.	8,244	1.9	MC	D2	TN	8	8[2]	NP4‡	60	None	SW
Asheboro, N. C.	7,701	3.5	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	P2	60	None	SW
Ashland, Ore.	7,739	4.8	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	75	TK	ESW
Ashland, Pa.	6,192	1.2	Mgr	D4	TS	15	0	P4‡	None	DA	W
Ashley, Pa.	5,243	1.1	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	300	None	None
Athens, Ala.	7,800†	. . .	MC	D4	AN	6	2	NP4	480	None	EdIWX
Athens, Tenn.	8,618	7.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	180	None	EdGdW
Athens, Tex.	5,194	4.0	Com	D2	AA	3	3	NP2	1	None	SW
Atlantic, Iowa	6,480	2.0	MC	D4	. . .	6	2	NP4‡	48	T	ESWX
Atmore, Ala.	6,631†	6.8	MC	D4	AN	6	5	P4	75	None	GdSW
Attalla, Ala.	7,537	5.0	MC	D4	AA	6	1	NP4	. . .	None	Wd
Auburn, Ind.	5,879	1.3	MC	D4	NN	5	1	P4	240	K	EdSWX
Auburn, Wash.	6,497	1.8	MC	D4	TS	7	7	NP4‡	120	TKL	SW
Audubon, N. J.	9,531	1.5	Com	C4	A..	3	3	NP4	750	None	None
Avalon, Pa.	6,463	0.8	Mgr	D4	TA	9	0	P4‡	300	C	A
Ayer t, Mass.	5,740	. . .	TM	D3	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	DTAKS	SW
Babylon, N. Y.	6,015	2.5	MC	C4	TA	4	. .	P4	300	. . .	. . . .
Bainbridge, Ga.	7,562	7.0	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	360	None	GdW
Baker, Ore.	9,471	5.7	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	None	None	SWX
Baldwin, Pa.	21,693†	16.0	Com	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .
Ballinger, Tex.	5,302	4.0	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	500	None	ASW
Bangor, Pa.	6,050	1.5	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	240	DA	None
Banning, Calif.	8,358†	7.2	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	EdSX
Baraboo, Wis.	7,264	3.6	MC	D2	TA	9	0	NP3‡	240	TKL	SW
Barrington t, R. I.	8,246	8.4	Mgr	C2	TN	5	5	P2	400	TAK	None
Barstow, Calif.	10,017†	2.9	MC	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	S
Bartow, Fla.	8,694	6.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	50	None	ESW
Batavia, Ill.	6,647†	1.9	MC	D4	TN	8	0	NP4‡	280	TK	EdSW
Batesville, Ark.	6,414	2.4	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	120	TKL	SX
Bath, N. Y.	5,416	4.5	MC	D1	TN	4	4	P2‡	150	TAK	EGSW
Bay, Ohio	6,917	4.5	MC	D4	NS	6	6	NP4‡	120	D	S
Bay City, Tex.	9,427	4.0	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	400	L	AGdSW
Beardstown, Ill.	6,080	1.2	MC	D4	TS	10	0	P4‡	300	TKL	W
Beaufort, S. C.	6,993†	2.6	Mgr	D4	TN	4	4	NP4	90	None	W

TABLE VII—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
Beaver, Pa.	6,360	0.9	Mgr	D4	NS	9	0	P4‡	None	AD	W
Bedford, Ohio	9,105	5.0	Mgr	C2	AN	7	0	NP4‡	$ 800	None	ISWd
Beech Grove, Ind.	9,137†	2.2	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	180	TK	S
Beeville, Tex.	9,348	4.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	240	None	SWdX
Belfast, Me.	5,960	30.0	Mgr	D2	NN	5	0	NP2	None	None	None
Belle Glade, Fla.	8,616†	1.8	Mgr	C1	AN	5	0	NP2‡	840	None	W
Bellefonte, Pa.	5,651	0.8	Mgr	D4	NS	9	0	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Bellevue, Ky.	9,040	0.9	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P2	130	TAKSPL	I
Bellevue, Ohio	6,906	2.1	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	120	DTL	W
Bellmawr, N. J.	5,213	3.7	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P..‡	None	None	SW
Belmont, Calif.	11,800†	3.5	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	SX
Belmont, N. C.	5,330	...	MC	..	N..	5	..	...	...	...	....
Belton, Tex.	6,246	4.2	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	1	None	SW
Belvidere, Ill.	9,422	2.8	MC	D4	TS	10	0	NP4‡	150	TK	SWX
Benicia, Calif.	7,284	3.1	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	S
Bennettsville, S. C.	5,140	2.6	MC	D2	TN	5	0	P2	300	None	EdSW
Bennington, Vt.	8,002	4.0	MC	D1	TA	7	7	P3‡	100	DTKL	W
Benton, Ark.	10,148†	2.1	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	...	TKL	EWX
Benton, Ill.	7,848	2.9	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	SW
Berkeley, Mo.	5,268	4.3	Mgr	D1	AN	7	2	NP2‡	120	None	None
Bethany, Okla.	5,705	1.8	Mgr	D2	AN	8	0	NP2‡	300	None	SW
Bethel t, Conn.	5,104	...	TM	D2	AN	3	3	P2	385	T	W
Bettendorf, Iowa	5,132	7.0	MC	D2	TS	5	2	P2‡	192	None	None
Big Rapids, Mich.	6,736	6.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	150	None	SW
Big Stone Gap, Va.	5,173	5.5	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	240	None	W
Blackfoot, Idaho	5,180	1.9	MC	D2	TN	4	0	NP4‡	720	None	W
Blackwell, Okla.	9,199	4.0	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	600	None	AESWX
Blairsville, Pa.	5,000	0.9	Mgr	D4	TS	6	0	NP4‡	300	DA	W
Blakely, Pa.	6,828	3.9	MC	D6	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	D	Ed
Bluffton, Ind.	6,076	1.1	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	240	K	AESW
Bogota, N. J.	7,662	0.9	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	150	A	S
Bonham, Tex.	7,049	5.0	Mgr	C2	TN	5	0	NP2‡	120	None	SWX
Boonville, Mo.	6,686	2.8	MC	D4	TN	8	0	P2‡	150	TKPL	IW
Boonton, N. J.	7,163	2.5	MC	D2	AS	9	1	P2‡	None	None	W
Boonville, Ind.	5,092	0.9	MC	D4	NN	5	5	..4	240	...	SW
Bordentown, N. J.	5,497	1.0	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	750	None	SW
Bound Brook, N. J.	8,374	1.6	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	None	K	None
Bountiful, Utah	6,004	9.0	Mgr	D4	TN	5	5	P4‡	500	None	ESW
Brackenridge, Pa.	6,178	0.5	MC	D4	TA	6	0	P4‡	...	D	EdW
Bradley, Ill.	7,380†	1.3	MC	D4	T..	6	6	NP2‡	160	None	W
Brady, Tex.	5,944	4.0	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	300	TAKP	EISW
Brazil, Ind.	8,434	2.3	MC	D4	T..	5	5	P4	100	TK	W
Brea, Calif.	5,870†	3.5	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	W
Breckenridge, Tex.	6,610	4.0	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	150	None	ASW
Brenham, Tex.	6,941	4.8	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	120	None	EdSWX
Brentwood, Mo.	7,504	2.1	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	900	P	A
Brewer, Me.	6,862	18.0	Mgr	C1	TN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	AW
Brewton, Ala.	5,301†	3.8	MC	D4	AN	6	6	P4	180	None	GdW
Bridgeport, Pa.	5,827	0.7	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	120	D	S
Bridgeville, Pa.	5,650	1.0	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	D	....
Brigham City, Utah	6,790	11.5	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4‡	1,200	None	EW
Bristow, Okla.	5,400	1.0	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	60	TKP	ASWX
Broadview, Ill.	6,928†	1.6	MC	D4	TS	6	6	P4‡	120	K	WX
Bronxville, N. Y.	6,778	1.0	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	None	None	None
Brookfield, Mo.	5,810	2.8	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP2‡	1	PL	SW
Brookhaven, Miss.	7,801	2.3	MC	D4	TA	5	1	NP4	600	AKP	AISWd

TABLE VII—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
Brookings, S. D.	7,764	4.1	Com	D5	AN	5	5	NP5‡	$ 750	None	AEISWX
Brooklyn, Ohio	6,317	4.3	MC	D2	N..	6[1]	6	NP2	...	TK	....
Brownfield, Tex.	6,161	2.3	Mgr	D2	AN	6	6	NP2‡	120	None	EISWd
Brownsville, Pa.	7,643	1.0	MC	D4	TA	12	0	P4‡	120	DA	None
Bryan, Ohio	6,365	4.0	MC	D2	NA	5	5	NP4‡	96	None	ESW
Buchanan, Mich.	5,224	1.7	Mgr	C3	AN	5	5	NP3‡	125	None	SW
Buckhannon, W. Va. ..	6,016	1.5	MC	D2	AN	5	0	NP2‡	...	K	....
Buena Vista, Va.	5,214	3.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	T	W
Burley, Idaho	5,924	2.0	MC	D2	TA	6	6[2]	NP4‡	600	None	EdWX
Cairo, Ga.	5,577	1.3	MC	D2	TN	5	1	NP2	120	None	ISW
Caldwell, N. J.	6,270	1.2	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	400	A	SWd
Calexico, Calif.	7,450†	1.7	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	WX
California, Pa.	7,527†	14.0	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	None
Camden, S. C.	7,160†	4.0	Mgr	D4	TN	4	4	NP4‡	500	None	EdW
Cameron, Tex.	5,052	3.0	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	300	AKPL	W
Camp Hill, Pa.	5,934	1.5	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	DA	S
Canandaigua, N. Y. ..	8,332	4.7	MC	D2	TS	8	0	P2	100	T	SW
Canon City, Colo. ...	6,345	4.0	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	P4‡	180	None	W
Canton t, Mass.	7,465	...	TM	C1	AN	3	3	P3‡	600	TAK	AW
Canton, Miss.	7,048	3.0	MC	D4	TN	5	1	NP4	820	KP	AEdGdW
Canton tp, Pa.	7,165	...	MC	D4	TA	6	0	P4‡	None	DA	....
Carlinville, Ill.	5,116	1.7	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	60	TK	SW
Carlsbad, Calif.	5,991†	8.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	SW
Carlstadt, N. J.	5,591	4.5	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Carmi, Ill.	6,425†	1.5	MC	D4	TA	9	0	NP4	150	TKL	ESW
Carroll, Iowa	6,231	2.7	MC	D2	T..	6	2	NP2	176	T	WX
Carrollton, Ga.	7,753	3.1	MC	D2	T..	4	4	NP2	100	None	AW
Cartersville, Ga.	7,270	3.1	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5[2]	NP2	None	None	EdGdIW
Caruthersville, Mo. ..	8,614	1.8	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP2‡	150	TAPL	WX
Castle Shannon, Pa. ..	10,954†	15.0	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	None	None
Catskill, N. Y.	5,681†	1.5	MC	C1	TN	4	4	P3‡	200	TA	W
Cayce, S. C.	5,391†	...	MC	D4	TN	6	0	NP4‡	600	None	W
Cedar City, Utah	6,106	4.2	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4‡	300	None	SW
Cedar Grove tp, N. J. .	8,022	4.3	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	SWd
Cedarhurst, N. Y. ...	6,051	1.1	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	600	None	S
Cedartown, Ga.	9,470	3.5	Mgr	C4	...	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	ASW
Celina, Ohio	5,703	3.1	MC	D2	NA	7	3	P2	150	DTL	ESW
Center Line, Mich. ..	7,659	2.3	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	100	None	W
Centerville, Iowa	7,625	4.0	MC	D2	TS	5	2	NP2	80	T	SWX
Centerville, Pa.	5,845	...	MC	D..	NN	7	7	P4‡	None	DA	None
Centralia, Wash.	8,657	3.8	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3	2,500	None	ESW
Chapel Hill, N. C. ...	9,177	1.8	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	150	None	S
Chariton, Iowa	5,320	4.0	MC	D4	TA	5	2	NP4‡	50	T	SWX
Charleroi, Pa.	9,872	0.7	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	600	DA	None
Charleston, Ill.	9,164	3.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	SW
Charleston, Mo.	5,501	1.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	1	None	SW
Charlotte, Mich.	6,606	4.5	MC	D1	TN	8	0	P2‡	100	TAK	SW
Chatham, N. J.	7,391	3.3	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	None	T	SW
Chattahoochee, Fla. ..	8,473	4.0	MC	D2	NA	5	5	P2‡	12	None	EdSW
Cheboygan, Mich. ...	5,687	6.8	Mgr	C..	AN	7	7	NP2‡	130	None	SW
Chehalis, Wash.	5,639	3.5	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3	1,200	None	ASWX
Cherokee, Iowa	7,705	4.8	MC	D2	TA	5	2	NP2	25	TL	SW
Chester, Ill.	5,389	4.0	MC	D4	TN	6	0	NP4‡	180	TK	SWX
Chester, S. C.	6,893	3.1	Mgr	D2	TN	8	8[2]	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Cheviot, Ohio	9,944	1.5	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	600	DTL	AI
Childress, Tex.	7,619	4.5	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	240	P	ASW

TABLE VII—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Chillicothe, Mo.	8,694	2.5	MC	D2	T..	5	1	P2	$ 270	DTAKPL	AEGdIW
Chino, Calif.	9,146†	5.0	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	ASW
Chisholm, Minn.	6,861	4.0	MC	D2	AN	5	1	NP2	300	None	AWd
Circleville, Ohio	8,723	3.0	MC	D2	NA	7	3	NP2	300	DTL	SW
Cisco, Tex.	5,230	3.9	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	150	None	ASWX
Claremont, Calif.	10,651†	3.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	None
Claremore, Okla.	5,494	1.5	MC	C2	AN	5	1	P2	None	None	ESW
Clarinda, Iowa	5,086	1.7	Mgr	D4	TS	4	2	NP4‡	144	T	ASWX
Clarkston, Wash.	5,617	4.0	MC	D4	NN	7	2	NP4‡	120	TKL	S
Clarksville, Ind.	7,300†	1.6	MC	C..	A..	5	5	P4	360	K	None
Clawson, Mich.	5,196	2.4	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	100	None	W
Clearfield, Pa.	9,357	1.8	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	240	D	X
Cleveland, Miss.	6,747	3.5	MC	D4	TA	5	1	NP4	240	KP	SW
Cleveland, Tex.	5,183	2.7	MC	D2	TA	5	0	..2‡	None	TK	SW
Clifton Forge, Va.	5,795	1.6	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TA	AW
Clifton Heights, Pa.	7,549	0.7	MC	D4	TS	8	0	NP4‡	300	D	SX
Clinton, Ill.	5,945	1.7	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	W
Clinton, Ind.	7,223†	3.0	MC	D4	T..	5	5	P4	120	TK	SW
Clinton, Mo.	6,075	2.8	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P2‡	75	TAPL	None
Clinton, N. C.	7,001†	3.0	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP4‡	200	None	....
Clinton, Okla.	7,555	3.5	MC	D2	TN	4	0	NP2‡	600	None	SW
Clinton, S. C.	7,168	3.1	MC	D2	AN	7	0	NP2	300	None	EdSW
Cloquet, Minn.	7,685	4.0	MC	D2	NA	5	2	NP2	600	T	WX
Coaldale, Pa.	5,318	2.1	MC	D4	T..	9	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Coalinga, Calif.	6,021†	2.7	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	GdSW
Coldwater, Mich.	8,594	4.2	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	None	TK	EW
Coleman, Tex.	6,530	2.8	Mgr	D2	TN	4	0	NP2‡	120	None	ESWX
College Station, Tex.	7,925	4.2	Mgr	D2	AN	7	0	NP2‡	None	None	EdSWd
Collingdale, Pa.	8,443	0.9	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	None
Colonial Heights, Va.	6,077	8.5	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4‡	100	T	ISW
Colorado City, Tex.	6,774	2.7	Mgr	C2	TN	7	7	NP2‡	120	None	ISW
Columbia, Miss.	6,124	...	MC	D4	T..	5	1	P4	600	KP	W
Columbia Hgts., Minn.	8,175	3.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	420	None	Wd
Columbus, Neb.	8,884	6.0	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	500	TK	ASW
Commerce, Tex.	5,889	2.2	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	EISW
Concordia, Kan.	7,175	2.2	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	100	None	SWX
Conroe, Tex.	7,298	5.2	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	240	None	SW
Conway, Ark.	8,610	3.1	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	120	TKL	ESW
Conway, S. C.	6,073	3.4	MC	D2	T..	6	6	NP2	300	None	W
Cookeville, Tenn.	6,924	3.0	Com	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	36	None	AEdGdSW
Coos Bay, Ore.	6,223	2.2	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	120	None	SW
Corbin, Ky.	7,744	7.5	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	P2	500	None	EdW
Cordele, Ga.	9,462	2.5	Mgr	..	A..	5	5	NP5‡	240	None	W
Corinth, Miss.	9,785	4.0	MC	D4	TN	5	5[2]	NP4	600	TP	GdSW
Corry, Pa.	7,911	5.3	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	600	CT	S
Covina, Calif.	13,968†	3.9	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	420	TK	W
Covington, Ga.	5,192	3.1	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP2‡	100	None	EdGdW
Covington, La.	5,113	4.5	MC	D4	NN	6	6	..4	...	None	....
Covington, Va.	5,860	5.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	150	TA	ASW
Crafton, Pa.	8,066	1.9	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Creston, Iowa	8,317	4.6	MC	D2	TN	7	2	NP2	60	T	SW
Crestview, Fla.	7,495†	3.1	MC	D2	NS	11	..	NP2‡	120	K	ASW
Creve Coeur, Ill.	5,499	2.0	MC	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	120	K	W
Crockett, Tex.	5,932	4.1	MC	D2	TA	5	5	..2	...	...	....
Crookston, Minn.	7,352	2.9	MC	D2	N..*	9	1	NP4‡	60	None	None
Crown Point, Ind.	7,329†	1.9	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	180	C	ESW

TABLE VII—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
						Number of Councilmen and Election					
City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
Crystal City, Tex. . . .	7,198	2.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	None	None	GdSWX
Crystal Lake, Ill. . . .	5,976†	4.0	Mgr	D4	TN	6	0	NP4‡	$ 144	TK	SW
Cuero, Tex.	7,498	9.0	MC	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	600	None	EdISW
Cullman, Ala.	8,437†	3.7	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4	120	None	ISW
Cushing, Okla.	8,414	2.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	480	None	ESW
Dalhart, Tex.	5,918	2.3	Mgr	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	72	None	WX
Dansville, N. Y.	5,253	2.5	MC	D2	AN	5	. .	P2	. . .	None	SW
Danville, Ky.	8,686	4.0	MC	D4	TN	12	0	P2	None	None	SW
Danville, Pa.	6,994	1.3	MC	D4	T..	12	0	P4‡	None	D	EW
Darlington, S. C.	6,619	2.4	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2	120	None	SW
Dayton, Ky.	8,977	1.2	MC	D4	TS	6	6[2]	P2	120	TAKPL	I
De Land, Fla.	8,652	4.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	1	P2	400	None	ISWX
De Pere, Wis.	8,146	4.2	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	600	TKSL	SW
De Ridder, La.	5,799	1.8	Com	D4	AA	3	3	P4	. . .	None	SW
De Soto, Mo.	5,357	1.5	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	100	None	SW
Decatur, Ind.	7,271	2.7	MC	D4	TA	5	5[2]	P4	240	K	ESW
Decorah, Iowa	6,060	2.5	MC	D2	TS	7	2	NP2	120	T	SWX
Deer Park, Ohio	7,241	2.5	MC	D2	NN	7[1]	3	P2	400	DTL	None
Delphos, Ohio	6,220	1.5	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	SW
Delray Beach, Fla. . .	8,337†	6.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	W
Deming, N. M.	5,672	3.0	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P4	None	None	AGdSW
Demopolis, Ala.	7,159†	. . .	MC	D4	AN	6	6	NP4	240	None	AGdSWX
Depew, N. Y.	7,217	4.8	MC	D2	AA	7	7	P2‡	400	None	Wd
Derry t, N. H.	5,826	25.7	TM	C..	AN	3	3	NP3‡	700	DTKS	AW
Derry tp, Pa.	9,993	. . .	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Detroit Lakes, Minn. .	5,787	1.5	MC	D2	TA	9	0	NP2	None	TAK	ESWX
Devils Lake, N. D. . . .	6,427	3.1	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	480	None	IS
Dickinson, N. D.	7,469	2.3	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	720	None	SW
Dickson City, Pa. . . .	8,948	3.0	MC	D4	TA	9	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Dillon, S. C.	5,171	2.5	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	100	None	W
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. . .	6,268	2.2	MC	D2	AN	7	7	P2‡	600	None	None
Dolton, Ill.	13,102†	2.5	MC	H4	TN	6	6	P4‡	120	K	Wd
Donna, Tex.	7,171	1.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2‡*	1	None	SW
Douglas, Ariz.	9,442	2.2	MC	D2	TN	6	0	P2	300	None	SW
Douglas, Ga.	7,428	3.1	Mgr	D2	AN	4	0	NP2	300	None	EdWX
Dover, Del.	6,223	2.0	Mgr	D2	TN	8	8[2]	NP2‡	150	None	EISW
Dover, Ohio	9,852	3.4	MC	D2	NN	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	AEW
Dowagiac, Mich.	6,542	2.1	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2	100	. . .	W
Doylestown, Pa.	5,262	2.8	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Dracut t, Mass.	8,666	21.0	TM	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	450	TAKS	W
Drumright, Okla.	5,028	1.3	Mgr	C2	AN	5	1	NP2‡	1	None	W
Dudley t, Mass.	5,261	. . .	TM	. .	. . .	. .	. .	P..	. . .	TAK	SW
Dumas, Tex.	6,127	2.0	MC	D4	TN	4	4	NP2‡	600	None	GdSWX
Dunbar, W. Va.	8,032	1.0	MC	D4	T..	6	0	P4‡	100	TK	A
Dunellen, N. J.	6,291	1.1	MC	D2	TS	6	6	NP3‡	None	None	S
Dunn, N. C.	6,316	2.4	Mgr	D2	TN	4	0	NP4‡	360	None	SW
Duquoin, Ill.	7,147	3.9	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	800	None	SW
Durango, Colo.	9,494†	2.8	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	None	SWX
Duryea, Pa.	6,655	9.0	MC	D4	TB	10	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Eagle Pass, Tex.	7,276	7.2	Mgr	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	60	None	SW
Easley, S. C.	6,316	3.1	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	420	None	EdSW
East Alton, Ill.	7,290	2.5	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	240	K	WdX
East Aurora, N. Y. . .	5,962	2.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P2‡	600	None	ASW
East Gary, Ind.	8,078†	6.2	MC	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .
E. Grand Forks, Minn.	5,049	2.4	MC	D2	NS	6	2	NP2	200	T	EdW
E. Grand Rapids, Mich.	6,403	3.4	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	NP2‡	240	T	W

TABLE VII—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
East Palestine, Ohio .	5,195	1.0	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2‡	$ 48	DTL	ESW
East Pennsboro tp, Pa.	5,582	13.0	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	. . .	DA	None
East Peoria, Ill.	8,698	6.4	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,200	None	SWd
East Pittsburgh, Pa. .	5,259	0.4	MC	D4	NS	9	0	P4‡	300	D	None
East Ridge, Tenn. . . .	9,645	6.3	Com	C2	TN	5	5	NP2	None	K	S
East Rochester, N. Y.	7,022	1.1	MC	H2	TN	4	4	P2‡	300	None	SW
East Rockaway, N. Y. .	7,970	1.0	MC	D4	T..	4	4	P4‡	1,000	None	None
East Rutherford, N. J.	7,438	3.8	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3	None	None	S
East Stroudsburg, Pa.	7,274	2.5	Mgr	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	300	DA	W
Eastlake, Ohio	7,486	6.5	MC	D2	NS	7	3	NP4‡	300	None	Wd
Edgewood, Pa.	5,292	0.7	Mgr	D4	NS	7	7	P4‡	None	D	W
Edina, Minn.	9,744	16.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP3‡	1,200	None	W
Edmond, Okla.	6,086	3.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5[2]	NP4	300	T	EdISW
Edwardsville, Ill. . . .	8,776	2.6	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	300	TK	SWd
Edwardsville, Pa. . . .	6,686	1.2	MC	D4	TS	14	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Effingham, Ill.	6,892	1.9	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4	600	None	None
El Campo, Tex.	6,237	. . .	Mgr	C2	A..	7	7	NP2‡	60	None	SW
El Monte, Calif.	9,713†	2.3	MC	C4	A..	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	AW
El Paso De Robles, Cal.	6,252†	3.0	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	SW
Elberton, Ga.	6,772	3.1	Mgr	D4	TA	5	0	NP2‡	120	None	AEdGdW
Elizabethtown, Ky. . . .	5,807	1.5	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP2	125	None	SW
Elizabethtown, Pa. . . .	5,083	1.5	MC	D4	NS	6	0	P4‡	240	None	S
Elk City, Okla.	7,962	2.5	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4[2]	NP4‡	None	None	ISWX
Elkins, W. Va.	9,121	4.0	MC	D2	TN	10	0	P4‡	240	None	WX
Elko, Nev.	5,393	5.0	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	900	None	SW
Elkton, Md.	5,245	1.2	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	None	None	W
Ellensburg, Wash. . . .	8,430	1.9	Mgr	C..	AN	7	4	NP4‡	120	None	EdGdSWX
Elmira Heights, N. Y.	5,009	1.2	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	300	None	None
Elsmere, Del.	5,314	1.0	Com	C2	AA	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	None
Ely, Minn.	5,474	2.6	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	300	None	EdSW
Emmaus, Pa.	7,780	2.6	MC	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	25	DA	W
Emporia, Va.	5,664	2.5	Mgr	D2	TN	9	9	NP2	300	T	WX
Ennis, Tex.	7,814	3.4	Mgr	D2	AN	4	4	NP2‡	120	P	AISW
Enterprise, Ala.	7,288	9.0	MC	D4	NA	5	.	NP4	50	TKSPL	ASW
Ephrata, Pa.	7,027	1.9	Mgr	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	None	A	ESW
Escondido, Calif.	12,503†	3.5	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	SWd
Estherville, Iowa	6,719	4.2	MC	D2	TS	6	2	NP2	250	T	ESWX
Etna, Pa.	6,750	0.6	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	300	D	EW
Eufaula, Ala.	8,001†	2.8	MC	D4	NA	8	0	NP4	120	None	W
Eunice, La.	8,184	2.7	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	120	P	GdS
Eveleth, Minn.	5,872	4.7	MC	D3	AN	6	6	NP3‡	100	None	SW
Excelsior Springs, Mo.	5,888	. . .	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	90	None	SWX
Exeter t, N. H.	5,664	17.0	Mgr	D1	AN	3	3	P3‡	600	TK	W
Exeter, Pa.	5,130	4.8	MC	D4	TA	8	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Fairbanks, Alaska . . .	5,771	4.0	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	780	None	. . . .
Fairbury, Neb.	6,395	1.4	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	400	TK	EW
Fairfield, Calif.	11,661†	2.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	W
Fairfield, Ill.	5,997†	2.0	MC	D4	TA	10	0	NP4‡	250	TK	ESW
Fairfield, Iowa	7,299	2.4	MC	D2	TN	6	2	NP2	144	None	SW
Fairfield t, Me.	5,811	15.7	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	60	K	None
Fairmont, Minn.	8,193	2.4	MC	D4	TN	7	1	NP4‡	78	None	EISW
Fairport, N. Y.	5,267	1.6	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	200	None	Ed
Fairview, N. J.	8,661	0.8	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3	None	T	None
Fairview Park, Ohio . .	9,311	4.0	MC	D4	NA	7[1]	3	P2	480	None	. . . .
Falfurrias, Tex.	6,712	2.0	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	300	. . .	. . . .
Falls Church, Va. . . .	8,797†	2.0	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	600	TAL	Wd

TABLE VII—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	Number of Councilmen and Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
Falls City, Neb.	6,203	2.5	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	$ 200	TK	AEW
Fayetteville, Tenn.	5,447	1.5	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	. . .	None	. . . .
Festus, Mo.	5,199	0.6	MC	D4	T..	8	0	NP2‡	144	TAKPL	SW
Fitzgerald, Ga.	8,130	1.7	MC	D2	TA	9	5	NP2‡	24	None	EdW
Flagstaff, Ariz.	6,771	58.8	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	300	None	ISWX
Flat River, Mo.	5,308	1.4	MC	D4	T..	8	0	NP4‡	240	TKPL	None
Flora, Ill.	5,255	2.3	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4	600	None	ESW
Florence tp, N. J.	7,455	9.7	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	. . .	AKS	SW
Ford City, Pa.	5,352	. . .	MC	D4	T..	6	0	P4‡	None	D	EW
Forest Hills, Pa.	6,301	1.5	MC	D4	TS	7	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Forrest City, Ark.	8,985†	. . .	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2‡	300	TKL	ASW
Fort Atkinson, Wis.	6,280	2.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	200	None	ASWX
Fort Kent t, Me.	5,343	. . .	Mgr	C1	NN	5	5	NP..	100	AK	None
Fort Morgan, Colo.	5,315	1.1	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP4‡	520	None	EdGdISW
Fort Payne, Ala.	6,226	5.0	MC	D4	AN	6	6	P4	180	None	GdISW
Fort Valley, Ga.	6,820	4.9	MC	D..	N..	6	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	G
Forty Fort, Pa.	6,173	3.4	MC	D4	TA	9	0	NP4‡	None	D	None
Fountain Hill, Pa.	5,456	4.0	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	300	DA	None
Frackville, Pa.	6,541	0.6	MC	D4	NS	9	0	P4‡	300	. . .	. . . .
Franklin, Ind.	7,316	2.0	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	240	K	AS
Franklin, La.	6,144	1.3	MC	D4	NA	5	5	NP4	24	None	EIW
Franklin t, Mass.	8,037	. . .	TM	H1	AN	3	3	NP1‡	100	DTKS	SW
Franklin, N. H.	6,552	28.1	MC	D1	TA	9	0	P3‡	None	None	. . . .
Franklin, Ohio	5,388	0.9	Mgr	D2	NA	6[1]	0	..2	. . .	. . .	. . . .
Franklin, Tenn.	5,475	1.8	MC	D2	TN	8	8[2]	NP2‡	96	None	SW
Frederick, Okla.	5,467	2.5	MC	D2	TB	8	0	P2‡	175	TKSP	SWX
Fredonia, N. Y.	8,257†	6.0	MC	D1	TN	5	5	P2‡	600	None	SW
Freehold, N. J.	7,550	1.5	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P2‡	None	TA	SW
Freeland, Pa.	5,909	10.0	MC	D4	TA	12	0	P4‡	120	D	None
Freeport, Tex.	6,012	6.4	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	400	None	SW
Front Royal, Va.	8,115	4.5	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP4‡	600	None	EdSW
Frostburg, Md.	6,876	2.0	Com	D2	T..	4	4	NP2	300	None	W
Gaffney, S. C.	8,123	3.1	MC	D2	AN	7	1	NP2	. . .	None	EdIW
Galax, Va.	5,248	3.0	Mgr	C2	A..	7	7	NP4‡	150	None	W
Galena Park, Tex.	7,186	3.5	Com	D2	AN	5	5	P2	300	None	ISW
Galion, Ohio	9,952	4.2	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	150	DL	ESWX
Gallatin, Tenn.	5,107	1.5	MC	D2	TA	7	7	NP2	60	AK	EdSWd
Gallipolis, Ohio	7,871	1.0	Mgr	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	None	None	W
Gallup, N. M.	9,133	4.9	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	T	EdSW
Garden City, Mich.	9,012	6.0	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	1,500	None	Wd
Gardiner, Me.	6,649	14.4	Mgr	D2	TN	6	0	P2	None	None	W
Geneva, Ill.	6,418†	4.0	MC	D4	TS	8	0	NP4‡	360	TK	AEdSW
Georgetown, Ky.	5,516	4.5	MC	D4	TA	8	8	P2	120	TAKPL	SWX
Georgetown, S. C.	6,004	1.6	MC	D2	N..	5	0	P2	. . .	None	ESW
Gettysburg, Pa.	7,046	6.0	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	300	D	SW
Gladewater, Tex.	5,305	8.6	Com	D2	AN	3	3	..2	. . .	None	. . . .
Glasgow, Ky.	7,025	2.5	MC	D4	TN	12	12	NP2	60	None	SW
Glassboro, N. J.	5,867	9.1	MC	D2	T..	6	6	P3‡	None	None	SW
Glassport, Pa.	8,707	1.5	MC	D4	T..	9	0	P4‡	300	D	I
Glen Ridge, N. J.	7,620	1.4	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	Wd
Glen Rock, N. J.	7,145	3.0	MC	D2	T..	6	6	NP3‡	None	TA	None
Glencoe, Ill.	8,647†	4.2	Mgr	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	None	None	IW
Glendale, Ariz.	8,179	2.7	Mgr	C2	. . .	7	7	NP2	300	None	SW
Glendive, Mont.	5,254	3.0	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2	250	T	WX
Glendora, Calif.	15,033†	4.8	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	W
Glenolden, Pa.	6,450	0.8	MC	D4	NS	7	7	P4‡	240	None	None

Table VII—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
Globe, Ariz.	6,419	1.5	Mgr	D2	TN	6	0	P2	$ 300	None	SW
Golden, Colo.	5,238	2.1	Mgr	C2	AN	9	1	NP2	160	None	Wd
Golden Valley, Minn.	5,551	11.9	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP3‡	720	None	None
Gonzales, Tex.	5,659	1.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	EdSW
Grafton, W. Va.	7,365	4.0	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	60	None	SWdX
Graham, N. C.	5,026	2.4	Mgr	C2	AN	6	6	NP2	300	None	W
Graham, Tex.	6,742	4.0	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	120	None	SWX
Grand Haven, Mich.	9,536	5.4	Mgr	D1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	250	T	ESWX
Grand Rapids, Minn.	6,019	4.0	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP3‡	720	None	AEdWd
Grandview Heights, O.	7,659	1.3	MC	D4	NA	7[1]	7	NP4‡	None	T	None
Grants Pass, Ore.	8,116	3.7	Mgr	D2	T..	8	0	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Grass Valley, Calif.	5,283	1.0	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	120	None	SWd
Gt. Barrington t, Mass.	6,712	...	TM	C1	...	3	3	P1	500	DTAK	W
Great Neck, N. Y.	7,759	1.3	MC	D2	T..	4	4	P2‡	300	None	S
Greenbelt, Md.	7,074	5.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	500	None	AIS
Greencastle, Ind.	8,311†	1.3	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	180	TK	SWX
Greeneville, Tenn.	8,721	3.2	MC	D2	T..	4	4	P2‡	1,200	None	S
Greenfield, Ind.	8,085†	2.1	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	180	K	EdSW
Greensburg, Ind.	6,619	1.3	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	240	K	SW
Greenville, Ala.	6,781	5.0	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4	300	None	W
Greenville, Mich.	6,668	4.1	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP2‡*	250	None	W
Greenville, Ohio	8,859	2.1	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	210	DTL	SW
Greenville, Pa.	9,210	1.1	MC	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	300	D	AIS
Greer, S. C.	5,050	2.2	MC	D2	TA	6	6	..2	...	None	EdGdSW
Grenada, Miss.	7,388	1.9	Mgr	D4	TN	6	2	NP4	300	None	W
Grinnell, Iowa	6,828	2.2	Mgr	D2	TS	6	2	NP2	250	None	SW
Grosse Pointe, Mich.	6,283	2.6	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	None	TAK	Wd
Gr. Pte. Farms, Mich.	9,410	2.7	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	600	None	W
Groton, Conn.	7,036	5.3	MC	D2	TN	6	..	P3‡	None	TK	EdSW
Grove City, Pa.	7,411	2.3	Mgr	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	None	DA	ESW
Guilford t, Conn.	5,092	46.2	TM	D2	AN	..	..	...	6,000	TAK	None
Guntersville, Ala.	6,131†	9.1	Com	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	EdIW
Guttenberg, N. J.	5,566	0.2	MC	D2	AN	6	6	P2‡	500	None	None
Haddon Heights, N. J.	7,287	1.5	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	AS
Haines City, Fla.	5,630	6.4	Mgr	C3	AN	5	5	NP3‡	600	None	SW
Haledon, N. J.	6,204	1.7	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	W
Haltom City, Tex.	5,760	15.0	Mgr.	D2	TN	7	7	NP2‡	120	None	SW
Hamburg, N. Y.	6,938	1.5	MC	D4	AA	5	1	NP2	1,200	None	W
Hamlet, N. C.	5,061	1.7	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	60	None	None
Hammond, La.	8,010	4.0	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	4,500	None	SW
Hammonton, N. J.	8,411	44.0	MC	D2	AN	7	7	P2‡	72	TS	SW
Hancock, Mich.	5,223	1.7	MC	D1	TN	8	0	P2‡	50	TK	Wd
Hanover t, N. H.	6,259	...	TM	..	...	..	..	...	...	DT	None
Hapeville, Ga.	8,560	2.2	MC	D2	TA	5	1	NP2‡	600	None	AW
Harriman, Tenn.	6,389	1.7	MC	D2	N..	6	6	P2	360	TL	AEdGdSW
Harrison, Ark.	5,617†	4.0	MC	D2	NN	8	8[2]	NP2	30	TKL	WX
Harrodsburg, Ky.	5,262	4.0	MC	D4	TS	4	0	P4	50	None	SW
Hartford City, Ind.	7,253	1.7	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	240	TK	SW
Hartsville, S. C.	5,658	1.9	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡*	300	None	SW
Hasbrouck Hgts., N. J.	9,181	1.5	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	None	S
Hastings, Mich.	6,096	5.6	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP4‡	300	TK	SW
Hastings, Minn.	6,560	8.8	MC	D2	AN	8	3	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Hastings-on-Hud., N.Y.	7,565	2.0	Mgr	D..	TA	4	4	P2‡	300	None	None
Haverstraw, N. Y.	5,818	2.0	MC	D4	TN	4	4	P4‡	900	None	S
Havre, Mont.	8,086	1.2	MC	D2	T..	6	0	NP2	144	T	WX
Havre de Grace, Md.	7,809	2.5	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	300	None	W

TABLE VII—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
						Number of Councilmen and Election					
City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
Hays, Kan.	8,625	2.3	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	$ 50	None	SW
Hazard, Ky.	6,985	3.1	Mgr	D4	AA	5	5	NP2‡	500	None	AWd
Hellertown, Pa.	5,435	2.0	Mgr	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	300	D	W
Henderson, Tex.	6,833	11.3	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	420	None	SW
Hendersonville, N. C. .	6,103	2.2	MC	D4	TN	4	4	P4	300	None	I
Henryetta, Okla.	7,987	. . .	Mgr	C1	AN	5	1	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Hereford, Tex.	5,207	2.0	Mgr	D2	AN	4	4	NP2	300	None	ISWX
Herkimer, N. Y.	9,400	2.0	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	500	None	EISW
Herrin, Ill.	9,331	4.0	MC	D4	TA	8	0	P4‡	240	TK	SW
Highland, Ind.	12,305†	12.4	MC	C4	AN	5	5	P4	2,400	K	Wd
Highland Park, N. J. .	9,721	1.8	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	T	SWd
Hillsboro, Ohio	5,126	7.6	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	140	DTL	SW
Hillsboro, Ore.	5,142	3.1	Mgr	D2	TS	6	0	NP4‡	60	None	SWdX
Hillsboro, Tex.	8,363	4.1	MC	D2	TN	4	0	NP2‡	130	None	SW
Hillsborough, Calif. . .	6,685†	6.2	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	Wd
Hillsdale, Mich.	7,297	4.1	Mgr	D2	AN	8	0	NP2‡	300	TK	ESW
Hinsdale, Ill.	11,324†	3.1	Mgr	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	None	None	IW
Hinton, W. Va.	5,780	3.9	MC	D2	T..	4	4	P2	25	None	None
Hobart, Okla.	5,380	. . .	MC	D2	TN	4	0	NP2	300	TKSP	ISWX
Holdenville, Okla. . . .	6,192	. . .	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	56	TKP	SWd
Hollidaysburg, Pa. . . .	6,483	1.6	Mgr	D4	TS	7	0	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Honesdale, Pa.	5,662	4.3	MC	D4	TS	7	7	NP4‡	300	DA	None
Hoopeston, Ill.	6,501†	1.6	MC	D4	TN	7	0	NP4‡	240	TK	W
Hope, Ark.	8,605	4.1	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	None	None	AEdSWX
Hopkins, Minn.	7,595	4.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	100	None	W
Hot Springs, S. D. . . .	5,030	3.0	Mgr	D2	AN	9	1	NP2‡	60	None	ASX
Houlton t, Me.	8,377	36.0	Mgr	C1	TN	7	7	NP3‡	150	None	EdWX
Hudson Falls, N. Y. . .	7,236	1.8	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	None	None	SW
Hugo, Okla.	5,984	2.3	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	1	TKP	SW
Humboldt, Tenn.	7,426	3.7	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	50	None	EdW
Huntingdon, Pa.	7,330	1.7	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P2	None	None	W
Huntington Bch., Calif.	9,986	13.0	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TKPL	A
Huntsville, Tex.	9,820	. . .	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	12	TK	SWX
Ilion, N. Y.	9,363	2.4	MC	D1	A..	5	5	P2‡	500	TA	EdSW
Indianola, Iowa	5,145	3.3	MC	D2	TS	6	2	NP2	120	T	ESW
Indio, Calif.	7,830†	6.3	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	IW
Int'l Falls, Minn.	6,269	3.0	MC	D2	TS	7	1	NP2‡	390	TK	AWd
Iola, Kan.	7,094	1.6	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	AEGSW
Ionia, Mich.	6,412	1.9	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2	40	TK	W
Ipswich t, Mass.	6,895	33.0	Mgr	C3	AN	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	EW
Iron Mountain, Mich. .	9,679	6.4	MC	D2	TN	10	0	P2	60	TK	W
Ishpeming, Mich.	8,962	9.5	Mgr	C1	AN	9	9	NP3‡	100	None	W
Jacinto City, Tex. . . .	6,856	1.8	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	720	P	AISW
Jackson, La.	6,772	1.0	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4	120	None	GdW
Jackson, Ohio	6,504	2.6	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	AEdSW
Jacksonville, Tex. . . .	8,607	6.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	ASWX
Jacksonville Bch., Fla.	6,430	7.6	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP2	120	K	AEdSW
Jasper, Ala.	8,589	4.0	Mgr	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	AGdSW
Jasper, Ind.	6,713†	1.5	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	240	TK	EGdSW
Jefferson, Pa.	5,534†	. . .	Mgr	C4	AN	7	0	P4‡	300	D	. . . .
Jenkins, Ky.	6,921	11.8	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP2	None	None	None
Jenkintown, Pa.	5,130	0.5	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
Jersey Shore, Pa. . . .	5,595	1.2	MC	D4	TS	. .	. .	P4‡	None	None	None
Jerseyville, Ill.	6,915†	4.2	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4	100	None	SW
Jim Thorpe, Pa.	6,091	. . .	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	DA	. . . .
Juneau, Alaska . . .	5,956	1.5	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P2‡	720	None	PWX

TABLE VII—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Kalispell, Mont.	9,737	2.5	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2	$ 680	T	SW
Kane, Pa.	5,706	4.0	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
Kaukauna, Wis.	8,337	3.5	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	480	TAKL	EISWX
Keansburg, N. J.	5,559	4.0	Mgr	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	300	None	IPSWX
Kelso, Wash.	7,345	1.4	MC	D4	NS	7	1	NP4‡	120	TK	SWX
Kendallville, Ind.	6,561†	2.0	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	240	TK	ESW
Kenner, La.	5,535	10.0	MC	C4	TA	5	5	NP4	180	P	None
Kennett, Mo.	8,685	2.8	MC	D4	T..	8	0	NP2‡	48	TAPL	ESW
Kenton, Ohio	8,475	2.4	MC	D2	NN	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	Wd
Kermit, Tex.	6,912	2.5	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	SW
Kerrville, Tex.	7,691	3.6	Mgr	C1	TN	4	4	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Ketchikan, Alaska	5,305	1.5	Mgr	D2	TA	6	6	NP3‡	700	None	EW
Keyport, N. J.	5,888	1.5	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	500	TA	SWX
Keyser, W. Va.	6,347	4.0	MC	D2	NN	3	3	NP2‡	450	None	W
Kilgore, Tex.	9,638	4.1	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	600	None	SW
Kileen, Tex.	7,045	3.3	Mgr	D2	TN	7	3	NP2	360	None	Wd
Kingsmountain, N. C.	7,206	4.0	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	120	None	EdGdSW
Kingsford, Mich.	5,038	4.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	250	None	Wd
Kinloch, Mo.	5,957	...	MC	D2	N..	10	0	..2‡	None	P	....
Kittanning, Pa.	7,731	0.8	MC	D4	T..	8	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Kittery t, Me.	8,380	...	TM	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	....
Knoxville, Iowa	7,625	2.2	MC	D2	TS	5	2	NP2	48	T	SW
Kosciusko, Miss.	6,753	6.0	MC	D4	TA	5	0	P4	...	None	AEGdW
Kulpmont, Pa.	5,199	0.9	MC	D4	T..	7	7	P4‡	None	D	None
La Follette, Tenn.	5,797	4.1	Com	H2	AN	5	5	NP2	120	None	EdW
La Grande, Ore.	8,635	4.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	780	None	ISW
La Grange Park, Ill.	13,391†	2.6	MC	C4	TA	6	6[2]	NP4‡	None	K	W
La Habra, Calif.	14,710†	5.5	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	480	TK	W
La Junta, Colo.	7,712	1.6	Mgr	C2	TN	6	1	NP2	None	None	EWX
La Verne, Calif.	5,268†	2.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	W
Ladue, Mo.	5,386	8.4	MC	D2	TS	6	0	NP2‡	None	P	None
Laguna Beach, Calif.	7,861†	3.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	AS
Lake City, Fla.	7,571	4.0	MC	D2	TN	5	1	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Lake City, S. C.	5,112	2.0	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	300	None	SW
Lake Forest, Ill.	8,963†	15.2	Mgr	D1	TS	8	0	P2‡	None	CT	IW
Lake Wales, Fla.	6,821	5.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	300	None	S
Lamar, Colo.	6,829	2.0	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	240	TK	AEW
Lancaster, N. Y.	8,665	2.7	MC	D2	AN	7	1	P4‡	900	None	ASWd
Lancaster tp, Pa.	6,859	9.9	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	5,000	DT	S
Lancaster, S. C.	7,159	2.3	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	300	None	SW
Lanett, Ala.	7,434	...	MC	D4	AA	6	6	NP4	150	None	EdWd
Lansdale, Pa.	9,762	2.5	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4	None	D	ES
Lansford, Pa.	7,487	1.5	MC	D4	TN	9	0	P4‡	None	None	None
Lapeer, Mich.	6,143	4.0	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP3‡	120	None	SW
Larchmont, N. Y.	6,330	1.8	MC	D2	AN	4	4	P2‡	None	None	IW
Larksville, Pa.	6,360	3.9	MC	D4	T..	7	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Las Vegas (city), N.M.	7,494	10.0	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P4‡	None	None	SX
Las Vegas (town), N.M.	6,269	...	MC	D2	TA	4	4	P2‡	None	K	S
Laurens, S. C.	8,658	6.6	MC	D2	A..	7	1	P2	180	None	EdSW
Laurinburg, N. C.	7,134	4.1	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	EdSW
Lawrence tp, N. J.	8,499	...	Com	..	...	3	3	P3‡	500	K	None
Lawrenceburg, Tenn.	6,456	1.8	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	...	None	ESW
Lawrenceville, Ill.	6,328	1.2	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP4‡	100	TK	X
Le Mars, Iowa	5,844	3.6	MC	D2	T..	5	2	P2	50	TA	None
Lead, S. D.	6,422	1.5	Com	D5	AN	3	3	NP5‡	1,000	None	None
Lebanon, Ind.	9,023†	4.0	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4	240	TK	EdSW

TABLE VII—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Lebanon, N. H.	8,495	...	Mgr	C2	AN	9	3	NP2	None	None	AW
Lebanon, Mo.	6,808	4.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	AESWX
Lebanon, Ore.	5,873	1.4	MC	D2	TS	6	0	P4‡	$ 300	None	S
Lebanon, Tenn.	7,913	3.7	MC	D2	TA	4	0	NP2	300	None	EdSW
Leesburg, Fla.	7,395	6.5	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	600	None	AEdSWX
Lehighton, Pa.	6,565	4.0	Mgr	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	120	DA	EdSW
Lenoir, N. C.	7,888	4.2	MC	D2	TN	7	7	NP2	120	...	ISWX
Lenoir City, Tenn.	5,159	1.2	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	25	KPL	EdWd
Leonia, N. J.	7,378	1.5	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Levelland, Tex.	8,264	2.3	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	300	None	SW
Lewisburg, Pa.	5,268	2.0	MC	D4	NS	9	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
Lewisburg, Tenn.	5,164	2.7	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	300	None	EdGdSW
Lewistown, Mont.	6,573	1.3	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	144	T	AISWX
Lexington, Mo.	5,074	1.7	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	240	TAPL	AX
Lexington, Neb.	5,068	1.7	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	100	None	EdSWX
Lexington, Va.	5,976	1.0	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	None	None	ISW
Liberal, Kan.	7,134	2.0	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	100	None	WX
Libertyville, Ill.	6,561†	4.1	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	200	K	SW
Lincoln Heights, Ohio	5,531	...	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	300	D	AWd
Lincolnton, N. C.	5,423	2.0	MC	D2	TN	4	0	P2	250	None	EdW
Lincolnwood, Ill.	10,490†	3.0	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	120	K	Wd
Lindenhurst, N. Y.	8,644	6.5	MC	D2	AB	5	5	P2‡	600	None	P
Lindsay, Calif.	5,492†	1.6	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	W
Linton, Ind.	5,973	1.9	MC	D4	T..	5	1	P4	...	K	EdGdSW
Litchfield, Ill.	7,208	2.0	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	100	TK	SW
Lititz, Pa.	5,568	1.6	Mgr	D4	NS	5	1	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Little Falls, Minn.	6,717	4.0	MC	D2	NS	9	1	NP2	100	TA	W
Little Falls tp, N. J.	6,405	4.0	Com	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	1,000	K	S
Little Falls, N. Y.	9,541	4.0	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2	240	TAK	IW
Littlefield, Tex.	6,540	3.8	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	120	None	WX
Livermore, Calif.	7,023†	3.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	180	TAK	S
Livingston, Mont.	7,683	1.9	MC	D2	TS	8	0	P2	144	T	AWX
Livingston tp, N. J.	9,932	14.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,000	None	SWd
Lockhart, Tex.	5,573	3.5	Mgr	D2	TN	3	3	NP2	600	None	EdSWX
Lockland, Ohio	5,736	1.8	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	W
Logan, Ohio	5,972	1.3	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	SW
Logan, W. Va.	5,079	1.0	MC	D2	TN	5	5	P2	60	None	None
Lompoc, Calif.	5,520	3.0	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	EdSW
London, Ohio	5,222	2.3	MC	D2	NA	6[1]	..	..2	...	...	....
Longmeadow t, Mass.	6,508	...	TM	C1	...	3	..	P3‡	800	DTAK	AWd
Longmont, Colo.	8,099	...	MC	D2	NN	6	0	NP2	240	TK	AESW
Louisville, Miss.	5,282	3.5	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4	480	KP	AEdISW
Loveland, Colo.	6,773	2.4	MC	D2	NN	8	0	NP2	120	TK	AESWX
Loves Park, Ill.	8,068†	1.4	MC	D4	AA	11	1	NP4‡	180	TK	None
L. Penns Neck tp, N. J.	7,376	...	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	...	...	W
Loyalock tp, Pa.	5,535	...	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	...	DA	None
Ludington, Mich.	9,506	2.5	Mgr	D2	TS	8	3	NP2‡	50	TK	SWX
Ludlow, Ky.	6,374	...	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP2	130	TAKL	IWd
Ludlow t, Mass.	8,660	28.5	RTM	C1	A..	3	3	NP3‡	500	TAKS	S
Lumberton, N. C.	14,448†	5.1	Mgr	C2	TN	4	4	NP2	300	None	EdWX
Luzerne, Pa.	6,176	2.0	MC	D4	TS	8	0	NP4‡	150	D	None
Lyndhurst, Ohio	7,359	4.2	MC	D4	TA	7	7	NP4‡	400	None	None
Lyons, Ill.	9,061†	...	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	48	K	W
McCook, Neb.	7,678	2.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	200	T	ASW
McMinnville, Ore.	6,635	2.6	MC	D2	NS	6	0	NP4‡	None	K	EW
McMinnville, Tenn.	7,577	...	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	350	P	....

TABLE VII—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
						Total	At Large				
McPherson, Kan.	8,689	2.4	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	$ 900	None	AESWX
Madison, Ill.	7,963	1.9	MC	D4	T..	10	0	P4‡	390	TK	.....
Madison tp, N. J.	7,366	4.0	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP3‡	None	T	EdW
Madison, S. D.	5,153	2.3	Mgr	C1	AN	9	9	NP3‡	None	None	AESW
Magnolia, Ark.	10,426†	6.0	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	...	TKL	SW
Malone, N. Y.	9,501	2.5	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	600	None	SW
Malvern, Ark.	9,243†	...	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	...	...	.....
Malverne, N. Y.	8,086	1.5	MC	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	900	None	None
Mandan, N. D.	9,374†	4.6	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4‡	1,500	None	AW
Manistee, Mich.	8,642	2.8	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP2‡	150	None	ASWX
Manistique, Mich.	5,086	3.5	Mgr	H2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	50	None	W
Mansfield t, Mass.	7,184	7.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	EdISWX
Manville, N. J.	8,597	2.2	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	None	SW
Maple Shade tp, N. J.	6,560	...	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	...	...	W
Marianna, Fla.	5,845	6.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	120	K	S
Marion, Iowa	5,916	4.0	MC	D2	N..	6	2	NP2	150	...	W
Marion, S. C.	6,834	1.0	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P4‡	200	None	W
Marion, Va.	6,982	3.5	Mgr	D2	NN	7	7	NP4‡	48	K	SW
Marlin, Tex.	7,099	2.2	MC	D2	T..	6	6	NP2‡	120	TAKPL	SW
Marshall, Mich.	5,777	4.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5^2	NP4‡	130	None	ESWX
Marshall, Minn.	5,923	2.0	MC	D1	NN	6	6^2	NP2‡	100	TK	ESW
Marshall, Mo.	8,850	2.6	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P2‡	225	TPL	ESW
Martinez, Calif.	8,769†	3.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	SWd
Martinsville, Ind.	5,991	4.0	MC	D..	T..	5	1	P4	100	K	W
Marysville, Calif.	7,826	2.5	MC	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	150	None	ISX
Maryville, Mo.	6,834	2.6	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	100	None	SW
Maryville, Tenn.	7,742	3.0	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	72	None	EdSW
Mauch Chunk tp, Pa.	5,081	...	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	...	DA	None
Maumee, Ohio	5,548	4.6	MC	D2	TN	7	7	P2	240	K	Wd
Mayfield, Ky.	8,990	4.0	MC	D4	T..	6	0	NP2	106	TPL	AEdW
Mayfield Heights, Ohio	5,807	6.0	MC	D2	NS	6^1	6	NP4‡	360	None	None
Maynard t, Mass.	6,978	5.7	TM	C1	AN	3	3	P3‡	300	TAK	SW
Maysville, Ky.	8,632	1.1	Mgr	D4	AN	3	3	NP2	500	None	None
Maywood, N. J.	8,667	1.3	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	None	T	AS
Mechanicsburg, Pa.	6,786	1.7	Mgr	D4	TS	5	0	P4‡	None	DA	S
Mechanicville, N. Y.	7,385	1.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	500	None	ISW
Media, Pa.	5,726	0.8	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	SW
Medina, N. Y.	6,179	3.7	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	300	None	W
Medina, Ohio	5,097	5.3	MC	D4	NA	7^1	7	NP4‡	450	...	ISW
Melvindale, Mich.	9,483	2.7	MC	D2	AA*	7	7	NP2	250	TAK	SX
Mendota, Ill.	5,129	9.0	MC	D4	TA	8	..	NP4‡	240	T	SW
Menomonie, Wis.	8,245	11.0	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2	420	None	Wd
Merrill, Wis.	8,951	5.3	MC	D2	TA	16	0	NP2	600	TKSL	BISW
Metropolis, Ill.	7,784†	3.5	MC	D4	TN	10	0	NP4‡	300	TK	EW
Metuchen, N. J.	9,879	2.8	MC	D2	T..	6	0	P3‡	None	T	S
Mexia, Tex.	6,627	3.0	Mgr	C1	TN	4	4	NP2‡	None	None	ASW
Miami Shores, Fla.	7,839†	4.3	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	None
Miami Springs, Fla.	10,138†	4.3	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	900	None	Wd
Miamisburg, Ohio	6,329	...	MC	D2	NA	7^1	3	P2	150	DTL	EW
Middlesex, N. J.	5,943	4.0	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP3‡	None	T	S
Middletown, Pa.	17,752†	1.3	Mgr	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	300	DA	AEd
Midland, Pa.	6,491	1.8	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	DA	I
Midland Park, N. J.	5,164	1.3	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP3‡	None	A	None
Miles City, Mont.	9,243	10.0	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP2	288	T	WX
Milford, Del.	5,179	3.0	Mgr	D2	TN	8	0	NP4‡	250	None	EdSW
Mill Valley, Calif.	9,436†	2.8	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	T	S

TABLE VII — GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000 — Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
Milledgeville, Ga.	8,835	5.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	$ 180	None	W
Millinocket t, Me.	5,890	6.0	Mgr	D3	AN	5	5	NP3‡	100	None	A
Millvale, Pa.	7,287	0.6	MC	D4	T..	9	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Milton, Pa.	8,578	4.0	Mgr	D4	TS	15	0	P4‡	None	DA	S
Milwaukie, Ore.	5,253	2.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Minden, La.	9,787	3.9	MC	D2	NN	5	5	NP2	360	P	ESW
Mineral Wells, Tex.	7,801	3.7	Com	D2	AA	3	3	NP2	2,400	AKPL	ASWX
Minersville, Pa.	7,783	1.0	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	120	None	W
Monaca, Pa.	7,415	2.0	Mgr	D4	TS	10	0	NP4‡	300	DA	SW
Monahans, Tex.	6,311	2.5	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	240	None	SWX
Monongahela, Pa.	8,922	1.8	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	300	DTA	I
Monroe, Wis.	7,037	2.7	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	400	TAKL	ISW
Monroeville, Pa.	17,160†	. . .	Mgr	D4	TN	7	0	P4‡	1,200	D	. . . .
Montague t, Mass.	7,812	19.0	TM	D3	. . .	3	3	NP3‡	. . .	TAK	B
Montevideo, Minn.	5,459	2.0	Mgr	D2	NN	5	5	NP4‡	125	None	ISWX
Montpelier, Vt.	8,599	8.5	Mgr	D1	T..	6	0	NP2‡	150	TAK	WX
Moorestown tp, N. J.	9,123	15.0	Com	C1	TN	4	4	P3‡	600	AK	SW
Mooresville, N. C.	7,121	4.0	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	NP4‡	60	None	SW
Morehead City, N. C.	5,144	1.0	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	. . .	None	None
Morgan City, La.	9,759	1.3	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4	240	None	EGdPWX
Morganton, N. C.	8,311	4.2	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	180	None	EdW
Morrilton, Ark.	5,483	. . .	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2	180	TKPL	AS
Morris, Ill.	6,926	2.6	MC	D4	TA	8	0	P4‡	60	TK	W
Morris tp, N. J.	7,432	16.0	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	600	TK	None
Morrisville, Pa.	6,787	1.3	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	None	A	W
Morton Grove, Ill.	14,796	9.0	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	250	AK	WX
Mount Airy, N. C.	7,192	2.4	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4‡	200	None	SW
Mount Carmel, Ill.	8,732	3.5	Com	D4	AN	5	5[2]	NP4	600	None	SW
Mount Healthy, Ohio	5,533	1.1	MC	D2	NA	6[1]	. .	..2	. . .	. . .	. . . .
Mount Holly tp, N. J.	8,206	2.9	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4	None	None	None
Mount Kisco, N. Y.	5,907	2.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	600	None	W
Mount Oliver, Pa.	6,646	0.4	MC	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	300	D	None
Mount Pleasant, Iowa	5,843	3.0	Mgr	D2	TA	6	2	NP2	96	T	ESW
Mount Pleasant, Pa.	5,883	0.8	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	None	None
Mount Pleasant, Tex.	6,342	3.6	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	SWX
Mount Prospect, Ill.	11,894†	5.0	Mgr	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	120	K	W
Mount Sterling, Ky.	5,294	1.5	MC	D4	TA	8	8	P2	60	TKL	. . . .
Mount Vernon, Ind.	6,150	1.4	MC	D4	T..	5	1	P4	240	K	GdWX
Mount Vernon, Wash.	5,230	2.6	MC	D4	NS	7	1	NP4‡	120	TKL	S
Mountain Brook, Ala.	10,937†	5.5	Mgr	D4	N..	5	5	NP4	None	None	None
Muhlenberg tp, Pa.	7,001	. . .	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	. . .	DA	None
Murphysboro, Ill.	9,241	3.6	MC	D4	T..	10	0	P4‡	180	TK	None
Murray, Ky.	6,035	. . .	MC	D4	T..	6	6	NP2	120	None	EdSW
Murray, Utah	9,006	7.5	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4‡	1,800	D	ESW
Nanty-Glo, Pa.	5,425	1.9	MC	D4	T..	6	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Naperville, Ill.	7,013	2.1	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	EdSW
Napoleon, Ohio	5,335	4.0	Mgr	D2	TN	6[1]	6	P2	240	None	EW
Narberth, Pa.	5,407	7.5	Mgr	D4	NS	7	7	P4	None	D	None
Natchitoches, La.	9,914	. . .	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4	600	None	EW
Navasota, Tex.	5,188	4.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	60	None	SW
Nazareth, Pa.	5,830	1.7	MC	D4	TN	9	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
Nebraska City, Neb.	6,872	3.6	Com	C2	AN	3	3	NP2	1,200	None	AEGdPSX
Negaunee, Mich.	6,517†	15.0	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP3‡	150	None	EdSW
Neosho, Mo.	5,790	4.7	Mgr	C3	AN	5	5	NP3‡	100	None	ASWd
Nevada, Mo.	8,009	5.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	SX
New Brighton, Pa.	9,535	1.0	Mgr	D4	TS	10	0	P4‡	None	DA	None

TABLE VII—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
New Canaan t, Conn.	8,001	22.2	TM	D2	TN	..	..	...	...	TK	IS
New Castle, Del.	5,396	1.8	MC	D2	NN	5	5	NP2	$ 60	TK	EdISW
New Cumberland, Pa.	6,204	1.5	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
New Hyde Park, N. Y.	7,349	1.0	MC	C2	N..	4	..	P..	300	...	....
New Milford, N. J.	6,006	3.0	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP3‡	None	None	S
New Smyrna Bch., Fla.	5,775	16.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	0	P2	200	None	EGdW
New Ulm, Minn.	9,348	7.6	Mgr	D4	NA	5	1	NP4‡	100	TK	EGdSWX
Newark, Del.	6,731	5.5	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	NP2‡	250	None	EdSW
Newberry, S. C.	7,546	6.0	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	P2‡	420	None	EdSWd
Newington t, Conn.	9,110	13.7	TM	D2	...	..	..	...	...	TK	None
Newnan, Ga.	8,218	3.1	MC	D2	TN	8	8	P2‡	100	None	AEdISW
Newport, Ark.	6,819†	2.3	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	240	TKL	SWX
Newport t, N. H.	5,131	1.6	Mgr	D1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	650	TK	AW
Newport tp, Pa.	9,347	...	Com	C4	AN	6	0	P4‡	600	DT	I
Newport, Vt.	5,217	6.7	MC	D1	TA	4	4	NP2‡	None	TAK	W
Newton, N. J.	5,781	3.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Newton, N. C.	6,039	8.0	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	90	None	EdSW
Niles, Ill.	13,949†	...	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	180	K	SW
Noblesville, Ind.	7,800†	1.1	MC	D4	NA	5	0	P4	240	K	S
Nogales, Ariz.	6,153	3.0	MC	D2	T..	6	6	NP2	None	None	ASWX
Normal, Ill.	11,528†	4.0	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	120	None	W
North Andover t, Mass.	8,485	29.0	TM	C1	...	3	3	NP1	296	DTAKSPL	WX
North Atlanta, Ga.	5,930	8.5	MC	D1	AN	7	7	NP1	None	None	None
North Augusta, S. C.	8,937†	8.5	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP2‡	300	None	W
North Bend, Ore.	7,200†	4.7	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	90	None	APSWX
N. Brunswick tp, N. J.	6,450	13.1	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	...	...	W
North Chicago, Ill.	16,881†	4.0	MC	D4	TA	10	0	NP4‡	400	K	WX
N. College Hill, Ohio	7,921	1.3	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	500	DTL	None
North Lake, Ill.	11,589†	4.0	MC	D4	TN	10	0	P4*	200	TK	....
North Olmstead, Ohio	6,604	12.1	MC	D2	N..	6[1]	6	NP2	120	DTL	B
North Pelham, N. Y.	5,046	0.7	MC	D2	A..	5	5	P2‡	300	None	None
North Riverside, Ill.	6,080†	2.0	MC	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	90	K	Wd
N. Sacramento, Calif.	9,235†	3.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	60	TK	SX
North Strabane tp, Pa.	5,465	...	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	...	DA	None
North Tarrytown, N. Y.	8,740	2.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P2‡	1,200	None	SWd
N. Versailles tp, Pa.	9,821	...	Com	C4	AN	..	..	P4‡	800	DCTA	Wd
Northampton, Pa.	9,332	2.9	Mgr	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	...	DA	SW
Northbrook, Ill.	8,148†	4.1	Mgr	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	23	K	Wd
Northfield, Minn.	7,487	3.5	MC	D2	TA	9	0	NP3‡	None	...	SW
Norwalk, Ohio	9,775	5.0	MC	D2	N..	7[1]	3	P2	144	DTL	ESW
Norwich, N. Y.	8,816	2.2	MC	D2	T..	6	0	P4‡	300	A	W
Norwood, Pa.	5,246	1.0	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	D	S
Nyack, N. Y.	5,889	0.6	MC	D2	A..	5	5	P2‡	600	None	SW
Oak Park, Mich.	5,267	5.7	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	400	None	Wd
Oakdale, La.	5,598	1.0	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	None	None	W
Oakmont, Pa.	7,264	1.5	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Oakwood, Ohio	9,691	2.9	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	Wd
Oberlin, Ohio	7,062	2.7	Mgr	..	A..	7	7	NP2‡	120	None	ESW
Ocean City, N. J.	6,040	6.9	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	3,000	...	None
Oceanport, N. J.	7,588	2.5	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	None	None
Oconomowoc, Wis.	5,345	4.5	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	600	None	EdISW
Oconto, Wis.	5,055	6.5	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	300	TKL	SW
Oelwein, Iowa	7,858	2.0	MC	D2	TS	6	2	P2	120	T	SW
O'Hara tp, Pa.	8,090†	...	Mgr	C4	AN	..	..	P4‡	...	DCTA	Wd
Olathe, Kan.	5,593	2.3	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	...	None	SW
Old Forge, Pa.	9,749	3.5	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	180	C	None

TABLE VII—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Old Town, Me.	8,261	38.0	Mgr	C1	TN	7	7	NP3‡	None	None	None
Olney, Ill.	8,612	4.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	$ 600	None	SW
Olyphant, Pa.	7,047	8.0	MC	D4	TS	4	0	P4‡	300	C	Ed
Opalocka, Fla.	9,392†	4.5	Mgr	H2	A..	5	5	NP2‡	300	None	W
Opp, Ala.	5,089†	...	MC	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	480	None	AEdW
Orange t, Mass.	5,894	...	TM	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAK	AW
Oregon City, Ore.	7,682	2.5	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP6‡	None	None	SW
Orem, Utah	8,351	25.0	Mgr	D4	TN	5	5	NP4‡	400	None	IW
Oroville, Calif.	5,387	1.2	MC	D4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	120	T	AISX
Orrville, Ohio	5,153	4.0	MC	D2	NN	7[1]	3	P2	480	DTL	ESW
Osceola, Ark.	5,006	0.8	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2‡	...	TKL	WX
Owego, N. Y.	5,350	2.7	MC	D2	TN	6	0	P2‡	300	T	None
Oxford t, Mass.	5,851	...	TM	..	...	..	..	...	...	TAK	None
Oxford, N. C.	6,685	3.9	Mgr	D2	TN	7	7	NP2	60	None	SW
Oxford, Ohio	6,944	1.0	MC	D2	TN	6[1]	6	NP2	120	K	ASW
Ozark, Ala.	5,238	...	MC	D4	AN	6	1	P4	180	None	GW
Pacific Grove, Calif.	10,741†	2.1	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	None	None	S
Palatka, Fla.	9,176	4.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	None	None
Palisades Park, N. J.	9,635	1.0	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P3‡	None	A	None
Palmerton, Pa.	6,646	2.6	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	DA	None
Palmyra, N. J.	5,802	1.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP3‡	None	AK	S
Palmyra, Pa.	5,910	1.4	Mgr	D4	NS	7	7	P4‡	120	DA	S
Pana, Ill.	6,178	...	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	120	TK	SW
Paragould, Ark.	9,668	3.7	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP2‡	96	TKL	ESW
Paramus, N. J.	6,268	10.5	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	750	TA	None
Paris, Ill.	9,778†	2.3	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	400	None	SW
Paris, Ky.	6,912	...	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4	300	P	ESW
Paris, Tenn.	8,826	3.8	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	AEdSW
Patchogue, N. Y.	7,361	2.4	MC	D2	AN	7	7	P2‡	600	None	IS
Pauls Valley, Okla.	6,896	1.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Paulsboro, N. J.	7,842	2.9	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	T	SW
Pawhuska, Okla.	5,331	1.8	Mgr	C1	AN	5	0	NP3‡	260	None	ESW
Pecos, Tex.	8,054	6.0	MC	D2	AN	6	6	NP2‡	250	None	ASW
Pelham Manor, N. Y.	5,306	1.3	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	None	None	I
Penn tp, Pa. (York Co.)	5,263	...	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	...	DA	None
Penn Yan, N. Y.	5,481	1.9	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	300	None	EdSW
Penns Grove, N. J.	6,669	0.9	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP3‡	500	TK	None
Peoria Heights, Ill.	6,578†	1.7	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	120	K	W
Pequannock tp, N. J.	5,254	6.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	P4‡	600	None	W
Perry, Iowa	6,174	2.6	MC	D2	TA	5	2	P2	240	None	SW
Perry, Okla.	5,137	1.8	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	250	TKSP	ESW
Peru, Ill.	8,653	2.4	MC	D4	TS	10	0	NP4‡	260	TK	ESWX
Petoskey, Mich.	6,468	3.5	Mgr	D1	AN	5	1	NP2‡	100	TK	ESW
Pharr, Tex.	8,690	4.3	Com	D2	TN	4	4	NP2	600	None	SW
Picayune, Miss.	6,707	4.9	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	GdW
Pierre, S. D.	5,715	7.2	Com	D5	AN	5	5	NP5‡	500	None	AEWX
Pikeville, Ky.	5,154	4.0	Mgr	D4	TS	4	4	NP2	500	None	GdW
Pine Lawn, Mo.	6,425	0.6	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	60	P	None
Pineville, La.	6,423	2.5	MC	H4	T..	5	0	P4	120	None	W
Pipestone, Minn.	5,269	...	Com	D2	AN	5	5	...	480	None	....
Pitcairn, Pa.	5,857	0.4	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	E
Pitman, N. J.	6,960	2.3	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	None	SW
Plainville t, Conn.	9,994	9.0	TM	..	...	3	3	...	...	...	....
Plant City, Fla.	9,230	4.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	120	None	GSW
Plaquemine, La.	5,747	0.8	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4	120	P	EGdSW
Platteville, Wis.	5,751	3.0	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP2‡	240	TKL	ASW

TABLE VII—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
						Total	At Large				
Plymouth, Ind.	7,334†	1.4	MC	D4	TS	5	1	P4	$ 240	K	W
Plymouth, Mich.	6,637	2.1	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	180	None	W
Pompano Beach, Fla. .	9,416†	8.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	0	NP2‡	2,400	None	W
Pontiac, Ill.	8,990	1.5	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	400	TK	S
Port Clinton, Ohio ...	5,541	1.6	MC	D2	NA	7^1	3	P2	240	DTL	SWX
Port Hueneme, Calif. .	8,750†	3.5	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TAK	WX
Port Jervis, N. Y. ...	9,372	2.6	MC	D2	TA	9	1	P2	360	T	IW
Port Levaca, Tex. ...	5,599	10.0	Mgr	D2	TN	6	2	NP2‡	600	None	IPSW
Port Neches, Tex. ...	5,448	3.8	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	120	None	SW
Port Townsend, Wash.	6,888	7.1	MC	D4	TA	7	0	NP4‡	120	TKL	W
Portage, Wis.	7,334	7.5	MC	D2	TA	9	0	NP2‡	490	TA	SW
Portales, N. M.	8,112	2.5	MC	D2	T..	8	0	NP4‡	120	None	SWX
Porterville, Calif. ...	7,802†	2.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	SWX
Portland t, Conn.	5,186	...	TM	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	...	TK	W
Portland, Ind.	7,064	1.5	MC	D4	T..	5	5	P4	100	K	EW
Potsdam, N. Y.	7,491	8.0	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	600	None	AW
Prairie Du Chein, Wis.	5,392	3.1	MC	D2	TA	11	0	NP2	180	TAKPL	W
Pratt, Kan.	7,523	2.5	Com	H3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	...	None	AESWX
Prescott, Ariz.	10,587	6.4	Mgr	D2	AN	6	6	NP4‡	360	None	SWX
Presque Isle, Me. ...	9,954	72.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	150	None	None
Price, Utah........	6,010	2.5	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	AEdW
Princeton, Ill.	5,765	1.9	Mgr	D4	T..	4	..	NP4	600	None	EdSWd
Princeton, Ind.	7,673	1.5	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4	240	K	SW
Princeton, Ky.	5,388	2.3	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP2	260	None	S
Princeton, W. Va. ...	8,279	4.7	Mgr	C1	TN	6	3	NP4‡	240	None	S
Prospect Park, N. J. .	5,242	0.7	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	None
Prospect Park, Pa. ..	5,834	0.8	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Pulaski, Tenn.	5,762	1.5	MC	D4	TA	6	0	NP4‡	75	TK	EdWX
Pulaski, Va.	9,202	4.4	Mgr	D2	TN	8	8	NP4‡	180	None	WX
Punxsutawney, Pa. ...	8,969	3.0	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	DA	X
Putnam, Conn.	8,181	3.4	MC	D2	NN	9	1	P2	None	T	SW
Quakertown, Pa.	5,673	1.5	Mgr	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	DA	ES
Quincy, Fla.	6,505	4.4	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	None	None	EdGdSW
Radford, Va.	9,026	5.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TA	BEIW
Rankin, Pa.	6,941	0.4	MC	D4	TS	7	7	NP4	600	D	IWd
Raritan, N. J.	5,131	2.0	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	...	None	....
Raton, N. M.	8,241	3.2	Mgr	C4	AN	5	0	NP4‡	240	None	ESWX
Ravenna, Ohio	9,857	2.9	MC	D2	NS	7^1	3	P2	200	DTL	SW
Rawlins, Wyo.	7,415	...	MC	D2	T..	6	0	NP2‡	...	None	W
Raymondville, Tex. ..	9,136	1.6	Com	D2	AA	3	3	NP2	600	None	SW
Rayne, La.	6,485	2.7	MC	D4	TS	5	5	P4	600	P	EWX
Reading, Ohio	7,836	...	MC	D2	NN	7^1	3	P2	300	DTL	EIW
Red Lion, Pa.	5,119	0.9	MC	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	240	D	A
Red Oak, Iowa	6,526	3.0	MC	D2	TA	5	2	NP2	96	T	WX
Reedley, Calif.	5,167†	1.7	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	T	SW
Rhinelander, Wis. ...	8,774	2.5	MC	D2	TA	16	0	P2	100	L	SWX
Rialto, Calif.	15,359†	7.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	180	TK	....
Rice Lake, Wis.	6,898	6.9	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	250	KL	EdWX
Richwood, W. Va. ...	5,321	3.0	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	50	None	AW
Ridgefield, N. J.	8,312	2.8	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP3‡	None	None	None
Ridgway, Pa.	6,244	2.6	Mgr	D4	TS	5	0	P4‡	150	A	W
Ripon, Wis.	5,619	3.8	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP4‡	250	C	S
River Edge, N. J. ...	9,204	1.8	MC	D2	TB	6	6	P3‡	None	A	S
River Grove, Ill.	7,070†	...	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	360	K	....
River Oaks, Tex.	7,097	4.0	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	None
Riverdale, Ill.	10,017†	3.4	MC	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	120	K	Wd

TABLE VII—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
Riverdale, Md.	5,530	...	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2‡	$ 300	T	None
Riverside, Ill.	9,836†	...	Mgr	D4	TS	6	6	P4‡	None	K	W
Riverside tp, N. J.	7,199	1.5	MC	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	720	A	None
Roanoke, Ala.	5,392	5.0	MC	D4	AN	6	6	NP4	120	None	AGdSWX
Roanoke Rapids, N. C.	8,156	2.9	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	None	None	None
Robinson, Ill.	7,020†	1.9	MC	D4	TN	8	0	NP4‡	60	TK	SX
Robstown, Tex.	7,278	3.0	MC	D2	TA	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	EGdS
Rochelle, Ill.	5,988†	1.0	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	ESW
Rochester, Pa.	7,197	0.5	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	A	I
Rock Falls, Ill.	10,208†	...	MC	D4	TS	8	0	NP4‡	360	TK	EdS
Rockland, Me.	9,234	11.0	Mgr	C1	TN	5	5	NP3‡	200	None	AX
Rockland t, Mass.	8,960	10.0	TM	D3	...	3	3	NP3‡	300	DTKS	W
Rockville, Conn.	8,016	2.7	MC	D2	TA	12	4	P4‡	None	TAK	S
Rockville, Md.	6,934	6.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	900	None	SW
Rogers, Ark.	5,222†	...	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	...	...	....
Rolla, Mo.	9,354	2.8	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2‡	120	P	EdSWX
Roseburg, Ore.	8,390	3.7	Mgr	D2	TA	8	0	NP4	None	None	SX
Rosenberg, Tex.	6,210	5.7	Mgr	D2	AN	6	6	NP2	240	None	ISW
Roseville, Minn.	6,437	17.5	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP3‡	720	TAK	None
Rumford t, Me.	9,954	65.0	Mgr	C3	NN	5	5	NP3‡	285	TAK	None
Rushville, Ind.	6,761	1.3	MC	D4	T..	5	5	P4	75	TK	EdSWd
Rusk, Tex.	6,598	4.0	MC	D2	TA	5	5	NP2‡	24	KL	SW
Russell, Kan.	6,483	3.2	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	100	None	EISWX
Russellville, Ala.	6,012	9.0	MC	D4	AN	6	6	NP4‡	120	None	AEdISW
Russellville, Ark.	8,166	5.6	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2‡	240	TKL	S
Saddle River tp, N. J.	7,955	...	MC	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	400	K	Wd
St. Albans, Vt.	8,552	...	Mgr	D2	TA	6	0	P3‡	None	TK	ASW
St. Albans, W. Va.	9,870	3.7	MC	D4	TN	10	2	NP4	100	None	SWd
St. Bernard, Ohio	7,066	1.5	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	1,000	DTL	EI
St. Charles, Ill.	7,716†	3.6	MC	D4	TS	10	0	NP4‡	450	TK	EdSWX
St. Clair, Pa.	5,856	1.3	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	300	D	Ed
St. Johnsbury, Vt.	7,370	2.2	Mgr	C..	A..	6	6	NP3‡	25	DTAKL	W
St. Marys, Ohio	6,208	2.1	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	ESW
St. Marys, Pa.	7,846	1.7	Mgr	D4	TS	7	4	P4‡	300	DA	X
St. Peter, Minn.	7,754	3.2	MC	D1	NN	6	0	NP3‡	200	T	W
Salamanca, N. Y.	8,861	5.7	MC	D2	TA	5	0	P2	300	None	EW
Salem, Ill.	6,159	3.5	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	EGdSW
Salem, N. J.	9,050	2.7	MC	D3	AN	9	1	P4‡	500	T	SW
Salem, Va.	6,823	4.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	None	EdIW
San Marcos, Tex.	9,980	7.3	MC	D2	TA	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Sand Springs, Okla.	6,994	1.0	Com	D2	AN	3	3	P2	None	None	SW
Sanger, Calif.	8,212†	3.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	ISW
Saranac Lake, N. Y.	6,913	2.1	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	300	None	ISW
Savanna, Ill.	5,058	4.0	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	SW
Sayre, Pa.	7,735	...	MC	D4	T..	10	0	P4‡	None	DA	IX
Schuylkill Haven, Pa.	6,597	1.3	Mgr	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	300	DA	EdSW
Scotch Plains tp, N. J.	9,069	9.1	Com	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	600	K	None
Scotia, N. Y.	7,800†	1.4	MC	D4	TN	4	4	P4‡	600	None	SW
Scott tp, Pa.	8,686	...	Com	C4	AN	..	..	P4‡	...	DCTA	None
Scottdale, Pa.	6,249	1.1	Mgr	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Searcy, Ark.	7,371†	4.0	MC	D2	AS	9	1	..2	120	KPL	ASW
Sebring, Fla.	5,006	8.0	MC	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	....
Secaucus, N. J.	9,750	6.1	MC	D2	AA	7	1	P2‡	300	...	....
Seguin, Tex.	9,733	4.3	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	240	TAKL	AESW
Selma, Calif.	6,806	1.0	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	T	S
Seneca Falls, N. Y.	6,634	3.9	MC	D2	AN	5	1	P2‡	600	None	W

Table VII—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Sewickley, Pa.	5,836	1.2	Mgr	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	D	ISW
Seymour t, Conn.	7,832	14.8	TM	D2	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	TAK	None
Seymour, Ind.	11,683†	2.2	MC	D4	N..	7	7^2	P4	$ 240	K	X
Sharon Hill, Pa.	5,464	0.8	MC	D4	TN	7	7	P4‡	600	D	. . . .
Sharpsburg, Pa.	7,296	0.7	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	EW
Sharpsville, Pa.	5,414	2.5	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Shawano, Wis.	5,894	1.8	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2	480	TKL	AEdSWX
Shelby, Ohio	7,971	2.6	MC	D2	TA	5^1	1	NP2	480	L	ESW
Shelbyville, Tenn.	9,456	5.3	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6^2	NP4‡	100	None	EdW
Shelton, Wash.	5,045	2.6	Com	D3	AA	3	3	NP3	250	None	ISW
Shenandoah, Iowa	6,938	1.5	Mgr	D2	TA	5	2	P2	240	T	W
Shillington, Pa.	5,059	0.8	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	DA	W
Shippensburg, Pa.	5,722	1.2	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	None	DA	W
Sierra Madre, Calif.	8,752†	3.5	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	W
Silver City, N. M.	7,022	4.5	Mgr	D1	TN	4	4	NP2‡	None	None	ISW
Skowhegan t, Me.	7,422	64.0	Mgr	H1	TN	7	7	NP1	75	TAKS	A
Slaton, Tex.	5,036	2.1	Com	D2	AN	5	1	NP2‡	180	None	SWX
Smithfield, N. C.	5,574	2.0	MC	D2	TN	7	7	NP2	180	None	EdW
Solvay, N. Y.	7,868	1.6	MC	D4	AN	7	1	P4‡	960	None	EdW
Somerset, Ky.	7,097	1.6	MC	D4	TA	12	0	NP2	72	None	GdS
Somerset t, Mass.	8,566	8.0	TM	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	750	DTAK	W
Somerset, Pa.	5,936	1.8	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	DA	SW
Somersworth, N. H.	6,927	10.1	MC	D2	TA	10	0	P2	None	None	W
South Amboy, N. J.	8,422	1.8	MC	D2	NS	5	1	P2‡	None	K	SW
South Boston, Va.	6,057	2.4	Mgr	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	120	None	W
South Haven, Mich.	5,629	2.3	MC	D2	TS	6	0	P2‡	50	TAK	ESWX
S. Plainfield, N. J.	8,008	9.0	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	None	None
S. Salt Lake, Utah	7,704	2.0	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4‡	450	None	ASW
S. Sioux City, Neb.	5,557	3.2	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	200	K	EdW
South Williamsport, Pa.	6,364	1.8	MC	D4	TS	9	0	NP4‡	None	None	None
Spanish Fort City, Utah	5,230	2.0	MC	D4	T..	5	5	P4‡	150	T	EdIWX
Sparks, Nev.	8,203	2.4	Mgr	D4	TA	5	0	NP4	600	TKL	None
Sparta, Wis.	5,893	2.3	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	360	K	ASW
Speedway, Ind.	8,449†	2.6	MC	C4	AN	5	0	NP4	240	K	SW
Spencer, Iowa	7,446	4.0	MC	D2	TA	7	2	NP2	100	None	ESWX
Spencer t, Mass.	7,027	38.4	TM	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAK	ASW
Spring Garden tp, Pa.	8,338	. . .	Com	C2	AN	5	. .	P4‡	600	DTA	None
Springdale, Ark.	7,328†	4.0	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	130	TKL	SW
Springfield tp, N. J.	7,214	5.0	Com	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	1,000	K	None
Springfield, Tenn.	6,506	1.3	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	720	None	EdGdSW
Springfield t, Vt.	9,190†	44.0	Mgr	. .	. . .	5	5	NP3‡	250	DTAKP	W
Springville, Utah	6,475	. . .	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P2‡	420	K	EWX
Stamford, Tex.	5,819	4.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	120	P	ASWX
Starkville, Miss.	7,107	2.9	MC	D4	TA	5	1	NP4	600	KP	EWX
Statesboro, Ga.	6,097	3.1	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	500	None	SWX
Stephenville, Tex.	7,155	6.0	MC	D2	TN	8	8^2	NP2‡	48	None	ASWX
Sterling, Colo.	7,534	2.2	Mgr	C2	AN	7	1	P4‡	300	None	ASWX
Stillwater, Minn.	7,674	2.8	MC	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	W
Storm Lake, Iowa	6,954	2.8	MC	D2	TN	6	2	NP2	100	None	SW
Stroudsburg, Pa.	6,361	1.7	Mgr	D4	TS	5	0	NP4‡	300	DA	S
Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	7,054	7.3	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	500	None	EdSWd
Sturgis, Mich.	7,786	3.0	Mgr	C1	AN	9	1	NP2‡	500	None	AESW
Stuttgart, Ark.	9,151†	2.1	MC	D2	T..	6	0	NP2‡	300	TKL	SW
Sugarcreek tp, Pa.	5,814	. . .	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	. . .	DA	None
Sullivan, Ind.	5,423	1.4	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4	240	K	None
Sulphur, La.	5,996	2.3	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4	. . .	P	SW

TABLE VII—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
						Total	At Large				
Sulphur Springs, Tex.	8,991	9.0	Mgr	C1	TN	4	4	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Summit, Ill.	8,957	2.0	MC	D4	T..	6	6	P4‡	72	None	W
Susanville, Calif.	5,338	1.2	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	$ 240	T	None
Swansea t, Mass.	6,121	22.7	TM	D3	A..	3	3	NP3‡	. . .	DTAK	None
Swatara tp, Pa.	9,350	. . .	Com	C4	AN	. .	. .	P4‡	. . .	DCTA	S
Swoyersville, Pa.	7,795	1.7	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Sycamore, Ill.	5,912	1.4	MC	D4	T..	10	0	NP4‡	160	TK	SWd
Sylacauga, Ala.	9,606	. . .	MC	D4	A..	6	6	NP4	600	None	AEdGdSW
Tallmadge, Ohio	5,821	17.0	MC	D2	NN	7[1]	7	NP2	300	TK	None
Tallulah, La.	7,758	. . .	MC	D4	AN	4	4	NP4	900	P	None
Tarboro, N. C.	8,120	4.0	Mgr	D2	TN	8	0	NP2	240	None	AEW
Tarentum, Pa.	9,540	1.1	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	600	D	AEIW
Tarrant City, Ala.	7,920†	2.4	MC	D4	NA	7	1	P4	300	None	AEd
Tarrytown, N. Y.	8,851	3.2	MC	D2	A..	7	7	P2‡	600	None	SW
Taylor, Pa.	7,176	10.0	MC	D4	TS	6	6	P4‡	600	D	None
Taylor, Tex.	9,071	10.2	Mgr	C2	TN	5	5	NP2	30	None	SWX
Taylorville, Ill.	9,188	1.6	MC	D4	T..	8	0	NP4‡	200	TK	W
Tell City, Ind.	6,516†	1.3	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	240	T	EW
Tempe, Ariz.	7,684	3.1	Mgr	C2	TN	7	7	P4‡	300	None	ISW
Tenafly, N. J.	9,651	4.2	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	None
The Dalles, Ore.	9,864†	4.0	Mgr	D2	TN	5	1	NP4‡	None	None	AWX
Thibodaux, La.	7,730	1.7	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P4	4,200	None	EGdISW
Thief River Falls, Minn.	6,926	2.0	MC	D2	N..	6	2	NP2	300	T	AESW
Thomaston, Ga.	6,580	1.5	MC	D2	TA	5	5	P2‡	600	None	EdSW
Three Rivers, Mich.	6,785	3.2	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4[2]	NP2‡	100	None	EdW
Throop, Pa.	5,861	5.0	MC	D4	TS	4	0	P4‡	300	None	None
Tifton, Ga.	6,831	2.8	Mgr	C1	NN	5	1	NP3‡	None	None	SWX
Tinicum tp, Pa.	5,314	4.3	MC	C2	TN	5	3	NP4‡	600	AT	S
Tipton, Ind.	5,633	1.2	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4	200	TK	ESW
Titusville, Pa.	8,923	2.6	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	500	CT	ISW
Toccoa, Ga.	6,781	3.4	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	500	None	GdIW
Tooele, Utah	7,269	9.0	Mgr	D4	TN	5	5	P4‡	300	None	ASWX
Toppenish, Wash.	5,265	1.1	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3	1,000	None	IW
Toronto, Ohio	7,253	. . .	MC	D2	NN	7[1]	3	NP2	225	DTA	W
Totowa, N. J.	6,045	5.0	MC	D2	T..	6	6	P3‡	None	T	SW
Tracy, Calif.	10,602†	3.7	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	SWX
Trenton, Mich.	6,222	6.7	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	500	TAK	Wd
Trenton, Mo.	6,157	2.5	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP2‡	100	TAPL	ESW
Troy, Ala.	8,555	4.9	Com	C1	AN	3	3	NP3	900	None	EdGWX
Tuckahoe, N. Y.	5,991	0.6	MC	D2	T..	4	4	P2‡	600	None	None
Tucumcari, N. M.	8,419	5.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	ESWX
Tullahoma, Tenn.	11,618†	. . .	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	123	None	EdSW
Tupper Lake, N. Y.	5,441	2.0	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	600	None	EdW
Turlock, Calif.	6,745†	1.9	MC	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	ASW
Tuscumbia, Ala.	8,193†	4.5	Com	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	1,800	None	EdGdW
Tuskegee, Ala.	6,712	6.3	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4	600	None	EdW
Tyrone, Pa.	8,214	. . .	MC	D4	TS	14	0	P4‡	None	DA	ISW
Uhrichsville, Ohio	6,614	1.5	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	SW
Ukiah, Calif.	10,350†	4.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	480	TK	EdGSWX
Union, S. C.	9,730	4.0	MC	D2	T..	6	6	P2	480	None	EdGdSW
Union City, Tenn.	7,665	2.3	Com	D6	AN	3	3	NP6‡	3,600	None	EW
Upper Arlington, Ohio	9,024	6.6	Mgr	C4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	600	None	Wd
U. Chichester tp, Pa.	6,997	. . .	Com	C4	AN	. .	. .	P4	. . .	DCTA	None
Upper Moreland tp, Pa.	16,729†	7.6	Com	C2	AN	5	. .	P4‡	600	T	None
U. Penns Neck tp, N. J.	6,717	17.9	Com	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	1,000	K	None
Urbana, Ohio	9,335	4.5	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	200	DTL	W

Table VII—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
Uvalde, Tex.	8,674	3.3	Mgr	D2	TA	5	5	NP2	$ 24	None	GdSW
Uxbridge t, Mass.	7,007	...	TM	D3	...	3	3	NP3‡	100	TAK	W
Vacaville, Calif.	9,018†	1.8	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	60	TK	....
Valley City, N. D.	6,851	2.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	780	None	AESWX
Van Buren, Ark.	6,413	1.8	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2‡	120	TKL	W
Van Buren t, Me.	5,094	6.0	Mgr	D..	NN	5	..	NP2‡	150	TAKP	None
Vandalia, Ill.	5,471	3.0	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP4	240	TK	W
Vandergrift, Pa.	9,524	1.2	MC	D4	TA	18	0	NP4‡	None	D	I
Venice, Ill.	6,226	1.9	MC	D4	T..	6	0	P4‡	240	TK	GdS
Ventor City, N. J.	8,158	3.1	MC	D4	TS	7	1	P3‡	1,500	K	SW
Vermillion, S. D.	5,337	1.4	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	300	None	EW
Vidalia, Ga.	5,819	7.0	MC	D2	TA	5	1	NP4‡	...	None	WX
Vienna, W. Va.	6,020	4.0	MC	D2	...	5	..	NP2	120	K	SW
Ville Platte, La.	6,633	1.0	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	240	...	GdS
Vinita, Okla.	5,518	2.2	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	48	TKSP	SW
Virginia Beach, Va.	5,390	2.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	K	ISWd
Wadsworth, Ohio	7,966	2.7	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	450	DTL	EdSW
Wahpeton, N. D.	5,125	1.5	MC	D4	TN	8	0	NP4‡	60	T	SWX
Wallington, N. J.	8,910	0.9	MC	D2	T..	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	W
Walsenburg, Colo.	5,596	...	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2	None	KT	W
Wapakoneta, Ohio	5,797	1.9	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	EdSW
Ware t, Mass.	7,517	...	TM	D1	...	3	3	NP1	300	TAKS	W
Warminister tp, Pa.	7,127	...	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	...	DA	None
Warner Robins, Ga.	17,653†	7.9	MC	D4	TN	4	4	NP4	25	None	I
Warren t, R. I.	8,513	6.4	TM	C2	AN	5	5	P2	385	TAK	None
Warrensburg, Mo.	6,857	2.6	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	100	None	None
Warsaw, Ind.	6,965†	1.9	MC	D4	TN	5	0	P4	192	K	X
Wasco, Calif.	6,291†	1.3	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
Washington, Iowa	5,902	2.3	MC	D4	TN	6	..	NP4‡	120	None	SW
Washington, Mo.	6,850	2.5	MC	D4	TA	8	0	P2‡	105	TAPL	AW
Washington, N. C.	9,698	1.8	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	P2	600	None	ESWX
Washington Park, Ill.	5,840	1.0	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	120	K	None
Waupun, Wis.	6,725	1.8	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	300	TAKS	AESW
Waverly, Iowa	5,124	4.0	MC	D2	TA	7	2	NP2	200	None	ESW
Waverly, N. Y.	6,037	1.1	MC	D2	A..	7	1	P2‡	300	TAS	W
Waynesburg, Pa.	5,514	2.7	Mgr	D4	TS	6	..	P4	None	DA	SW
Waynesville, N. C.	5,295	4.3	MC	D4	TN	3	3	NP4	480	...	EdIW
Weatherford, Tex.	8,093	4.8	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	300	None	ESW
Webb City, Mo.	6,919	3.9	MC	D4	TN	12	0	P2‡	96	TKPL	None
Webster City, Iowa	7,611	3.9	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	250	None	EGdSWX
Welch, W. Va.	6,603	2.3	MC	D2	TN	5	2	P2	200	None	None
Wellington, Kan.	7,747	4.0	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3	900	None	AESW
Wellsburg, W. Va.	5,787	0.9	MC	D4	TN	8	0	P4‡	100	TKP	W
Wellston, Mo.	9,396	...	MC	D4	T..	12	0	NP2‡	600	TAL	None
Wellston, Ohio	5,691	5.9	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	120	DTL	ESW
Wellsville, N. Y.	6,402	2.1	MC	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	400	None	EISW
Wellsville, Ohio	7,854	3.0	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	IW
Weslaco, Tex.	7,514	2.4	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	SW
West Bend, Wis.	6,849	2.7	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2‡	675	K	ISW
West Deptford tp, N. J.	5,446	...	MC	C1	TN	3	3	P3‡	600	K	Wd
W. Des Moines, Iowa	5,615	3.0	MC	D4	TA	5	..	NP4‡	35	T	W
West Hazleton, Pa.	6,988	0.8	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	300	D	None
West Helena, Ark.	6,107	2.8	MC	D2	TS	8	..	NP2‡	...	TKL	Wd
West Milwaukee, Wis.	5,429	0.7	MC	D2	A..	7	7	NP2‡	360	TAK	EdWd
West Pittston, Pa.	7,230	0.8	MC	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	None	None	None
West Point, Miss.	6,432	3.0	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP2	360	KP	EdSW

TABLE VII—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	Number of Councilmen and Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
West Reading, Pa. . . .	5,072	0.6	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	$ 240	None	SWd
West St. Paul, Minn. .	7,955	5.0	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2	420	None	None
West View, Pa.	7,581	1.3	Mgr	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	None	C	W
West York, Pa.	5,756	0.5	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	DA	None
Westbury, N. Y.	7,112	2.5	MC	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	750	None	None
Westchester, Ill.	12,710†	3.5	Mgr	D4	TA	6	6	P4	130	K	Wd
Western Springs, Ill. .	9,097†	2.1	Mgr	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	None	K	W
Westminster, Md. . . .	6,140	0.9	MC	D2	NS	5	5	NP2‡	350	None	S
Weston, W. Va.	8,945	2.0	MC	D2	..N	4	. .	P2	300	KSPL	None
Westwego, La.	8,328	2.9	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	240	P	W
Westwood, N. J.	6,766	2.2	MC	D2	T..	6	6	NP3‡	None	A	S
Wewoka, Okla.	6,747	. . .	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	300	None	ASW
White Oak, Pa.	8,782†	7.5	MC	D4	TS	7	0	P4‡	1,200	D	None
Whitehall, Pa.	7,342	3.2	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	1,200	D	None
Whitewater, Wis.	5,101	3.8	Mgr	. .	. . .	8	8	NP2‡	240	. . .	SW
Whiting, Ind.	9,669	1.7	MC	D4	TA	7	2	P4	600	K	W
Whitman t, Mass. . . .	8,413	6.7	TM	D1	TN	4	4	NP1	200	TAK	None
Wickliffe, Ohio	5,002	6.0	MC	D2	NA	6[1]	0	NP2	1,200	TK	None
Wildwood, N. J.	5,475	1.2	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	3,000	None	PSW
Wilkes-Barre tp, Pa. .	5,267	. . .	Com	C4	AN	. .	. .	P4‡	. . .	DCTA	None
Williamsburg, Va. . . .	6,735	3.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	300	TA	ISW
Williamson, W. Va. . .	8,624	3.0	MC	D3	AN	5	1	P3	600	None	IW
Williamstown t, Mass.	6,194	46.9	Mgr	. .	. . .	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	W
Williston, N. D.	10,886†	1.8	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	480	None	W
Williston Park, N. Y. .	7,505	0.6	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	300	None	W
Willmar, Minn.	9,410	2.8	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP4‡	300	T	AESW
Willoughby, Ohio	5,602	. . .	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	1	NP2	1,200	None	W
Wilmerding, Pa.	5,325	0.4	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Wilmington, Ohio	7,387	2.9	MC	D2	NN	7[1]	3	P2	500	DTL	S
Wilson, Pa.	8,159	1.2	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	300	DA	I
Winchendon t, Mass. .	6,585	6.0	TM	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAK	ASW
Winchester, Ind.	5,467	1.3	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	240	. . .	S
Winchester, Ky.	9,226	1.7	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P2	1,000	None	ISW
Windber, Pa.	8,010	2.0	MC	D4	NS	7	7	NP4‡	None	DA	None
Winnfield, La.	5,629	. . .	MC	D4	TS	5	5	NP4	None	None	EdWdX
Winooski, Vt.	6,734	1.3	MC	D2	AA	4	4	NP2‡	300	None	W
Winslow, Ariz.	6,518	1.7	Mgr	D2	AN	6	6	NP4‡	600	None	S
Winsted, Conn.	8,781	. . .	TM	C2	TN	4	4	NP2	400	K	SW
Winter Haven, Fla. . .	8,605	10.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	120	None	SW
Winter Park, Fla. . . .	8,250	4.6	Mgr	D3	AN	5	5	NP3‡	200	None	S
Winton, Pa.	6,280	6.3	MC	D4	T..	9	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Wood-Ridge, N. J. . . .	6,283	1.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	500	TA	S
Woodstock, Ill.	8,234†	2.4	Mgr	D4	AN	4	4	NP4‡	500	TK	ESW
Woodward, Okla.	5,915	1.9	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	300	T	ASWX
Worthington, Minn. . .	7,923	2.5	MC	D2	TA	5	1	NP2‡	300	T	ESWX
Wyoming, Ohio	5,582	3.5	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	60	None	IW
Wytheville, Va.	5,513	3.4	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	150	None	SW
Yankton, S. D.	7,709	3.5	Mgr	C1	AN	9	9	NP3‡	None	None	AWX
Yazoo City, Miss. . . .	9,746	. . .	MC	D2	TN	4	0	P4‡	400	. . .	. . . .
Yoakum, Tex.	5,231	2.4	Mgr	C1	TN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	EdSW
York, Neb.	6,178	1.8	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	300	TK	ASW
Yuba City, Calif.	10,294†	2.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	SW
Yuma, Ariz.	9,145	2.4	MC	D4	AA	5	5	NP4	150	TAKL	None
Zion, Ill.	10,790†	5.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	300	None	W

Footnotes to Table VI and Table VII appear on the next page.

[1] Most Ohio cities operating under the mayor-council form of government have two chief elected officials—a mayor and the president of the council. The president of the council votes in case of a tie, and the mayor never votes. Neither of these officials is included in the number of councilmen shown.

[2] Councilmen are nominated by wards but elected at-large.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA: The city has both a mayor and president of the council. The president of the council votes only in case of a tie, and the mayor never votes. Neither official is shown in the number of councilmen.

AUSTIN, TEXAS: All councilmen are elected at large, but council seats are numbered; candidates file for and are elected to specific seats.

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA: The mayor is chief executive for the city and for the parish (county) of East Baton Rouge. The seven city councilmen together with two councilmen elected by voters both inside and outside the city comprise the governing body for the parish.

BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON: Six councilmen elected by wards serve four-year terms; one elected at large serves two-year term.

BOULDER, COLORADO: Eight councilmen serve four-year terms and one councilman serves a two-year term.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK: Nine councilmen elected by wards serve two-year terms; six elected at large serve four-year terms.

CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE: Twelve aldermen elected by wards serve two-year terms; three elected at large serve four-year terms.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA: The mayor has power to veto council resolutions.

DALLAS, TEXAS: All councilmen elected at large, but six must reside in specific areas.

DANBURY, CONNECTICUT: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of eight councilmen and four aldermen.

DONNA, TEXAS: Two councilmen serve one-year terms; three councilmen serve two-year terms.

EVERETT, MASSACHUSETTS: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen elected by wards and seven aldermen elected at-large.

GREENVILLE, MICHIGAN: The first three councilmen with the highest number of votes serve two-year terms, the fourth councilman serves a one-year term.

HARTSVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA: Three councilmen receiving highest number of votes serve four-year terms; the other three councilmen serve two-year terms.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA: Voters in primary election select six candidates for each political party from six municipal districts. In the general election nine councilmen are elected at-large.

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA: The city also has a commission consisting of a mayor and four commissioners elected for four-year terms to exercise authority over city departments. The nine-member city council passes ordinances and adopts the budget.

MELVINDALE, MICHIGAN: The mayor cannot vote on appropriation ordinances, although he does have full veto power.

MOUNDSVILLE, WEST VIRGINIA: Four councilmen serve two-year terms; four councilmen serve four-year terms.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK: In addition to the council there is the Board of Estimate, consisting of the mayor, the elected comptroller, the president of the council, and the five borough presidents (each having weighted voting power) which has responsibility for certain financial legislation.

NORTH LAKE, ILLINOIS: Five councilmen serve two-year terms; five councilmen serve four-year terms.

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK: The council selects one of its own members or any citizen as mayor for a two-year term. If the mayor selected is not a councilman, he has no voting right.

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen elected by wards and eight aldermen elected at-large.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: The governing board of the District of Columbia consists of three members, two of whom are appointed by the President with confirmation by the Senate, and one army engineer who is detailed for four years. There are no elected officers.

WATERVILLE, MAINE: The city has a bicameral council consisting of 14 councilmen and seven aldermen.

State Municipal Leagues in 1958

By Patrick Healy, Jr.

Executive Director, American Municipal Association, Washington, D. C.

DURING 1958, state leagues and associations of municipalities recorded a year of steady growth and development. Highlighting the year, several leagues were reorganized to provide an expanded range of services, others were successful in presenting the municipal viewpoint to state leaders and legislatures, some played an active role in state-wide referendums on public issues, and most expanded the range of services to their constituent cities, towns, and villages.

A significant increase in the collective membership of the 45 state leagues and associations was reported for 1958. An increase of over 300 members in the year brought this membership to 12,986 cities, villages, towns, and other municipalities. In Alaska, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, North Carolina, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin, the leagues represent over 95 per cent of the urban population of the state.

To finance these organizations requires $2,200,000 annually. The league budget in California has passed the $200,000 mark; Kansas and Michigan have surpassed $150,000; and Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin are in the range of $50,000 to $100,000. These budget figures are translated into workable terms through the hiring of professional staff personnel. Kansas has a staff of 21 persons to top the list and California and Michigan each employ more than 10 persons. The typical league has about five full-time employees and one or two part-time or retainer employees.

By providing a high level of service during the year, most state leagues continue to attract nonmembers. New Hampshire and Georgia enrolled 50 or more new members during the year; and Ohio and the Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs had an addition of more than 35 members. The Pennsylvania League of Cities and the South Carolina Municipal Association continue to report 100 per cent membership with each enrolling their full complement of 50 and 241 respectively. Other states rapidly reaching this goal include Alaska, Arizona, California, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming, with less than 15 eligibles to be obtained. All-time high memberships were reported by Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania Municipal Authorities Association, Pennsylvania League of Cities, Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Illinois continues to lead with the greatest number of members, enrolling 850.

Organizational Developments. The New Mexico league was reorganized during 1958 to provide for a full-time staff director and an office in the state capital to carry on a program of state league services to municipalities in the state. A plan of league services was developed by the American Municipal Association and a special report was presented to New Mexico officials by the executive director of the League of California Cities. The plan was subsequently approved.

The Pennsylvania League of Cities adopted a new dues schedule with a 100 per cent increase spread over a two-year period. Revenues will allow an increase in staff and broadened services to municipalities. The Pennsylvania League of Cities is now sharing office space and facilities with the Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs.

The Texas Municipal League hired additional staff to provide legal counsel and research services. The League also changed its name from the League of Texas Municipalities to the present Texas Municipal League. A dues increase was approved in North Carolina and Virginia to expand research programs. The League of Minnesota Municipalities increased its dues schedule by 50 per cent. The Iowa League of Municipalities adopted an entirely new constitution providing a dues increase, a more representative executive committee, and enlarged authority and duties for the executive director.

Representation. One of the basic functions of the state leagues and associations of municipalities is the representation of the municipal viewpoint before the state legislatures. Statehood for Alaska found the League of Alaskan Cities active in developing the state constitution and the powers of the cities.

Three state legislatures created study commissions to examine problems in the structure of local government in their states. In Illinois, a municipal problems commission held hearing in six cities across the state. The league assisted its members in preparing statements for presentation to the Commission. An analysis of the statements was presented to the league convention for policy action prior to the biennial session of the legislature.

In Missouri, an interim study committee created by the legislature held hearings across the state, one of which was a part of the annual conference of the league. This forum provided a wide range of municipal expression on the various proposals before the committee and resulted in considerable attention throughout the state for municipal problems.

The North Carolina league was active before four state commissions appointed by the governor, including a municipal government study commission, a state tax research commission, a state school commission, and a constitutional amendment commission. The findings of each of these commissions having a direct effect on the municipalities of the state will be presented to the state legislature.

The League of Minnesota Municipalities was instrumental in a successful campaign to strengthen and broaden home rule in Minnesota through amendments to the state constitution. An additional league-sponsored amendment to the constitution brought municipalities almost

$10 million in shared highway user funds for the construction and maintenance of municipal streets. During the year, the league-sponsored metropolitan planning commission began functioning, culminating several years of league efforts for the establishment of an advisory planning body to assist the more than 700 governmental units in the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area to solve, cooperatively, common problems. The commission is financed by a uniform levy over the six counties involved, and the first chairman of the commission is the present director of the league.

The New Jersey State League of Municipalities actively participated in a program to bring about approval of a referendum enabling bond issues pursuant to the New Jersey water supply law of 1958. Municipalities caught between a state law requiring disposal of garbage either by sanitary land fill or incinerator methods received a nine-month reprieve due to the efforts of the league. This will enable municipalities to evaluate and study the two methods of disposal.

One of the highlights of the Michigan Municipal League was a joint meeting of mayors with the governor to discuss problems of municipalities and their relation to state programs and finances. The board of the Georgia association met with the governor and legislative leaders to present state municipal policy.

The League of Kansas Municipalities saw a substantial portion of its highway policy adopted by the state highway commission, culminating two years of study by league staff, city officials, and highway experts. The new policy will provide major relief for financially hard-pressed cities confronted with substantial highway projects under the over-all state highway construction program. The municipal viewpoint was carried to the governor's commission on constitutional revision and resulted in the recommendation of a home rule provision for cities. The legislative council also endorsed home rule.

State legislatures were in session in a dozen states during 1958, and the leagues report generally successful results. The Georgia Municipal Association was instrumental in the passage of a highway maintenance bill guaranteeing for the first time assistance from the state on state aid routes through municipalities. The League of Virginia Municipalities scored 100 per cent with its eight-point state legislative program, the most important being a comprehensive highway program of aid to municipalities.

The Maryland Municipal League was successful in gaining approval by the governor and the leaders of the legislature for creation of a Municipal Technical Advisory Service. This service is patterned after the Tennessee Municipal Technical Advisory Service and has been included in the budget for the University of Maryland which will serve as its administrative arm. Principal services to be provided are ordinance codification and charter revision, municipal information and administration, and municipal engineering.

A number of state leagues approved a national municipal policy for federal programs affecting municipalities. To implement this action, the Alabama league brought 28 mayors and councilmen to Washington in July to meet their Senators and Congressmen, to discuss the cities' concern for a number of federal programs, and to testify before committees considering legislation. A delegation from the Utah Municipal League met with their Senators and Congressmen to present the Utah national municipal policy. The Pennsylvania League of Cities held its second annual Washington breakfast for members of the Pennsylvania Congressional delegation. Mayors and other officials from most of the major cities in the state presented a 10-point program of the league on matters of concern to the municipalities.

The Tennessee Municipal League was active on a number of occasions in presenting testimony to Congress and calling attention of the Congressional delegation to the national policy of the Tennessee league. At the end of the year, the executive secretary of the Tennessee Municipal League was appointed a member of a national advisory group to evaluate the progress and advise on the future direction of the Urban Renewal Administration's demonstration grant program. He is the only state league official of a 16-member group named by the administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Conferences. Annual conferences of state leagues serve as an opportunity for municipal officials to exchange ideas, learn new techniques of administration, and develop goals for the ensuing year. Annual conferences last up to three days and may bring together, as in the case of New Jersey, as many as 4,300 registrants. California numbered some 3,600 in attendance, and Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs, Texas, and Utah each reported over 2,200 persons for their annual meetings. All-time high registration was noted in Alaska, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania League of Cities, Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia.

District Organization, Regional Meetings. Wisconsin has the largest number of league districts with 32; followed closely by the Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs with 29; Kentucky, 18; and California and Colorado, 13. The Texas league organized 16 districts during the year, the Montana Municipal League organized 12 districts, and the Georgia Municipal Association organized 10.

California held 76 regional meetings reaching over 9,000 representatives from almost every municipality in the state. The Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs held 120 sessions, drawing over 6,000 officials. Alabama, Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania League of Cities, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin all held series of regional meetings.

Training Activities. Many state leagues have consistently provided inservice training. Officials in small communities appreciate this opportunity to keep pace with developments in areas of interest which are not usually possible in their small personnel budgets. Most leagues provide police and fire training. Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, and Virginia held extensive fire training sessions, the latter drawing 1,200 firemen. Successful police training sessions were held in Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, and Virginia. Assessors training programs were held in Georgia, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, and Wisconsin.

A popular training program is one for new municipal officials, including mayors, managers, and councilmen. California, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, South Dakota, Virginia, and Washington held one or more of these special training schools during 1958.

Training programs for city clerks, city attorneys, and finance officers are very popular, with California, Colorado, Georgia, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, and Wisconsin holding one or more of these programs.

Research and Publications. Research on municipal problems continues as a function of all state municipal leagues. Many reported expanding programs of research during 1958. A special league committee in Ohio prepared a model income tax ordinance, income tax regulations, and reporting forms. Wisconsin prepared a number of major studies on procedural manuals for annexation of unincorporated territory, assessment administration, and razing of unsafe buildings. Election manuals were prepared for officials and the public at large by Kansas and Wisconsin. The Maine Association revised its town meeting manual. Texas and Washington prepared research reports on planning and subdivision control. Michigan and Tennessee prepared manuals to facilitate public works contracts, and the former prepared a manual of incorporation procedures.

Municipal salary fringe benefit studies were undertaken in Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, North Carolina, New Hampshire, New York, Texas, Virginia, and Wyoming, with emphasis given to police and fire personnel. Directories of city officials were prepared by Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota, Texas, and Washington. Manuals for official conduct of office by public officials were prepared in Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Florida, and South Dakota. Among the leagues preparing research reports in the finance field were Arizona, Colorado, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Texas, and Virginia. Tennessee and West Virginia prepared special reports on industrial development programs.

Magazines and Periodicals. More than 150,000 municipal officials regularly receive copies of their state league magazines. Each year the magazines are entered in competition to recognize progress made in publication and to receive advice from experts on means to further improve this method of communication. The Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs was declared the winner in 1958 for magazines with circulation over 5,000; Michigan was the runner-up. In the smaller, less than 5,000, circulation class, Maine was the winner with Mississippi and Tennessee runners-up. Ohio was cited with a special award for outstanding cover design. The magazine of the New Hampshire Municipal Association, initiated during the year, received a special award for outstanding progress in publication.

Among the states publishing regular newsletters are Alaska, Colorado, California, Kansas, Kentucky, Montana, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming. When state legislatures are in session, leagues issue bulletins to keep members informed on the status of municipal legislation.

Specialized Services. Ordinance codification is one of the important specialized services available to local officials in Kansas, Oregon, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wisconsin. South Dakota provides a service to recodify municipal special assessment procedures. Charter writing and analysis is provided in Colorado, Michigan, and Oregon. Virginia supplies a special consulting service on problems of utility rate cases; Wyoming provides special financial consulting services. Consulting services for annexation, zoning, and water rate problems are available in North Carolina.

League group insurance programs continued to expand during 1958. Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Pennsylvania Municipal Authorities, and Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs made impressive gains in coverage.

The California league annually conducts examinations for applicants for the position of administrative assistant to city managers in California cities. The Michigan league assists its member municipalities in recruitment by providing personnel examinations.

League field services are very highly developed in many states with full-time personnel spending the bulk of their time in various city halls assisting local officials with their problems. League representatives in Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Mississippi, Montana, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia, and Washington traveled more than 10,000 miles in each state calling on member municipalities.

Awards Recognition. The Maine Association offers an official pin to all city officials. During the year the Oklahoma league established service awards for employees of long tenure with member city and town governments, with the award to be in the form of a lapel button containing the seal of the league and the name of the city or town. Several leagues have established scholarship awards for achievement by young people in college endeavor, including Arizona, Colorado, North Carolina, South Dakota, and Texas. Michigan continued its administrative internship program.

Contests for improvement in city annual reports are conducted in several leagues, including Maine, Michigan, and Tennessee. The three Pennsylvania associations participate in the annual report contest conducted by the Institute of Local Government of Pennsylvania State University; a similar arrangement is in effect in New Hampshire through the state university.

Summation. With the many and varied service programs of the state leagues of municipalities sketched in this article, it is not surprising that they have, through the years, earned, collectively and individually, positions of respect, influence, and prestige. In 1958, this position was enhanced. Increased citizen demands on their local governments for sound administration have resulted in strengthened state leagues and associations. Cities have found that they cannot do the job alone and have called upon their state leagues to be used as an instrument in the quest for improved municipal services. State leagues and associations of cities are meeting this challenge.

TABLE VIII
STATE MUNICIPAL LEAGUES

State	Name of League and Headquarters Address	Name and Title of Executive Director[1]	Year of First Effort to Co-operate[2]	Year First Organized[3]	Number of Member Cities
Alabama	Alabama League of Municipalities 24 South Hull Street, Montgomery	Ed E. Reid, ED	1914	1930	255
Alaska	League of Alaska Cities Box 1764, Palmer	Mrs. Lucy Mick, ES	1950	1950	19
Arizona	League of Arizona Cities and Towns 846 Security Building, Phoenix	John J. DeBolske, ED	1925	1937	59
Arkansas	Arkansas Municipal League, 416 Maple Street, North Little Rock	Glenn Zimmerman, ED	1917	1934	320
California	League of California Cities Hotel Claremont, Berkeley	Richard Carpenter, ED	1898	1898	348
Colorado	Colorado Municipal League 2300 Broadway, Boulder	Jay T. Bell, ED	1917	1923	204
Florida	Florida League of Municipalities, 218 West Adams Street, 301 Exchange Bldg., Jacksonville	Gordon T. Butler, ES	1922	1922	274
Georgia	Georgia Municipal Association 603 Fulton Federal Building, Atlanta	Elmer George, ED	1916	1934	340
Idaho	Idaho Municipal League Center Building, Weiser	Robertson W. Smith, ED	1918	1941	107
Illinois	Illinois Municipal League 537 South Fourth Street, Springfield	A. L. Sargent, ED	1899	1914	850
Indiana	Indiana Municipal League, Room 401 City Hall, Indianapolis	Ivan Brinegar, ES	1891	1899	357
Iowa	League of Iowa Municipalities Tama Building, Burlington	Max A. Conrad, ES	1898	1898	794
Kansas	League of Kansas Municipalities Capitol Federal Building, Topeka	A. E. Pritchard, Jr., ED	1910	1910	468
Kentucky	Kentucky Municipal League, University of Kentucky, Lexington	Carl B. Wachs, ES	1929	1929	112
Louisiana	Louisiana Municipal Association, 539 Reymond Building, Baton Rouge	Mrs. Gladys Hughes, S	1935	1937	227
Maine	Maine Municipal Association 97 Water Street, Hallowell	Frank G. Chapman, ES	1936	1936	395
Maryland	Maryland Municipal League Box 276, College Park	Edmund C. Mester, ES	1937	1948	135
Michigan	Michigan Municipal League, 205 South State Street, Ann Arbor	John H. Huss, D	1899	1899	415
Minnesota	League of Minnesota Municipalities University of Minnesota, Minneapolis	C. C. Ludwig, ES	1903	1913	655
Mississippi	Mississippi Municipal Association 203 Lamar Life Building, Jackson	Evelyn McGahey, ES	1918	1936	246
Missouri	Missouri Municipal League, 214 Guitar Building, Columbia	Bruce J. Carl, ED	1914	1927	210
Montana	Montana Municipal League, Box 456 Shelby	Alfred F. Klingler, ED	1910	....	120
Nebraska	League of Nebraska Municipalities 303 Continental Building, Lincoln	A. G. Wurst, ES	1910	1910	280
Nevada	Nevada Municipal Association, Box 857, Sparks	Claude Cauble, ED	....	1950	16
New Hampshire	New Hampshire Municipal Association 3 North State Street, Concord	Richard G. Marden, ES	....	1955	73
New Jersey	New Jersey State League of Municipalities 603 Trenton Trust Building, Trenton	Robert H. Fust, ED	1915	1915	527
New Mexico	New Mexico Municipal League, Box 99, Santa Fe			1958	

TABLE VIII—STATE MUNICIPAL LEAGUES—Continued

State	Name of League and Headquarters Address	Name and Title of Executive Director[1]	Year of First Effort to Co-operate[2]	Year First Organized[3]	Number of Member Cities
New York	New York State Conference of Mayors 6 Elk Street, Albany	Addison Mallery, ES	1910	1910	358
North Carolina	North Carolina League of Municipalities Raleigh Building, Raleigh	Mrs. Davetta L. Steed, ED	1908	1922	348
North Dakota	League of North Dakota Municipalities 408½ Main Avenue, Bismarck	Mrs. Hugh McCreery, ES	1912	1927	263
Ohio	Ohio Municipal League, 60 East Broad Street, Columbus	John P. Coleman, Jr., ED	1912	1952	509
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Municipal League Box 1214, Oklahoma City	David Fudge, ED	1913	1913	145
Oregon	League of Oregon Cities Box 5177, Eugene	Herman Kehrli, ES	1913	1913	208
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania Municipal Authorities Association, 1717 Main St., Northampton	Claude C. Fogelman, ST	....	1943	133
	Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs, State St. Bldg., Third and State Streets, Harrisburg	Charles F. LeeDecker, ED	1900	1936	522
	Pennsylvania League of Cities, State St. Bldg., Third and State Streets, Harrisburg	John N. O'Neil, ED	1900	1900	50
South Carolina	Municipal Association of South Carolina Room 301, Palmetto Bldg., Columbia	J. N. Caldwell, ES	1936	1939	241
South Dakota	South Dakota Municipal League Aberdeen	J. G. Barger, ED	1925	1935	301
Tennessee	Tennessee Municipal League, Life and Casualty Tower, 18th Floor, Nashville	Herbert J. Bingham, ES	1913	1940	236
Texas	League of Texas Municipalities 402 Vaughn Building, Austin	Stephen J. Matthews, ED	1913	1913	569
Utah	Utah Municipal League, The Newhouse Hotel, Salt Lake City	Tom McCoy, ED	1907	....	177
Virginia	League of Virginia Municipalities Travelers Building, Richmond	Harold I. Baumes, ES	1905	1905	197
Washington	Association of Washington Cities 250 Smith Hall, University of Washington, Seattle	Chester Biesen, ES	1910	1910	248
West Birginia	West Virginia League of Municipalities Box 936, Morgantown	Eugene R. Elkins, ED	1917	1935	120
Wisconsin	League of Wisconsin Municipalities 30 East Johnson Street, Madison	Ed Johnson, ES	1898	1898	479
Wyoming	Wyoming Association of Municipalities University of Wyoming, Laramie	Evan A. Iverson, ES	....	1952	82

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[1] Titles abbreviated as follows: ED, Executive Director; ES, Executive Secretary; ST, Secretary-Treasurer; S, Secretary; D, Director.

[2] The date in this column refers in most instances to the beginning of a loosely knit organization of cities on a corporate basis for the purpose of presenting municipal problems before the legislature.

[3] This date is the year when an active service organization, as now known, was established.

PART TWO

MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL

Personnel Developments in 1958

Salaries of Chief Municipal Officials

Professional Organizations of Officials

Personnel Data for Cities over 10,000 .

Personnel Administration

Developments in 1958

BY KENNETH O. WARNER

Director, Public Personnel Association, Chicago

MUNICIPAL employment continued to grow during 1958. According to recent figures, municipalities now employ more than one and one-half million persons, and following the federal government and school districts, are the third largest public employer.

With the continued growth in municipal employment has also come an increase in the number of municipal merit systems. In 1936, according to the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, only 500 cities had merit systems. Today, 825 cities have merit systems in the over-10,000 population group alone, although these merit systems may not cover all employees. It is also safe to say that the growth in the council-manager plan brings with it a growth in acceptance of the merit system, since employment in council-manager cities is almost always on the basis of merit, even though the principle may not have been formally recognized through the adoption of a "civil service" ordinance.

The year 1958 brought a number of noteworthy extensions of the merit principle to municipalities in which it had not previously been recognized. In Arizona alone, 22 cities and towns adopted merit system ordinances in 1958. Most of these were brought into being in the expectation that a statutory initiative to establish a merit system for the state and all its political subdivisions would be passed at the November elections, under which cities not having their own merit systems would be covered by the state statute. However, the failure of the initiative measure had apparently not resulted in the repeal of any of these local ordinances by the end of the year.

Eleven New Jersey municipalities also conducted referendums to determine whether their employees should be placed under the jurisdiction of the state merit system, and all but two of the municipalities adopted civil service by substantial majorities. In Louisiana, provisions of the state civil service system were extended to municipal employees in municipalities of 10,000 to 50,000 population. Previously, such provisions were applicable only to municipalities with population between 50,000 and 250,000. However, smaller municipalities were permitted to establish their own civil service systems, and the state director of civil service was authorized to provide them with assistance.

Labor Relations. Accompanying the growth of municipal employment and extensions of the merit principle has been the rapid growth in the number, membership, and influence of organized employee groups. A survey by the New York City Department of Labor revealed that of the 500 cities of 25,000 or more population, 272 have employee unions, and 72 of these have a check-off of union dues. This latter practice is, of course, most frequent in larger cities.

An important forward step in municipal labor relations was taken by the city of New York, where early in 1958, the mayor issued an executive order granting city employees many of the same bargaining rights as employees in the private sector of the economy. These rights include the right to join labor organizations and the selection of an exclusive bargaining agent to negotiate and handle grievances. Minority unions retain their right to present their views and the requests of employees to city officials. However, no form of compulsory union membership is allowed.

The first organized group to take advantage of the new policy was the Uniformed Sanitationmen's Association, an affiliate of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and it has been recognized as the official bargaining agent for this group of employees.

In Philadelphia, exclusive bargaining rights for 18,000 nonuniformed employees was granted to District Council 33 of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees. This action was taken pursuant to the provisions of a new labor relations policy promulgated in 1957 and made Philadelphia the first large city to give exclusive bargaining rights to one union. The union negotiated a one-year contract covering all civil service employees in 28 departments, exclusive of policemen, firemen, and certain supervisory personnel.

The Principal Problem. Although the growing influence of unions was an important factor, this was not the only personnel problem to occupy the time and energies of municipal officials. In 1958, as in nearly every year since the second world war, officials were mainly concerned with the difficulties involved in finding and retaining qualified employees. Even the recession, though it temporarily slowed down the pace of wage increases, reduced turnover somewhat, and brought a larger number of applicants for public jobs, did not measurably improve the quality of people seeking government employment. While good relationships with employee groups can play a large part in solving this problem, there are many other possible solutions worthy of exploration. More aggressive and imaginative recruiting programs, greater emphasis on training, and larger expenditures for the various kinds of employee fringe benefits have been among the approaches most frequently tried, and with considerable success in many places.

Phoenix, Arizona, worked out a novel method of bringing recruitment campaigns and training and health programs closer to the people. A surplus city bus was converted into an air-cooled traveling personnel office and is used to bring in-service training, medical examinations, and counseling programs to employees. The bus is also used for recruitment and testing programs and in this function is taken to places where people congregate, such as fairs, shopping centers, and sports events.

Phoenix officials proved that these programs have a greater chance of success if they are made more accessible to present and potential employees. Other cities have attempted to increase response to recruitment campaigns by easing or abolishing two time-honored restrictions, those on age and residence. Rockford, Illinois, adopted a variable minimum age regulation for male city employees, under which the minimum age is reduced from 21 to 18 years whenever feasible.

Wayne County (Detroit), Michigan, reported that its action in lifting age limits on nearly 1,000 classes in recent years has been successful in bringing in new employees who, although older in many cases, proved to be more stable and punctual as well as more skilled and accurate in their jobs. The age limit of 50 for laborers in Denver has been replaced by a physical agility test developed at the State University of Iowa. Portland, Maine, reported that its policy of waiving residence requirements, which was instituted in 1956, has improved the quality of applicants, as shown through a police aptitude test and the Army Alpha.

The waiving or abolition of residence requirements makes it possible for municipalities to look for qualified candidates wherever they may be available and interested, and not merely in the home town. Both San Diego and Oakland, California, were successful in finding qualified candidates for police work by conducting nation-wide recruiting campaigns, which included sending interview teams to various parts of the country. Extensive use was also made of newspaper, radio, and television advertising.

Training. Shortages of qualified personnel in the labor market has forced many jurisdictions to institute training programs to bring employees up to the desired level of skill. These programs have covered every level of municipal employment from executives to unskilled laborers.

St. Louis provided for training classifications for certain professional, scientific, technical, and administrative positions to make up for the lack of sufficiently well-qualified persons to succeed to these posts when they are vacant. Salary rates may vary from 20 to 80 per cent of the scale for the positions which are being understudied. Applicants must pass an examination in order to be appointed to the traineeships and may compete for a regular full-time employment by promotional examination.

Public safety departments continued to be as training-minded as they have been in the past. The Georgia State Vocational Training Program and the State Peace Officers Association are jointly sponsoring an itinerant school for peace officers throughout the state. The Monterey Bay division of the League of California Municipalities has established a training school at Fort Ord to train police recruits for about a dozen small municipalities in the area.

Milwaukee has reported that its program of bringing young men into the police department for training immediately after high school graduation has been producing beginning patrolmen of high calibre. The program, begun in 1952, consist of a year of training in police department office work, after which the apprentices are assigned to full-time duty on a rotating basis. Beginning firemen in the Bay Area of northern California can now be trained for fire-fighting duties in a new cooperative program jointly sponsored by San Jose City College and the city of San Jose and surrounding communities.

In order to obtain qualified secretarial help, the city of St. Louis has instituted a work-study program for stenographers. Second-semester seniors in the local high schools are released each afternoon to work as trainees for full-time positions.

Employee Benefits. One of the principal ways in which public officials have sought to make public employment more attractive in recent years has been through granting increased employee benefits of various kinds. A measure of the extent of these plans is given by a recent survey of 236 California cities made by the California League of Municipalities. According to this survey, 111 of the 236 cities are members of the state employees retirement system, and 25 reported that they have a city retirement system for some or all of the employees. One hundred nineteen of these cities have some or all of their employees under Old Age and Survivors Insurance, and 28 reported a combined state retirement-social security plan.

Sponsorship of and participation in group insurance plans of various kinds is probably the most rapidly growing employee benefit. Seventy-four of these California cities reported municipal participation in life insurance plans for their employees, with 24 of these paying the entire premium. One hundred and three cities contribute to health insurance plans.

On a somewhat wider scale, the Public Personnel Association recently conducted a nation-wide survey of group health insurance plans among 154 state and local jurisdictions. Over two-thirds of the participants reported the existence of some kind of group health insurance plan with the employer paying part or all of the premiums in many cases. Many of the employers who do not contribute toward premium costs permit payroll deductions for premiums and thus make a contribution towards administrative costs. This kind of benefit seems destined for rapid expansion in the next few years, with sponsorship coming from employee associations and state municipal leagues as well as from individual jurisdictions.

Professional Organization. The national professional organization in public personnel administration is the Public Personnel Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37). Services offered to members include the Test Service, the Advisory Service, and the Publications Service. The Association also sponsors and conducts each year four regional conferences and an International Conference on Public Personnel Administration.

The Association now has ready-to-use entrance-level tests for Policeman (two forms), Firefighter (two forms), Office Worker, General Classification, Engineering Aide, and Truck Driver, which may be purchased by public personnel agencies. Technical publications issued during 1958 included *How To Recruit and Select Policemen and Firemen*, *Physical Condition Tests in the Selection of Public Employees*, *Personnel Councils*, and *Manpower for Government: A Decade's Forecast*. PPA also published *Personnel Research Frontiers*, the product of a study of facilities for personnel research and personnel research currently in process, conducted by the Association under a grant from the Ford Foundation (see New Books and Pamphlets below).

Salaries of Municipal Officials

THE salary data for selected administrative officials in Table IX are based on information supplied early in 1959 by municipal officials. The names of the mayor, city clerk, chief finance officer, director of public works, fire chief, and police chief in cities over 10,000 population are given in Table XXI, and mayor and city clerk in cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population in Table XXII. Names of city managers are given in Table XX. Salary data for the officials in Table IX are also reported in the 1949 through 1958 Year Books, and with the exception of planning director in the 1946, 1947, and 1948 Year Books.

As far as possible Table IX excluded (1) salaries of part-time officials, (2) salaries of acting officials, (3) those paid in whole or in part by fees, and (4) all salaries below $2,000.

Mayors' salaries, however, are included in the averages and distributions regardless of amount except when mayors are unpaid or receive $1 per year. The salaries of attorney and health officer are included whether designated as part-time or not, as long as the salary is not below $2,000 as a minimum, because so many of these officials customarily carry on private practices while holding public office.

In cases where an individual held more than one position, the total salary received from the several positions was considered and this salary classified under the first of his positions as shown in Table IX. For example, if an individual was reported holding the positions of city clerk, treasurer, and purchasing agent, he was classified as city clerk, and the total salary was included under "city clerk." Cost-of-living bonuses were included where known.

Table IX does not include salaries for city officials where four or less cities reported. These exclusions are mayor (commission cities), mayor (council-manager cities), and city manager in cities over 500,000 population, and mayor (commission cities) in cities of 250,000 to 500,000.

Some interesting comparisons can be made between the rank order of median average salaries of selected officials in the several population groups. City managers and superintendents of schools are the two highest paid positions in all but the first population group (cities over 500,000) where the superintendent of schools is first and the mayor is second. Other high-salaried positions in cities of 250,000 to 500,000, 100,000 to 250,000, and 50,000 to 100,000 are the mayors in mayor-council cities, health officers, and directors of public works. In the groups 25,000 to 50,000 and 10,000 to 25,000 the directors of public works, finance directors, engineers, and planning directors follow the city managers and superintendents of schools.

TABLE IX

SALARIES OF SELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS IN CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION: 1959

The annual salaries of selected municipal officials as of January 1, 1959 for individual cities were supplied to the Year Book directly by city officials in January and February, 1959 Only salaries of $2,000 or more have been included except for mayors whose salaries are reported regardless of amount. The lower quartile, the median, and the upper quartile are found by arranging all salaries in order of increasing size, and counting from the lowest salary one-fourth, and one-half, and three-fourths of the total number of cases. For further explanation of quartiles, medians, and mean averages, see the section "How To Use the Year Book." Further explanation of this table appears on preceding page.

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Mean Average Salary 1959	Distribution of 1959 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
			CITIES OVER 500,000				
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities) .	16	$21,619	$10,000	$18,125	$20,000	$25,000	$40,000
City Clerk	16	11,960	7,108	9,000	11,998	14,850	19,000
Director of Finance	5	16,035	11,800	. . . .	16,722	. . . .	19,500
Controller	15	15,289	8,400	10,000	14,450	19,289	30,000
Auditor	8	12,555	9,000	. . . .	11,682	. . . .	19,289
Treasurer	17	13,541	8,520	11,487	12,600	15,600	20,000
Engineer	13	15,407	10,000	12,482	16,161	18,588	19,500
Director of Public Works .	12	17,023	9,999	14,146	16,703	19,823	25,000
Superintendent of Streets .	13	12,732	8,316	9,216	12,009	15,960	18,000
Fire Chief	18	14,498	9,778	11,950	13,662	16,206	25,000
Police Chief	18	15,140	11,025	12,450	14,037	17,126	25,000
Planning Director	18	14,355	9,783	11,684	13,715	16,125	22,500
Personnel Officer	16	13,456	9,132	10,221	12,295	14,970	25,000
Attorney	17	17,197	10,600	15,319	16,988	19,750	23,000
Health Officer	16	15,652	9,984	12,786	15,808	18,963	22,500
Superintendent of Parks . .	16	13,936	9,497	10,023	12,755	17,625	25,000
Recreation Director	11	12,609	8,500	11,364	11,985	14,670	19,500
Librarian	15	14,806	9,636	13,200	14,210	16,500	19,500
Superintendent of Schools .	14	25,589	19,000	20,000	25,000	30,623	35,000
Purchasing Agent	18	13,103	8,500	10,174	12,270	15,477	20,000
		CITIES WITH 250,000 to 500,000 POPULATION					
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities) .	9	16,578	11,500	. . . .	16,000	. . . .	25,000
Mayor (coun.-mgr. cities) .	9	5,684	520	. . . .	3,000	. . . .	12,000
City Manager	9	23,303	20,000	. . . .	22,500	. . . .	28,000
City Clerk	19	8,543	5,520	6,444	8,820	9,932	15,000
Director of Finance	10	12,287	7,200	10,750	12,308	15,105	15,675
Controller	11	10,182	7,200	8,460	9,734	12,000	15,750
Auditor	11	11,093	6,900	9,000	10,840	13,236	14,170
Treasurer	13	9,303	6,900	8,007	9,240	10,290	12,900
Engineer	15	12,092	7,460	10,000	11,772	15,000	16,560
Director of Public Works .	15	13,657	7,200	12,132	13,675	15,340	17,772
Superintendent of Streets .	15	9,734	6,000	7,320	9,240	10,980	16,260
Fire Chief	22	11,056	7,200	9,723	10,950	12,633	15,348
Police Chief	22	11,296	7,200	9,945	11,370	12,633	15,348
Planning Director	21	11,208	7,200	10,135	11,000	13,184	16,092
Personnel Officer	20	10,022	7,200	8,589	9,730	11,945	13,236

TABLE IX — SALARIES OF SELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS — Continued

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Mean Average Salary 1959	Distribution of 1959 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES WITH 250,000 to 500,000 POPULATION — Continued							
Attorney	21	$14,069	$ 7,546	$12,000	$14,170	$15,627	$20,580
Health Officer	18	15,397	11,400	13,710	15,375	16,500	20,580
Superintendent of Parks	19	10,104	7,200	8,364	10,521	11,940	14,436
Recreation Director	17	9,389	5,320	7,302	7,700	11,394	13,903
Librarian	18	10,996	7,200	9,600	10,817	12,602	14,000
Superintendent of Schools	14	20,781	9,348	19,000	21,687	24,250	27,465
Purchasing Agent	22	8,779	6,170	7,497	8,283	10,521	11,880
CITIES WITH 100,000 to 250,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities)	25	12,187	6,500	9,550	12,000	15,000	20,000
Mayor (commission cities)	10	9,670	7,000	7,980	9,750	12,000	12,500
Mayor (coun.-mgr. cities)	22	3,007	300	1,050	2,500	5,000	7,500
City Manager	25	20,174	14,700	17,700	19,500	23,326	25,000
City Clerk	57	7,726	4,140	6,360	7,400	9,000	13,728
Director of Finance	24	11,058	8,000	9,603	10,900	11,968	16,000
Controller	19	8,777	4,500	7,000	8,760	10,500	12,900
Auditor	26	8,544	4,708	7,413	7,850	10,000	13,500
Treasurer	43	7,972	4,260	7,080	7,800	8,700	14,190
Engineer	53	10,090	4,903	8,260	10,000	11,376	16,860
Director of Public Works	28	10,770	5,000	9,123	11,116	12,543	15,504
Superintendent of Streets	41	7,282	4,372	6,300	7,320	8,068	10,088
Fire Chief	59	9,081	4,800	7,920	9,020	10,244	13,000
Police Chief	58	9,083	4,800	7,955	8,920	10,425	13,200
Planning Director	50	9,483	5,200	7,887	9,540	10,635	13,728
Personnel Officer	37	8,580	5,456	7,380	8,547	9,991	12,558
Attorney	59	10,121	2,680	7,000	10,000	12,500	18,000
Health Officer	50	11,507	3,811	9,900	11,144	13,829	20,800
Superintendent of Parks	45	7,956	4,206	6,810	7,560	9,286	12,245
Recreation Director	41	7,570	4,300	6,152	6,996	8,765	12,900
Librarian	42	8,543	5,800	7,112	8,490	9,735	12,480
Superintendent of Schools	37	16,449	10,000	13,872	17,000	18,658	23,000
Purchasing Agent	47	7,709	4,200	6,454	7,635	9,000	10,400
CITIES WITH 50,000 to 100,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities)	36	9,570	2,400	6,245	10,000	12,000	17,500
Mayor (commission cities)	22	6,682	1,200	5,750	7,250	8,225	12,500
Mayor (coun.-mgr. cities)	53	2,009	300	675	1,500	2,900	15,000
City Manager	60	15,643	6,000	13,329	15,060	18,000	23,376
City Clerk	106	6,766	3,600	5,400	6,500	8,100	11,392
Director of Finance	44	9,319	5,400	7,425	9,432	10,764	15,000
Controller	34	7,711	5,000	5,818	7,570	8,963	13,154
Auditor	32	7,018	3,300	6,002	6,617	8,142	10,332
Treasurer	73	7,146	2,000	5,938	6,860	8,468	10,800
Engineer	97	8,791	4,500	7,200	8,500	10,007	16,152
Director of Public Works	55	10,238	5,780	8,268	9,948	12,000	18,696
Superintendent of Streets	81	6,742	3,600	5,590	6,550	7,432	11,832
Fire Chief	117	7,939	4,980	6,741	7,559	8,920	12,156
Police Chief	113	8,119	4,500	6,825	7,800	9,000	12,456
Planning Director	64	8,705	5,600	7,512	8,310	9,942	13,154
Personnel Officer	44	7,958	4,800	6,185	7,776	8,994	12,000
Attorney	108	8,484	2,700	6,000	8,302	10,290	18,696
Health Officer	73	8,596	2,500	5,324	8,250	11,768	15,500
Superintendent of Parks	75	7,285	4,200	5,760	7,020	8,480	11,724
Recreation Director	69	6,953	3,900	5,710	6,840	8,101	12,218
Librarian	80	7,328	3,600	6,000	7,096	8,746	10,800
Superintendent of Schools	53	14,438	6,982	11,950	14,500	16,750	21,480

TABLE IX—SALARIES OF SELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS—Continued

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Mean Average Salary 1959	Distribution of 1959 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES WITH 50,000 to 100,000 POPULATION — Continued							
Purchasing Agent	63	$ 6,589	$ 4,440	$ 5,538	$ 6,344	$ 7,500	$10,620
CITIES WITH 25,000 to 50,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities) .	80	6,189	300	4,800	6,120	7,950	13,500
Mayor (commission cities) .	28	5,175	500	3,000	5,250	7,150	10,000
Mayor (coun.-mgr. cities) . .	98	1,658	100	500	1,100	2,400	10,300
City Manager	128	13,265	5,970	11,499	12,950	15,000	22,500
City Clerk	207	6,404	3,000	5,100	6,300	7,500	12,000
Director of Finance	72	8,553	5,400	7,005	8,175	10,000	13,500
Controller	42	7,749	4,000	5,821	7,432	9,075	17,000
Auditor	57	6,832	4,332	5,700	6,600	7,531	10,296
Treasurer	114	6,265	3,500	5,159	6,072	7,329	10,500
Engineer	185	8,168	4,000	6,975	8,000	9,673	13,500
Director of Public Works .	98	9,037	4,500	7,635	8,878	10,442	15,000
Superintendent of Streets .	173	6,190	3,960	5,303	6,000	6,689	10,884
Fire Chief	236	7,056	3,800	5,906	6,870	7,899	12,000
Police Chief	239	7,252	4,080	6,000	6,950	8,196	12,600
Planning Director	73	7,500	4,500	6,300	7,300	8,760	12,000
Personnel Officer	37	7,074	3,952	6,155	7,000	8,122	9,840
Attorney	229	6,470	2,298	4,322	6,000	8,056	16,008
Health Officer	124	6,087	2,000	4,200	5,500	7,425	13,572
Superintendent of Parks . .	155	6,199	3,048	5,200	6,073	7,080	9,924
Recreation Director	123	6,520	2,900	5,400	6,126	7,500	10,540
Librarian	150	6,219	2,976	5,190	6,271	7,044	14,500
Superintendent of Schools .	110	12,543	4,140	10,575	12,000	14,000	21,000
Purchasing Agent	76	5,930	3,420	4,985	5,962	6,675	9,480
CITIES WITH 10,000 to 25,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities) .	230	3,260	24	1,200	2,610	5,000	9,600
Mayor (commission cities) .	62	2,744	600	1,200	2,000	3,600	8,500
Mayor (coun.-mgr. cities) .	212	845	10	300	600	1,200	6,000
City Manager	302	10,604	4,992	9,000	10,248	12,000	21,700
City Clerk	513	5,717	2,075	4,680	5,610	6,602	14,400
Director of Finance	104	7,290	4,200	6,153	7,200	8,553	10,800
Controller	35	6,897	4,000	5,250	7,008	8,000	11,544
Auditor	88	5,308	3,000	4,212	5,002	6,174	12,500
Treasurer	218	5,476	2,400	4,500	5,355	6,402	10,600
Engineer	353	7,565	3,276	6,332	7,350	8,528	18,000
Director of Public Works .	182	7,601	3,900	6,000	7,000	8,817	14,200
Superintendent of Streets .	412	5,468	2,910	4,658	5,322	6,028	12,275
Fire Chief	502	5,955	3,000	4,998	5,700	6,727	12,480
Police Chief	607	6,121	3,000	5,100	5,824	6,975	12,000
Planning Director	68	7,180	4,320	6,210	7,224	7,893	12,204
Personnel Officer	27	6,083	3,600	5,050	5,600	6,672	11,502
Attorney	466	4,457	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,297	15,120
Health Officer	200	4,562	2,000	3,000	4,200	5,509	15,000
Superintendent of Parks . .	237	5,349	2,688	4,400	5,160	6,047	9,852
Recreation Director	191	5,827	2,400	5,000	5,640	6,700	9,324
Librarian	295	5,036	2,080	4,138	5,000	5,850	9,480
Superintendent of Schools .	182	10,790	4,716	8,975	10,000	12,287	20,000
Purchasing Agent	70	5,608	3,480	4,800	5,640	6,139	10,600

Professional Organizations of Municipal Officials

TWENTY-THREE national organizations of chief municipal officials who generally are appointed are listed in this section. One of them is the American Society for Public Administration which cuts across all levels of government as well as all municipal functions. All 23 organizations hold annual conferences, most of them carry on some research, and all are interested in improving the administration of municipal activities. All of the 23 organizations have full-time secretariats.

Most of these organizations have individual memberships, and several also have agency, institutional, or service memberships or fees. The latter type of membership is based on the population of the jurisdiction in three instances (city attorneys, municipal finance officers, and public works directors), and on the annual revenue of the agency in two other organizations (librarians and utility directors). The agency memberships of several other organizations have varied bases, such as number of permanent dwelling units managed (housing officials), annual purchasing volume (purchasing agents), and administrative costs of the agency (welfare officials).

Individual membership dues are inadequate in most instances to finance the cost of specialized individual service requested by cities. The Public Personnel Association has a service fee, in addition to individual memberships, based on the number of employees under the jurisdiction of the personnel agency. The American Society of Planning Officials and the International City Managers' Association provide information services with fees based on the population of the municipality.

The advisory aids available through the secretariats of their national organizations give local officials an excellent method of obtaining quickly expert advice and factual information on a given problem. The information secured in this way enables local officials to improve local administration organization and practice and thus improve the quality of the service rendered to the people of their city. The organizations housed at 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago, together with the National Municipal League, are represented on the governing board of Public Administration Service which provides a field consulting service for governments on a cost basis.

These voluntary associations of public officials provide many of the services which in other countries would be the responsibility of the central government. They arrange annual and regional conferences, publish newsletters and magazines, answer inquiries, conduct in-service training courses, provide a placement service for members, and formulate service and cost standards for various municipal activities. All of these national organizations perform a useful service in keeping their members in touch with progressive developments in their respective professions.

The 23 organizations are listed in the order of their establishment with the name of the secretary or director and address. Periodicals and special reports and books issued by each organization are listed in the "Sources of Information" at the end of each section of this Year Book.

American Association of School Administrators (1865). Finis E. Engleman, executive secretary, 1201 16 Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
American Public Health Association (1872). Berwyn F. Mattison, M.D., executive director, 1790 Broadway, New York 19.
International Association of Fire Chiefs (1873). B. Richter Townsend, secretary-manager, Hotel Martinique, Broadway at 32 Street, New York 1.
American Library Association (1876). David H. Clift, executive secretary, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11.
American Water Works Association (1881). Harry E. Jordan, secretary, 2 Park Avenue, New York 16.
International Association of Chiefs of Police (1893). Leroy Wike, executive secretary, 618 Mills Building, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
American Public Works Association (1894). Robert D. Bugher, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.
American Institute of Park Executives, Inc. (1898). Alfred B. LaGasse, executive secretary, Oglebay Park, Wheeling, West Virginia.
Public Personnel Association (1906). Kenneth O. Warner, director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.
Municipal Finance Officers Association (1906). Joseph F. Clark, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.
National Recreation Association (1906). Joseph Prendergast, executive director, 8 West 8 Street, New York 11.
International City Managers' Association (1914). Orin F. Nolting, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.
Building Officials Conference of America (1915). Paul E. Baseler, executive secretary, 1525 East 53 Street, Chicago 15.
American Public Welfare Association (1930). Loula Dunn, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.
Institute of Traffic Engineers (1930). David M. Baldwin, executive secretary, 2029 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials (1933). John D. Lange, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.
American Society of Planning Officials (1934). Dennis O'Harrow, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.
National Association of Assessing Officers (1934). Albert Noonan, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.
National Institute of Municipal Law Officers (1934). Charles S. Rhyne, general counsel, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
American Society for Public Administration (1939). Robert J. M. Matteson, executive director, 6042 South Kimbark Avenue, Chicago 37.
American Public Power Association (1941). Alex Radin, general manager, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
National Institute of Governmental Purchasing (1944). Albert H. Hall, executive director, 1001 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
National Institute of Municipal Clerks (1947), 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

Municipal Personnel Data

TABLES X and XI show data for 1,151 cities over 10,000 population on organization for personnel management and personnel policies and practices. This article and accompanying tables summarize the data in Tables X and XI for cities over 10,000 population except for the immediately following section which deals with employment and payrolls for all municipal governments in the United States as reported by the Bureau of the Census in *City Employment in 1958.*

Employment and Payrolls. Table 1 shows the Bureau of the Census summary of city employment and payrolls from 1946 to 1958 inclusive. Municipal governments in the United States made salary and wage payments for October, 1958, amounting to $511 million. This sum represented payrolls for 1,594,000 employees – 1,334,000 engaged on a full-time basis and the other 260,000 paid only for part-time services.

When all part-time city employees are counted in terms of average pay rates for full-time work, they are found to be equivalent to 38,000 full-time employees.

These figures indicate continuance of the upward trend in city employment and payrolls that has been under way for more than a decade. During the five-year interval from October, 1953, to October, 1958, city employment (on a full-time equivalent basis) rose approximately 14 per cent and municipal payrolls increased 39 per cent.

Average monthly earnings of full-time employees of city-operated

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF CITY EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, 1946-1958

Month and Year	All Employees (full-time and part-time		Average Monthly Earnings of Full-time Employees	
	Total Number[1]	Monthly Payroll[1] (in millions)	City-Operated Schools	All other
October, 1958	1,594	$511.2	$462	$357
April, 1957	1,539	461.0	441	337
October, 1956	1,485	450.0	444	332
October, 1955	1,436	413.5	422	315
October, 1954	1,420	396.2	398	308
October, 1953	1,382	367.6	378	294
October, 1952	1,341	345.0	366	282
October, 1951	1,297	314.9	(NA)	(NA)
October, 1950	1,311	290.0	(NA)	(NA)
October, 1949	1,281	277.2	(NA)	(NA)
October, 1948	1,249	266.0	(NA)	(NA)
October, 1947	1,202	236.3	(NA)	(NA)
October, 1946	1,155	205.8	(NA)	(NA)

Note: Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals. "NA" indicates data not available.

[1] Includes school information only for those school systems which are operated as part of the general city government.

schools rose 22 per cent in this five-year period, from $378 in October, 1953, to $462 in October, 1958. The average for other municipal employees rose at a similar pace, by a little over 21 per cent, from $294 in October, 1953, to $357 in October, 1958.

Table 2 shows city employment and payrolls for October, 1958, by population groups. The full-time equivalent total of municipal employment in October, 1958, other than for city-operated schools, totaled 1,170,000 persons. This was equal to an average of 121 employees for each 10,000 municipal inhabitants, as counted in the 1950 Census of Population. The ratio of municipal employment to population, so computed, is considerably higher in large cities than in small ones – ranging from about 183 per 10,000 for the five cities over 1,000,000 inhabitants to an average of 82 per 10,000 for municipalities of less than 25,000.

Pay rates for municipal employees also differed markedly among the several size groups of cities. For full-time employees of city-operated schools, the average range in October, 1958, was from $538 in the larger municipalities down to $346 in cities under 25,000. For the predominant group of city employees concerned with all other municipal functions, average full-time earnings ranged from $403 in the cities of over 1,000,000 down to $301 in municipalities of less than 25,000.

Personnel Organization and Management. Table 3 summarizes the extent of civil service coverage and types of employees covered. In this section and in Tables X and XI, the term "civil service" has the traditional meaning of a semi-autonomous lay board responsible for recruiting and examining potential employees, certifying them for employment, and hearing appeals from suspension, dismissal, and other administrative actions. Table 3 shows that 71.7 per cent, or 825 of the 1,150 reporting cities, have some degree of formal civil service. Only 328 or 40 per cent of these 825 cities, however, cover all employees. The ratio was approximately the same in 1957.

Table 2

City Employment and Payrolls for October, 1958

Population Group	Number of Cities[1]	All Employees (full-time and part-time)		Average Monthly Earnings of Full-time Employees	
		Total Number[2]	Monthly Payroll[2] (in thousands)	City-Operated Schools	All Other
Total, all cities	17,183	1,593,842	$511,193.3	$462	$357
1,000,000 or more	5	381,017	156,314.1	538	403
500,000 to 1,000,000 . . .	13	174,227	68,701.9	486	393
250,000 to 500,000	23	127,204	46,871.9	457	374
100,000 to 250,000	65	161,127	55,330.9	440	335
50,000 to 100,000	126	128,645	43,835.4	452	344
25,000 to 50,000.	249	128,184	42,660.1	449	336
Less than 25,000	16,702	493,438	97,479.0	346	301

Note: Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

[1] As of January, 1957.

[2] Includes school information only for those school systems which are operated as part of the general city government.

TABLE 3

EMPLOYEES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE

Population Group	Number Cities Reporting	Number Cities with Civil Service				Number Cities without Civil Service
		Total	All Employees Covered	All Except Limited Groups[1]	Police, Fire, Others[2]	
Cities over 500,000.	18	18	12	6	0	0
250,000 to 500,000	22	21	13	8	0	1
100,000 to 250,000	64	59	33	18	8	5
50,000 to 100,000	126	111	51	30	30	15
25,000 to 50,000.	269	221	100	36	85	48
10,000 to 25,000.	651	395	119	43	233	256
All cities over 10,000 . . .	1,150	825	328	141	356	325

[1] Civil Service coverage not extended to one or more employee groups: library, unskilled laborers, police, fire, and utilities.

[2] Civil Service coverage for one or more employee groups only: library, unskilled laborers, police, fire, and utilities.

Select groups only, such as policemen or firemen, are covered in 43.2 per cent (356) of the 825 cities with civil service, and the remainder (141) cover all employees except limited groups. A total of 256 of the 651 reporting cities, or 39.3 per cent, under 25,000 have no formal civil service system. There was no appreciable change from data listed in the 1958 Year Book.

Table 4 indicates that 184 (or 21.5 per cent) of the 857 reporting cities, which have some official or agency responsible for personnel management, have full-time personnel officers with 115 appointed by the chief executive and 69 appointed by the city council or civil service board. In 1957, 176 of the 823 reporting cities (or 21.4 per cent) had full-time personnel officers. In 87 cities, department heads are responsible for personnel management; in 26 cities it is the function of the city council; and in 560 cities other officials such as the city manager, the city clerk,

TABLE 4

RESPONSIBILITY FOR PERSONNNEL MANAGEMENT

Population Group.	Number of Cities Reporting	Full-time Officer Appointed by Mayor or Manager	Full-time Officer Appointed by Council or CS Board	Department Heads	City Council	Other Officials
Cities over 500,000.	17	6	11	0	0	0
250,000 to 500,000	22	11	10	0	0	1
100,000 to 250,000	54	26	17	7	0	4
50,000 to 100,000	101	33	14	9	0	45
25,000 to 50,000.	195	27	13	23	6	126
10,000 to 25,000.	468	12	4	48	20	384
All cities over 10,000 . . .	857	115[1]	69[2]	87	26	560

[1] Included are Providence, Rhode Island, whose personnel officer is appointed by the finance director, and Greenwich t, Connecticut, whose personnel officer is appointed by the comptroller.

[2] Included are New Haven, Connecticut, whose personnel officer is appointed by the finance board, and Mobile, Alabama, whose personnel officer is appointed by the county board.

TABLE 5

HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY CITY HALL EMPLOYEES

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Reporting Cities Having Work Week of:									
		35 Hours or Less		35½ — 39½ Hours		40 Hours		40½-43½ Hours		44 Hours and Over	
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Cities over 500,000......	18	5	27.8	2	11.1	11	61.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000	20	2	10.0	3	15.0	14	70.0	1	5.0	0	0.0
100,000 to 250,000	64	13	20.3	13	20.3	36	56.3	0	0.0	2	3.1
50,000 to 100,000	125	28	22.4	20	16.0	67	53.6	5	4.0	5	4.0
25,000 to 50,000........	263	55	20.9	48	18.3	143	54.4	3	1.1	14	5.3
10,000 to 25,000........	641	75	11.7	117	18.3	313	48.8	34	5.3	102	15.9
All cities over 10,000	1,131	178	15.7	203	18.0	584	51.6	43	3.8	123	10.9

the mayor, or the finance director, are responsible for personnel management. Another 280 cities not accounted for in Table 4, have no individual or designated agency with responsibility for personnel management.

Hours Worked Per Week. The length of the regular work week for city hall office personnel in 1,131 cities is summarized in Table 5. Employees in 85.3 per cent (965) of these cities have weekly schedules of 40 hours or less, including 15.7 per cent (178) that work 35 hours or less per week. Only 10 of the 227 reporting cities over 50,000 population work over 40 hours a week. Thirteen cities over 25,000 population and 17 cities of 10,000 to 25,000 reported work week reductions during 1958.[1]

Saturday Work Schedules. Table 6 shows the pattern of Saturday work

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[1] The 30 cities over 10,000 population reducing their work week in 1958 are: Lombard, Oak Park, and Urbana, Illinois; Council Bluffs, Dubuque, and Fort Dodge, Iowa; Auburn, Maine; Framingham t, Massachusetts; Battle Creek and Wayne, Michigan, Owatonna, Minnesota; Hattiesburg, Mississippi; Independence, Missouri; Henderson, North Carolina; Hamilton, Ohio; McAlester, Oklahoma City, and Seminole, Oklahoma; Pendleton, Oregon; Du Bois, Pennsylvania; Big Spring, Denton, Edinburg, Garland, Lubbock, McKinney, Marshall, Sweetwater, Temple, and Wichita Falls, Texas.

TABLE 6

SATURDAY WORK SCHEDULE FOR CITY HALL EMPLOYEES

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	No Saturday Work		Skeleton Staff Half Day		Full Staff Half Day	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Cities over 500,000.....	18	15	83.3	3	16.7	0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000	20	18	90.0	2	10.0	0	0.0
100,000 to 250,000	63	55	87.3	8	12.7	0	0.0
50,000 to 100,000	123	100	81.3	17	13.8	6	4.9
25,000 to 50,000.......	263	190	72.2	50	19.0	23	8.8
10,000 to 25,000.......	634	359	56.6	145	22.9	130	20.5
All cities over 10,000 ...	1,121[1]	737	65.7	225	20.1	159	14.2

[1] Not included are Gadsden, Alabama; Arlington Heights, Illinois; Duluth, Minnesota; and Brentwood, Pennsylvania, which have a skeleton force all day Saturday, and Aurora, Illinois; Carteret, New Jersey; Hickory, North Carolina; Darby and Plymouth, Pennsylvania; and Harlingen, Texas, which have a full force all day Saturday.

for city hall administrative and clerical employees. In 14.2 per cent (159) of the 1,121 cities reporting, a full staff works a half day on Saturday. This compares with over 18 per cent in 1957, 23 per cent in 1956, 27 per cent in 1955, and 34 per cent in 1954. The trend of eliminating Saturday work is still continuing. In 1958 the percentage of cities that do not work on Saturday increased to 65.7 per cent, 4 per cent more than reported in 1957. Cities working with a skeleton staff a half day on Saturday showed no appreciable change over 1957, constituting 20.1 per cent of the total reporting.

Overtime Pay. Table 7 compares the methods of overtime pay in cities and contrasts the practices for administrative and clerical workers with those for labor and trades workers. Seventy-one per cent of the reporting cities have some plan for paying overtime for office workers, while 97 per cent of the reporting cities have some plan for employees in labor and trades. A total of 325 cities reported no plan for paying overtime to administrative and clerical workers, while only 34 cities reported no such plan for labor and trades workers.

About 57 per cent (454) of the 797 cities that reported some overtime pay plan for office employees allowed compensatory time off for overtime, while an additional 25 per cent (196) pay for the overtime on a straight-time basis.

Of the 1,068 cities that reported some overtime plan for labor and trades workers, 42 per cent (453) paid straight-time for overtime and 30 per cent (324) paid time and one-half.

Table 7

Methods for Paying Overtime

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Cities With Some Plan		Compensatory Time Off	Straight Time	Time and One-Half	One and One-Half and Double[1]	No Plan For Paying Overtime	
		Number	Per Cent					Number	Per Cent
A. ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL									
Cities over 500,000.	17	17	100.0	7	3	2	5	0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000	22	22	100.0	15	2	5	0	0	0.0
100,000 to 250,000	64	53	82.8	30	10	10	3	11	17.2
50,000 to 100,000	124	96	77.4	60	14	16	6	28	26.6
25,000 to 50,000.	265	187	70.6	116	36	30	5	78	29.4
10,000 to 25,000.	630	422	67.0	226	131	45	20	208	33.0
All cities over 10,000 . . .	1,122	797	71.0	454	196	108	39	325	29.0
B. LABOR AND TRADES									
Cities over 500,000.	17	17	100.0	2	4	3	8	0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000	22	21	95.5	3	8	9	1	1	4.5
100,000 to 250,000	58	58	100.0	6	14	24	14	0	0.0
50,000 to 100,000	124	119	96.0	13	37	44	25	5	4.0
25,000 to 50,000.	256	250	97.7	24	88	89	49	6	2.3
10,000 to 25,000.	625	603	96.5	60	302	155	86	22	3.5
All cities over 10,000 . . .	1,102	1,068	96.9	108	453	324	183	34	3.1

[1] Cities in this column pay time and one-half on week days and double time on Sundays and holidays.

Group Insurance. Table 8 provides information on group insurance for city employees including hospitalization, surgical, major medical, and life. Of 1,137 reporting cities, 641 (56.4 per cent) offer hospital and surgical insurance, while 196 (30.6 per cent) have hospital, surgical, and major medical insurance available. Another 100 cities have only hospital insurance; nine cities, hospital and major medical; and eight cities, major medical only. Life insurance is available in 484 (42.6 per cent) cities. One hundred eighty-three cities stated that they did not offer any type of group insurance for their employees.

Over one-half (53.8 per cent) of 852 reporting cities contribute part or all of the cost of group hospitalization, surgical, or major medical insurance for their employees. Of the cities making such contributions, 8.3 per cent pay less than one-half the cost; 29.9 per cent, one-half of the cost; 11.1 per cent, between 51 and 99 per cent of the cost; 43.2 per cent, all of the cost; and 7.5 per cent, an undetermined part of the cost.

Approximately 86.6 per cent of 425 reporting cities pay part or all of the cost of group life insurance for their employees. Of the cities making such contributions, 11.2 per cent pay less than one-half of the cost; 39.0 per cent, one-half of the cost; 13.8 per cent, between 51 and 99 per cent of the cost; and 36.0 per cent, all of the cost. For all group insurance, city contributions are for employees only, not their dependents.

Mandatory Retirement Age. Tables X and XI show the mandatory retirement age limit in effect in 1,137 reporting cities. Over one half (52 per cent), or 586 cities, reported a mandatory retirement age. In 364 cities the mandatory retirement age is 70, and in 203 cities the mandatory retirement age is 65.

Maximum Hiring Age. Tables X and XI contain data on the maximum hiring age by employee groups for 1,129 reporting cities. Only 152 cities stated that they have any definite maximum hiring age for incoming employees. The remaining 977 cities stated that they had no maximum hiring age. Those cities that had a definite policy normally had hiring age limits that varied between 45 and 65 years of age for all employee groups.

Employee Organizations. Table 9 shows the occupational affiliations of employees in 1,095 reporting cities. Members of the fire departments in 416 cities over 10,000 are organized into some type of association.

TABLE 8

GROUP INSURANCE FOR CITY EMPLOYEES

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Hospitalization	Surgical	Major Medical	Life
Cities over 500,000	18	14	13	0	7
250,000 to 500,000	22	21	18	3	11
100,000 to 250,000	63	50	47	16	31
50,000 to 100,000	125	106	100	29	59
25,000 to 50,000	265	228	200	43	107
10,000 to 25,000	644	527	457	122	269
All cities over 10,000	1,137	946	835	213	484

TABLE 9
OCCUPATIONAL AFFILIATIONS OF EMPLOYEES IN CITIES OVER 10,000

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Clerical Office	Unskilled, Semi-skilled Labor	Trades and Crafts	Police	Fire	Others
Cities over 500,000	17	12	15	14	11	14	4
250,000 to 500,000	20	13	14	12	11	17	1
100,000 to 250,000	53	24	34	29	40	48	2
50,000 to 100,000	85	23	60	41	44	70	5
25,000 to 50,000	268	28	115	52	90	137	11
10,000 to 25,000	652	22	98	60	88	130	20
All cities over 10,000	1,095	122	336	208	284	416	43

Unskilled and semiskilled laborers are organized in 336 cities; members of the police department, in 284 cities; trades and crafts workers, in 208 cities; clerical and office workers, in 122 cities; and miscellaneous and other types of city employees, in 43 cities.

In approximately 46 per cent of 1,140 reporting cities one or more groups of local employees belong to one or more national labor organizations. Table 10 shows that 31.7 per cent of the reporting cities have local chapters of the International Association of Fire Fighters. The American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees exists in 23.4 per cent of the reporting cities over 10,000 population. More than half (54.2 per cent) of the cities over 10,000 do not have any organization of city employees affiliated with national unions.

TABLE 10
ORGANIZATION OF LOCAL EMPLOYEES IN CITIES OVER 10,000

Union	All Cities Over 10,000		Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000
	Number	% of Cities Reporting						
A American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees	267	23.4	14	12	30	48	75	88
F Fraternal Order of Police	194	17.0	8	5	26	36	58	61
I International Association of Fire Fighters	361	31.7	15	17	43	64	113	109
O Other national unions	116	10.2	9	9	9	17	34	38
No union of city employees	618	54.2	0	3	13	43	114	445
Cities not reporting	11		0	0	0	2	5	4

TABLE X

PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1959

This table includes 499 cities over 25,000 population. All data were obtained directly from city officials in late 1958 or early 1959. Explanation for code letters is shown below. Data for first four columns are for October, 1958, and are taken from the Bureau of Census report, City Employment in 1958. Civil Service: shows employee groups under formal civil service; letters to right of dash (-) show groups not covered. Personnel Officer: capital letters indicate person serving as chief personnel officer; lower case letters show employee groups served by personnel officer; letters to right of letter "a" show employee groups not served (see code for employees under civil service). Work Hours per Week, Saturdays: applies to administrative and clerical personnel only. Overtime Pay: first letter refers to overtime policy for administrative and clerical employees; the second, for nonoffice workers. When two or more methods of overtime pay were reported, the most liberal pay is shown. Health Insurance — Per Cent Cost: types of group health insurance available to municipal employees — "H" for hospitalization such as Blue Cross, "S" for surgical such as Blue Shield, and "M" for major medical insurance covering extended illness; to right of dash (-) is city's contribution toward employee's premium only, excluding dependents. Mandatory Retirement Age: excludes policemen and firemen. Maximum Hiring Age: first figure for clerks, typist, stenographers; second figure for unskilled laborers; third figure for janitors and the other custodial workers; fourth figure for carpenters, auto mechanics, and other skilled workers — a zero "0" indicates no age limitation. Employee Groups Unionized: groups of city employees organized in one or more unions. Municipal Employee Unions: organizations of city employees affiliated with national AFL-CIO or independent unions. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not available; asterisks (*) and superior numerals (1) for footnotes at end of table.

EMPLOYEES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE; EMPLOYEES SERVED BY CHIEF PERSONNEL OFFICER (lower case)

A - All
F - Fire
P - Police
L - Library
W - Public utilities
U - Unskilled labor

SATURDAY SCHEDULE

S - Skeleton staff all day
Sh - Skeleton staff half day
F - Full staff all day
Fh - Full staff half day
N - No Saturday work

OVERTIME PAY POLICY

H - Time and one-half
T - Compensatory time off
X - Time and one-half week days, double time Sundays and holidays
N - No plan for overtime
S - Straight time

SERVING AS CHIEF PERSONNEL OFFICER

C - Council or council committee
D - Individual Department heads
K - City clerk
M - Mayor
A - City manager
P - Full-time personnel officer appointed by City Manager (PA); Civil Service Commission (PB); City Council (PC); Mayor (PM); Other Official (PX)
S - Other official
X - Several officials

EMPLOYEE GROUPS UNIONIZED

O - Office and clerical
L - Laborers - unskilled and semi-skilled
C - Craftsmen and tradesmen
P - Police
F - Fire
X - Other

CITY EMPLOYEE UNIONS

A - American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees
F - Fraternal Order of Police
I - International Association of Fire Fighters
O - Others

City	No. of Full-time Employees		Monthly Payrolls for Full-time Employees (in thousands)		Civil Service, Employees Covered Not Covered	Personnel Officer—Employees Served	Work Hours per Week, Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Health Ins. Avail.—Per Cent City's Cost	Mandatory Retirement Age	Max. Hiring Age by Employee Groups	Employee Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
	Total	Common Functions Only	Total	Common Functions Only									
Over 1,000,000													
Chicago, Ill.	35,858	33,594	$16,897	$16,070	A	PB-a	35N	T-X	HS-0	None	None	O	A
Detroit, Mich.	26,865	18,443	11,119	7,604	A-LP	PB-a-lp	40N	X-X	HS-. .	65	35-50-55-65	OLCPFX	AFIO
Los Angeles, Calif.	34,091	24,964	16,332	11,583	A	PB-a	40N	H-H	None	70	None	LCF	AI
New York, N. Y.	240,962	102,047	99,998	41,953	A	PM-a	35Sh	T-T	H-50	70	70-70-70-70	OLC	AO
Philadelphia, Pa.	29,144	24,641	10,173	8,905	A	PB-a	37½N	X-X	HS-100	None	None	OLCPF	AFI
500,000 to 1,000,000													
Baltimore, Md.	23,556	12,094	9,885	5,024	A-L	PB-a	37N	S-X	HS-0	70	70-60-70-70	OLF	IO
Boston, Mass.	21,825	11,165	8,014	4,117	A	PM-a-l	35N	H-H	None	70	None	. . . .	AI
Buffalo, N. Y.	9,847	6,173	4,499	2,298	A	PB-a	35N	S-S	HS-100	70	None	LCF	AI
Cincinnati, Ohio	9,301	5,365	3,578	2,284	A	PA-a	40N	X-X	HS-59	70	50-50-55-55	LCPF	AFIO
Cleveland, Ohio	13,637	9,564	5,795	3,960	A	PM-a	40N	T-S	HS-0	None	65-55-55-. .	OLCPFX	AFIO
Houston, Tex.	7,797	6,133	2,131	1,759	A-U	PM-a	40N	T-S	None	None	None	LCF	I
Milwaukee, Wis.	8,690	8,209	3,888	3,684	A	PB-a	40N	T-H	HS-100	70	70-50-50-50	OLCPF	AIO
Minneapolis, Minn.	4,953	3,888	2,165	1,799	A-L	PB-a	40N	T-X	HS-0	65	55-65-50-65	OLCPF	AFIO
New Orleans, La.	9,192	8,810	2,753	2,645	A	PB-a	35N	..-..	HS-0	67	0-60-60-60	PF	FI
Pittsburgh, Pa.	6,652	6,652	2,991	2,991	A-U	None	40Sh	T-T	None	None	None	OLCPF	FIO
St. Louis, Mo.	12,863	9,104	4,419	3,338	A-LP	PM-a-lp	40Sh	S-S	HS-0	None	None	OLCPFX	AO
San Francisco, Calif.	15,496	9,276	7,377	4,788	A	PB-a	40N	X-X	HS-0	65	None	OLCPFX	AFI
Washington, D. C.	22,150	11,655	10,169	5,201	A	PC-a	40N	X-X	HS-0	70	None	OLCPF	AI
250,000 to 500,000													
Akron, Ohio	2,313	1,864	983	768	A	PB-a	36N	T-H	HS-0	70	None	OLPF	AFI
Atlanta, Ga.	4,568	4,568	1,320	1,320	A-L	PB-a	. . .	T-H	HS-50	70	None	OLCF	AI
Birmingham, Ala.	2,363	2,363	783	783	A-LUW	PB-a	41N	T-S	HS-0	None	44-0-54-49	F	I
Columbus, Ohio	3,953	3,648	1,616	1,486	A-LU	PB-a	40N	H-H	HS-0	None	. . . .	PF	FI
Dallas, Tex.	6,520	6,319	2,178	2,108	A-LU	PA-a	40Sh	T-S	None	70	None	OF	AI
Denver, Colo.	6,823	5,219	2,575	2,087	A-*	PB-a	40N	T-T	HS-0	72	72-72-72-72	OLC	AO
Fort Worth, Tex.	3,479	2,966	9,763	877	A	PA-a	40N	S-S	HS-40	None	None	LC	None
Indianapolis, Ind.	3,314	3,314	1,191	1,191	None	PM-a	40N	T-H	HS-0	None	. . . .	None	None
Kansas City, Mo.	5,779	4,408	1,814	1,460	A	PA-a-p	40N	T-S	HS-0	None	None	LCF	AIO
Long Beach, Calif.	3,784	3,372	1,742	1,567	A	PA-a	40N	T-H	HS-0	70	50-50-60-55	OLCPFX	AFI
Louisville, Ky.	4,188	3,207	1,403	1,032	A-LUW	PB-. .	40N	T-X	HS-0	None	None	LPF	IO
Memphis, Tenn.	14,273	5,062	4,237	1,427	A-LUW	PM-a-luw	40N	S-N	HSM-60	70	None	C	O
Newark, N. J.[8]	10,667	4,929	4,704	1,979	A	PM-a	30Sh	H-H	HS-0	70	None	OLCPF	IO
Oakland, Calif.	3,240	3,231	1,556	1,552	A	PB-a	37½N	H-H	HS-0	70	None	OLCF	IO
Omaha, Neb.	1,621	1,621	573	573	A	PM	37½N	T-S	HS-0	70	54-54-54-54	OLCPF	AIO
Portland, Ore.	3,769	3,637	1,486	1,439	A	PB-a	40N	T-T	HS-0	70	55-55-55-45	OLCPF	AIO
Rochester, N. Y.	6,755	3,952	2,939	1,448	A-U	PA-a	35N	T-S	HS-0	70	None	F	I
St. Paul, Minn.	5,148	2,742	2,460	1,188	A	PB-a	40N	H-H	HS-100	None	55-55-55-55	OLCPF	AFI

TABLE X—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1959—Continued

City	No. of Full-time Employees		Monthly Payrolls for Full-time Employees (in thousands)		Civil Service, Employees Covered—Not Covered	Personnel Officer—Employees Served	Work Hours per Week, Saturdays	Overtime Pay Office, Skilled	Health Ins. Avail.—Per Cent City's Cost	Mandatory Retirement Age	Max. Hiring Age by Employee Groups	Employee Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
	Total	Common Functions Only	Total	Common Functions Only									
250,000 to 500,000—continued													
San Antonio, Tex.	5,777	3,681	$ 1,823	$ 1,110	A	PA-a	40N	T-S	HS-0	70	None	None	None
San Diego, Calif.	3,909	3,908	1,770	1,769	A	PB-a	. . .	H-H	HSM-0	None	52-52-52-52	OLCPF	AI
Seattle, Wash.	8,150	4,461	3,551	1,848	A-L	X-a	40N	T-T	HS-100	65	. . . .	OLCPF	AI
Toledo, Ohio	3,084	2,503	1,285	1,021	A	PA-a	40N	T-S	HSM-0	70	None	OLCPF	AFIO
100,000 to 250,000													
Albany, N. Y.	2,873	2,056	804	404	A	PB-a	30Sh	N-S	HS-50	70	None	None	None
Allentown, Pa.	805	770	272	260	FP	None	39Sh	T-S	None	70	None	PF	FI
Austin, Tex.	2,730	1,738	780	523	FP	PA-a	40N	H-H	HS-100	70	None	PF	FI
Baton Rouge, La.	1,778	1,646	552	508	A	PM-a	40N	N-S	HSM-*	65	55-55-55-55	PF	FI
Berkeley, Calif.	816	768	397	375	A-L	PA-a-l	40N	H-H	HS-50	70	50-40-50-55	LCPF	IO
Bridgeport, Conn.	3,026	1,551	1,280	576	A	PB-a	32½N	S-..	HS-100	70	45-55-55-55	CPF	AFI
Cambridge, Mass.	2,732	1,345	939	457	A	PA-a	37½N	H-H	HSM-50	70	None	CPFX	A
Camden, N. J.	1,579	1,413	448	409	A	None	37½N	T-T	None	None	None	PF	FI
Canton, Ohio	937	905	354	344	FP	None	44Sh	N-H	HS-0	None	None	LPF	FIO
Charlotte, N. C.	1,711	1,587	513	468	FP	PA-a	40N	T-S	HS-. .	70	None	LCPF	AI
Chattanooga, Tenn.	4,026	992	1,261	288	None	D-a	39Sh	N-T	. .-. .	None	None	None	O
Corpus Christi, Tex.	2,001	1,353	541	414	A-L	PA-a	40N	T-H	HSM-25	None	None	LCPF	A
Dayton, Ohio	2,547	2,398	1,020	971	A	PA-a	40N	T-X	HS-. .	70	. . . .	OLCPF	AFI
Des Moines, Iowa	1,718	1,678	635	620	A-L	PA-a-l	40N	T-T	HS-0	70	None	OLCPF	FIO
Duluth, Minn.	1,008	861	396	356	A-U	PB-a	37½S	S-S	HS-100	70	55-0-55-55	OCPF	AI
El Paso, Tex.	4,747	1,947	1,605	599	A-L	PB-a	40N	H-H	HS-100	65	45-45-45-45	OLCPF	AFI
Elizabeth, N. J.	2,044	959	950	393	A	D	30N	T-H	None	None	None	OLPF	I
Erie, Pa.	1,080	1,058	355	347	FP	None	38½Sh	N-H	HSM-100	70	None	PF	FI
Fall River, Mass.[1]	2,075	963	725	308	A	None	35N	N-X	None	70	None	LCF	AI
Flint, Mich.	2,761	1,420	1,018	620	A	PB-a	40N	X-X	HS-50	65	64-64-64-64	OLCPF	AFIO
Fort Wayne, Ind.	1,509	1,198	545	410	None	S-. .	40N	T-X	H-. .	None	None	OLCPF	AFI
Fresno, Calif.	1,200	1,192	557	554	A	PA-a	40N	T-..	HSM-100	70	None	F	I
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1,559	1,479	618	586	A-L	PB-a-l	40N	S-S	HS-100	65	None	OLCPF	AFI
Hartford, Conn.	3,707	1,916	1,713	868	A	PA-a	35N	S-S	HSM-100	70	None	OLCPF	AI
Jacksonville, Fla.	3,784	2,690	1,346	939	A	PB-a	40N	T-H	HS-0	None	45-45-45-45	OLCPF	A
Kansas City, Kan.	750	706	258	241	A-LUW	PM-a	40N	T-X	HS-0	65	None	None	None
Knoxville, Tenn.	3,508	1,184	1,089	338	A-LU	D-a	40N	T-..	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Little Rock, Ark.	914	859	258	248	A-LW	PB-a-lw	40N	T-..	H-O	None	None	OLPF	None
Miami, Fla.	4,250	4,238	1,320	1,316	A	PB-a	40N	T-S	HSM-*	70	50-50-50-50	LCPF	AFI
Mobile, Ala.	1,650	1,231	423	342	A-LU	PX-a	40N	T-T	HSM-100	None	50-45-50-45	None	None
Montgomery, Ala.	1,428	1,428	303	303	A-U	PB-a	40N	S-S	HS-. .	None	None	None	None
Nashville, Tenn.	4,638	1,808	1,608	493	A	PB-a	40N	T-H	None	None	35-35-35-35	PF	FI
New Bedford, Mass.	2,138	1,212	640	317	A	None	30N	T-H	None	70	None	OLCPF	AI
New Haven, Conn.	2,967	1,554	1,233	518	A-LU	PX-a-pf	32½N	N-S	None	70	None	LPF	A

Norfolk, Va.	5,653	2,637	$ 1,824	$ 834	A	PA-a	37½N	S-H	None	70	None	None	None
Oklahoma City, Okla.	2,345	2,283	749	732	A	PA-a	40N	N-X	HSM-*	72	60-60-60-60	None	None
Pasadena, Calif.	1,684	1,256	804	592	A	PA-a	40N	H-H	HSM-100	70	None	LCF	IO
Paterson, N. J.	2,513	1,041	1,067	358	A	D-a	35N	N-H	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Peoria, Ill.	691	584	251	224	A-L	PA-a-l	40N	H-X	HS-0	None	None	CPF	IO
Phoenix, Ariz.	2,189	2,106	900	861	A	PA-a	40N	X-X	HSM-0	65	45-45-45-45	OLCPF	AFI
Providence, R. I.	4,976	2,804	1,870	929	None	PX-a	35N	T-H	HS-100	70	65-65-65-65	PF	AFI
Reading, Pa.	761	731	202	194	P	D-a	40N	T-T	HSM-100	None	None	OLC	A
Richmond, Va.	6,207	2,977	2,154	977	A	PA-a	38½N	T-X	HS-0	70	65-65-65-65	PF	FI
Rockford, Ill.	657	572	233	211	A	PB-a-pf	40N	S-H	None	65	None	OLC	None
Sacramento, Calif.	1,825	1,604	777	689	A	PA-a	40N	T-H	HSM-100	70	70-70-70-70	OLCF	IO
Salt Lake City, Utah	1,740	1,651	571	539	FP	None	37½N	H-H	HS-70	None	None	L	A
San Jose, Calif.	970	909	452	427	A	PA-a	40N	H-H	HS-80	70	45-40-45-40	OLCPF	AFI
Savannah, Ga.	1,201	1,139	347	329	A-L	PA-a	40N	X-X	HS-0	None	None	LC	AI
Scranton, Pa.	753	744	220	218	FP	None	35Sh	T-S	None	None	None	PF	FI
Shreveport, La.	1,364	1,364	401	401	A	PB-a	40N	T-S	HS-. .	None	None	F	I
Somerville, Mass.	1,645	874	585	288	A	D-a-pf	40N	S-X	HS-0	65	None	OLF	AI
Spokane, Wash.	1,603	1,546	627	604	A-U	PC-a	37½N	T-T	None	70	None	PF	None
Springfield, Mass.	4,605	2,526	1,831	904	A	PM-a	37½N	T-S	HSM-50	70	None	LF	AI
Syracuse, N. Y.	4,462	2,494	1,809	821	A	PM-a	32½N	T-X	HS-0	70	None	OLCPF	AI
Tacoma, Wash.	2,168	1,433	930	610	A-L	PA-a	40N	T-X	HSM-100	65	45-50-52-55	OLCPFX	AFIO
Tampa, Fla.	3,445	2,365	1,064	762	A	None	40N	S-S	HS-0	None	42-45-45-45	OLPF	AFI
Trenton, N. J.	2,794	1,321	1,117	493	A	D-a	40N	N-H	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Tulsa, Okla.	1,982	1,938	673	657	A	PB-a-f	40N	T-H	HS-0	None	None	OLCPF	AFI
Utica, N. Y.	1,097	1,058	340	328	A-LU	None	35N	N-H	H-0	70	None	PF	FI
Waterbury, Conn.	2,226	1,281	874	413	None	M-a	35½Sh	S-S	HSM-50	70	None	None	None
Wichita, Kan.	1,611	1,536	609	581	A	PA-l	40N	H-X	HS-0	70	None	F	I
Wilmington, Del.	2,270	1,284	937	437	None	S-. .	35N	T-H	None	70	None	None	None
Worcester, Mass.	5,007	2,299	1,655	725	A-L	PA-a	36¼N	H-H	None	70	0-55-0-55	OLCPF	AFI
Youngstown, Ohio	1,272	1,240	534	521	A	M-a	44Sh	T-S	HS-0	None	None	OLPF	AFI
50,000 to 100,000													
Alameda, Calif.	429	361	204	168	A	PB-a	38N	T-H	HS-0	70	None	CF	IO
Albuquerque, N. M.	1,421	1,404	470	462	A	PA-a	40N	S-S	HS-0	None	None	OLCP	AF
Alexandria, Va.	1,678	633	626	204	A	PA-a	35N	T-S	HS-0	70	None	None	None
Alhambra, Calif.	402	398	189	188	A-L	PA-a	40N	T-T	HS-50	70	None	None	None
Amarillo, Tex.	980	952	309	298	A	PB-a	40N	H-H	HSM-100	65	50-50-50-50	F	I
Asheville, N. C.	620	620	165	165	A-L	PB-a	44Sh	S-H	H-0	None	None	LP	AF
Atlantic City, N. J.	1,735	1,131	590	340	A	None	30N	T-T	HS-. .	None	None	None	None
Augusta, Ga.	747	745	201	201	FP	PC-a	40Sh	T-T	HS-25	None	None	OLCPF	AI
Aurora, Ill.	349	342	136	134	A	D-a	40F	T-S	HS-99	None	None	LCPF	A
Bay City, Mich.[2]	589	528	217	191	None	A-a	40N	X-X	H-100	70	None	OLC	None
Bayonne, N. J.	1,460	806	629	297	A	S-a	30N	X-X	HS-0	70	None	None	None
Beaumont, Tex.	922	861	316	301	None	None	40N	N-H	None	70	None	None	None
Berwyn, Ill.	280	280	87	87	FP	S-a-fp	44Fh	T-H	HS-0	None	None	PF	A
Bethlehem, Pa.	469	449	167	160	FP	D-a	37½N	T-S	HS-33	70	None	LCPF	AFI
Binghamton, N. Y.	1,585	877	458	289	A-U	S-a	35N	T-H	HS-0	70	None	LPF	A
Brockton, Mass.[1]	1,326	727	482	226	A	A-a	35N	N-H	HSM-0	65	. . . .	L	None

TABLE X—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1959—Continued

City	No. of Full-time Employees		Monthly Payrolls for Full-time Employees (in thousands)		Civil Service, Employees Covered Not Covered	Personnel Officer—Employees Served	Work Hours per Week, Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Health Ins. Avail. Per Cent City's Cost	Mandatory Retirement Age	Max. Hiring Age by Employee Groups	Employee Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
	Total	Common Functions Only	Total	Common Functions Only									
50,000 to 100,000—continued													
Brookline t, Mass.	....	....	$....	$....	A	S-a-1	37½N	H-X	HS-50	70	None	OLCPF	AI
Burbank, Calif.	1,129	920	573	461	A	PA-a	40N	H-H	HS-..	70	70-70-70-70	None	...
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	632	623	234	230	FP	PM-a	40N	S-H	None	None	None	LF	IO
Charleston, S. C.	762	709	191	173	A	PM-a	35N	N-H	HS-50	None	None	F	I
Charleston, W. Va.	543	525	165	160	FP	None	...	N-N	H-0	None	None	PF	FI
Cicero, Ill.[2]	382	371	141	137	A	PB-a	40Sh	S-S	HS-0	65	None	None	None
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio[2]	382	374	155	152	A	A-a	41Sh	N-H	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Clifton, N. J.	1,039	356	508	151	A	PA-a	40N	H-H	HS-0	70	None	None	None
Columbia, S. C.	736	711	179	173	FP	A-a	40N	T-H	HS-0	70	None	None	None
Columbus, Ga.	1,268	771	283	193	FP	D-a	44Sh	N-S	HS-75	None	None	None	None
Compton, Calif.	283	283	130	130	A	A-a	40N	T-S	HSM-100	70	None	None	None
Covington, Ky.	480	474	155	153	A-L	S-a	37½N	H-X	HS-0	None	45-45-45-45	OLCPF	AFI
Davenport, Iowa	539	525	181	177	A-LU	None	41¼Sh	N-H	None	None	None	None	None
Dearborn, Mich.	1,190	1,170	476	468	A	PB-a	40N	T-T	HS-50	72	50-50-56-55	LCF	AIO
Decatur, Ill.	390	378	140	131	FP	None	40N	T-T	HS-0	None	None	LPF	AFI
Dubuque, Iowa	342	329	129	124	A-LU	A-a	40N	T-H	HS-0	70	None	LCF	AI
Durham, N. C.	862	862	251	251	None	A-a	37½N	S-X	HSM-*	None	None	LCPF	AFI
East Chicago, Ind.	657	642	245	240	None	None	40Fh	T-S	HS-100	None	None	LPF	FI
East Orange, N. J.	1,283	690	619	279	A	None	35N	X-X	HS-0	None	None	None	I
East St. Louis, Ill.	418	418	144	144	A-LU	S-a	40N	H-H	H-67	None	None	OLCPF	AFI
Evanston, Ill.	603	580	257	248	A	S-a	37½N	N-X	HS-60	None	None	F	I
Fort Smith, Ark.	359	343	101	98	A	K-a	44Sh	S-S	None	None	None	PF	FI
Gadsen, Ala.	580	580	162	162	FP	D-a	40S	T-H	M-0	None	None	LPF	FIO
Glendale, Calif.	1,119	1,118	506	506	A	PB-a	40N	T-H	HS-0	70	45-45-55-45	CF	IO
Green Bay, Wis.	1,085	537	433	198	None	None	37½N	T-H	HSM-*	65	None	LC	A
Greensboro, N. C.	1,004	1,004	312	312	None	PA-a	40N	T-S	HSM-*	None	None	F	I
Greenville, S. C.	671	646	185	177	FP	A-a	41Sh	T-H	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Hamilton, Ohio	677	538	274	217	A	PB-a	37½N	T-X	HS-100	68	None	LCPF	AFIO
Hammond, Ind.	729	713	287	281	None	None	40Fh	..-H	HS-0	None	None	LCPF	FI
Hampton, Va.	....	....	....	....	None	S-a	38Sh	S-S	HSM-*	65	50-50-50-50	None	None
Harrisburg, Pa.	785	776	218	216	FP	D-a	35N	T-S	None	None	None	None	None
Hoboken, N. J.	1,141	670	478	254	A	PM-a	30N	N-S	HSM-0	65	None	L	None
Holyoke, Mass.	1,239	638	516	234	A-L	None	35N	T-H	None	70	None	L	A
Huntington, W. Va.	814	489	237	149	FP	A-a	40N	X-..	....	None	None	None	None
Inglewood, Calif.	371	371	179	179	A	A-a	40N	S-S	HS-56	70	40-44-44-44	None	None
Irvington, N. J.	1,145	430	492	165	A	D-a	32½N	H-H	HS-0	None	None	OL	A
Jackson, Mich.	717	385	241	159	A-U	PA-a	40N	T-X	HS-0	65	54-54-54-54	LCPF	FIO
Jackson, Miss.	1,187	1,169	337	332	A-L	PC-a	40Sh	S-S	HS-20	70	65-65-65-65	F	I
Johnstown, Pa.	484	466	153	153	FP	D-a	44Fh	N-S	HS-0	None	None	LPF	FI
Joliet, Ill.	322	321	124	124	FP	A-a	40Sh	..-X	M-0	None	45-55-55-55	LCPF	AFIO

Kalamazoo, Mich.	674	656	$ 269	$ 262	A	PA-a	40N	T-S	HS-100	70	None	PF	FI
Kenosha, Wis.	1,088	477	532	215	A-L	M-a-pfl	39N	T-X	HS-100	65	None	OLCPF	AI
Lakewood, Ohio	899	413	315	177	A-LU	S-a-lu	40N	T-H	HS-77	None	None	LC	A
Lancaster, Pa.	456	446	144	141	FP	None	37½N	N-S	H-100	None	None	None	None
Lansing, Mich.	1,402	646	623	329	None	PM-a	40N	T-X	HS-100	65	65-65-65-65	F	I
Laredo, Tex.	414	398	82	79	None	None	40N	N-N	None	None	None	None	None
Lawrence, Mass.	1,402	893	461	228	A	None	35N	T-T	HS-50	70	None	LCF	IO
Lexington, Ky.	611	611	197	197	A	None	40N	T-S	HS-. .	70	45-45-45-45	LPF	AFI
Lima, Ohio	315	313	107	107	A	M-a	40N	H-H	HS-0	70	None	OLC	A
Lincoln, Neb.	1,063	664	312	213	A	PC-a	40N	S-S	HS-0	None	None	F	I
Lorain, Ohio	409	388	161	152	A-U	S-. .	37½Sh	T-X	None	None	None	LPF	AFI
Lowell, Mass.	1,609	846	538	263	A-L	None	35N	H-H	HSM-0	70	None	OCF	AI
Lubbock, Tex.	1,075	912	357	297	FP	PA-a	40Fh	S-S	HM-0	70	None	F	I
Lynn, Mass.	2,010	1,065	766	388	A-L	None	35N	N-H	None	70	. . . .	L	None
McKeesport, Pa.	391	391	140	140	FP	D-a	35N	N-N	HS-0	. . . .	None	LPF	AFI
Macon, Ga.	1,391	690	316	180	FP	PM-a	40Fh	T-T	None	65	None	None	None
Madison, Wis.	2,128	1,061	932	428	A	PM-a	39N	H-H	HS-0	65	None	OLCPF	AI
Malden, Mass.	1,135	607	396	178	A	None	40N	N-H	HSM-50	70	None	LCF	AI
Manchester, N. H.	1,395	917	506	335	None	None	32½N	S-X	None	None	None	LFX	AI
Medford, Mass.[1]	1,103	544	445	197	A-L	PA-a	35N	T-H	HSM-50	70	None	OLCPF	AI
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	840	810	316	305	A	None	35N	N-H	HS-0	None	None	None	None
New Britain, Conn.	1,473	768	684	310	A-L	PB-a	36¼N	T-S	HS-50	70	None	OLCPF	AFI
New Rochelle, N. Y.	750	721	317	305	A	A-a	35N	T-S	HS-50	70	None	FPX	None
Newton, Mass.	2,290	1,200	922	411	A-L	S-a	37½N	T-H	None	65	None	LC	A
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1,487	1,450	621	607	A-U	PA-a	35N	T-H	HS-100	70	70-70-70-70	OLPF	AFI
Oak Park, Ill.	371	354	148	140	FP	S-a-fp	37½N	T-X	HS-0	72	45-45-55-45	LC	O
Ogden, Utah	392	377	138	133	A-L	PA-a	40N	T-S	HS-50	None	None	None	None
Orlando, Fla.[4]	1,265	978	383	270	FP	PM-a	41N	T-H	HSM-100	None	None	None	None
Passaic, N. J.	938	409	408	161	A	S-a	30N	T-H	HS-0	70	None	None	None
Pawtucket, R. I.	1,368	728	485	198	A	PM-a	35N	H-S	None	None	65-65-65-65	LCPF	AFI
Pittsfield, Mass.[2]	1,146	533	405	185	A	PM-a	35N	N-S	HS-50	65	None	L	A
Pontiac, Mich.	1,220	720	492	305	A	PA-a	40N	X-X	HS-100	65	None	OLPF	AFI
Port Arthur, Tex.	490	477	166	162	FP	A-a	40N	H-H	HS-100	65	50-50-50-50	LCF	AFO
Portland, Me.	1,481	677	481	213	FP	S-a	40N	T-X	HSM-0	70	None	CF	AF
Portsmouth, Va.	1,645	819	570	270	FP	None	40N	N-S	HS-0	70	None	LPF	FIO
Pueblo, Colo.	548	548	208	208	A	S-a	40N	H-H	HSM-0	70	45-45-45-45	OLCPFX	AFI
Quincy, Mass.	2,317	942	881	336	A-L	PB-a	35N	T-X	HS-50	70	None	OLPF	FI
Racine, Wis.	1,456	708	596	276	FP	K-a-lw	40N	N-X	HS-88	None	None	OF	AI
Raleigh, N. C.	718	717	182	182	A-U	PA-a	38¾N	T-S	HS-0	65	None	None	None
Richmond, Calif.	635	625	322	317	A	PA-a	37½N	H-H	HSM-100	70	None	LCF	AIO
Riverside, Calif.[2]	777	612	284	223	A	PA-a	40N	T-H	HSM-55	65	None	None	None
Roanoke, Va.	2,242	978	798	316	None	None	40N	H-H	HS-0	65	65-65-65-65	None	None
Saginaw, Mich.	806	780	345	334	A-U	PA-a	40N	T-X	HS-100	70	None	LPF	FI
St. Joseph, Mo.	517	492	127	120	None	None	40N	N-T	HSM-0	None	None	F	. . .
St. Petersburg, Fla.	2,936	1,885	738	501	A-U	S-a	40N	T-S	HS-0	70	None	None	None
San Angelo, Tex.	426	384	124	113	FP	S-a	40N	T-S	HSM-100	65	None	None	None
San Bernardino, Calif.	803	789	351	345	A	S-a	40N	T-S	HSM-. .	70	50-55-60-55	F	I
San Mateo, Calif.	360	360	183	183	A	PA-a	40N	T-T	HSM-60	70	55-55-55-55	None	None

Table X — Personnel Data for Cities over 25,000: 1959 — Continued

City	No. of Full-time Employees		Monthly Payrolls for Full-time Employees (in thousands)		Civil Service, Employees Covered–Not Covered	Personnel Officer—Employees Served	Work Hours per Week, Saturdays	Overtime Pay Office, Skilled	Health Ins. Avail.-Per Cent City's Cost	Mandatory Retirement Age	Max. Hiring Age by Employee Groups	Employee Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
	Total	Common Functions Only	Total	Common Functions Only									
50,000 to 100,000—continued													
Santa Ana, Calif.	488	488	$ 221	221	A	PA-a	40N	S-S	HSM-*	70	None	None	None
Santa Monica, Calif.	977	816	488	401	A	PA-a	37½N	T-S	HSM-100	70	45-45-50-50	OLCPFX	IO
Schenectady, N. Y.	1,123	1,042	423	340	A	S-a	35N	T-H	HSM-50	70	None	LPF	AFI
Sioux City, Iowa	622	600	215	208	A-LU	A-a-l	40N	T-X	HS-0	70	51-0-0-51	OLCPF	AFI
Sioux Falls, S. D.	397	362	168	152	A	A-a	40N	S-H	HS-50	70	None	CPF	IO
South Gate, Calif.	356	356	138	138	A	S-a	40N	T-T	HSM-99	70	None	None	None
Springfield, Ill.	767	564	300	212	A-W	None	40N	T-X	HS-0	None	None	OCPF	AFIO
Springfield, Mo.	1,293	666	423	201	A-LU	A-a-lu	40N	T-T	HS-0	70	None	F	I
Springfield, Ohio	1,127	577	316	187	FP	S-a-fp	42Sh	N-X	HSM-0	None	None	PF	FI
Stamford, Conn.	1,660	759	811	353	A	PB-a	37½N	T-S	HS-0	70	None	LPF	AFI
Stockton, Calif.[2]	707	700	299	297	A	PA-a	40N	H-H	HSM-35	70	None	LCF	AI
Terre Haute, Ind.	468	454	131	128	None	S-a	40Sh	N-N	None	None	None	None	None
Topeka, Kan.	821	756	263	245	FP	None	40N	N-..	None	None	None	F	I
Troy, N. Y.	791	788	231	230	A-U	PB-. .	40Sh	N-X	None	70	None	L	A
Union City, N. J.	1,032	510	430	178	A	None	30N	N-N	None	70	None	None	None
Waco, Tex.	742	722	214	208	FP	PA-a	40N	T-H	H-100	None	None	F	I
Waterloo, Iowa	487	485	170	169	A-LWU	K-a-lwu	40Sh	N-T	HS-0	70	None	FX	IO
Wheeling, W. Va.	517	508	182	179	A-U	K-a	40Sh	N-T	HS-0	65	55-55-55-55	OLC	None
Wichita Falls, Tex.	1,122	700	284	199	FP	PA-a	40N	T-S	HS-0	70	50-50-50-50	None	None
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	382	364	119	114	FP	D-a	30N	N-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Winston-Salem, N. C.	1,725	1,148	515	327	None	PA-a	40N	T-S	HS-0	72	None	None	None
Woonsocket, R. I.[1]	705	392	210	108	A	S-a-l	35N	X-X	HS-*	None	None	OLCPF	AFI
25,000 to 50,000													
Abilene, Tex.	650	635	210	205	FP	PA-a	40N	N-N	HS-100	70	None	PF	I
Abington tp, Pa.	....	....	....	....	P	None	40N	N-S	HS-0	65	None	None	None
Albany, Ga.	458	407	131	111	None	A-a	40Sh	N-S	HS-50	70	None	None	None
Alexandria, La.	696	506	212	145	A	PB-a-fp	40N	N-S	HSM-100	70	60-60-60-60	LCF	AIO
Aliquippa, Pa.	172	169	61	60	FP	S-a	44Sh	T-X	HS-0	65	55-55-55-55	LCF	IO
Alton, Ill.[2]	183	181	58	58	A	A-a	38Sh	T-H	HS-0	None	None	LPF	AIO
Amsterdam, N. Y.	278	271	85	83	A	PM-a	33Sh	N-H	HS-0	65	None	None	None
Anaheim, Calif.	....	....	....	....	A	PA-a	40N	X-X	HS-100	70	None	OLCPFX	None
Ann Arbor, Mich.	446	436	191	187	A	S-a	40N	S-X	HS-100	70	None	LX	. . .
Anniston, Ala.	605	299	140	82	A	D-a	44F	N-S	H-0	None	None	PF	FI
Appleton, Wis.	765	349	303	126	None	None	40N	T-..	HS-50	None	None	LCPF	AI
Arcadia, Calif.	....	....	....	....	A-L	PA-a	40N	T-S	HSM-100	70	70-70-70-70	None	None
Arlington t, Mass.	....	....	....	....	A-L	PB-a	35N	H-X	HS-50	70	None	OLCF	AI
Ashland, Ky.	197	197	62	62	A	A-a	40Sh	T-S	None	None	None	PF	FI
Athens, Ga.	306	306	66	66	FP	None	40N	T-..	HS-58	None	....	None	None
Auburn, N. Y.	496	439	139	116	A-U	A-a	40N	S-S	None	None	None	None	None

Bakersfield, Calif.	561	528	$ 234	$ 219	A	S-a	40N	S-S	HS-0	70	....	None	None
Bangor, Me.	640	287	199	93	FP	None	37½N	T-X	HSM-*	None	None	LC	A
Barberton, Ohio	219	211	76	73	A	X-a	40Sh	N-X	HS-0	None	....	PF	FI
Battle Creek, Mich.	484	484	187	187	None	PC-a	40N	S-S	HS-100	None	None	LF	AI
Belleville, Ill.	183	180	60	59	P	None	40N	T-X	None	None	None	LPF	AFI
Belleville, N. J.	270	257	97	93	A	None	32½N	T-X	HS-0	70	None	None	None
Bellingham, Wash.	266	266	99	99	A-L	S-a	35N	T-T	HSM-100	70	....	OLCPF	AI
Belmont t, Mass.	....	....	....	....	None	None	35N	N-H	HS-0	70	None	None	None
Beloit, Wis.	905	223	356	80	FP	A-a-fp	40Sh	S-X	HS-100	65	None	LCF	AI
Bessemer, Ala.	278	239	79	66	A	PB-a	40N	T-..	HS-. .	None	None	None	None
Beverly, Mass.	653	293	239	90	A	None	35N	N-S	HS-50	70	None	None	None
Beverly Hills, Calif.	559	559	251	251	A	S-a	40N	T-T	HSM-50	70	None	OLCPF	None
Billings, Mont.[2]	376	372	130	128	None	None	35N	S-S	HS-100	65	None	L	A
Biloxi, Miss.	223	223	52	52	A	None	39Fh	N-N	None	None	45-45-45-45	None	None
Bloomfield, N. J.	804	301	407	123	A	S-a	35N	T-H	HSM-100	70	None	None	None
Bloomington, Ill.	253	237	93	86	A	A-a	40N	T-H	None	None	None	LCPF	AI
Bloomington, Ind.	200	195	72	71	FP	D-a	40N	S-S	None	None	None	F	I
Boise City, Idaho	349	347	102	102	FP	M-a	37½N	T-T	HS-100	None	None	None	None
Bremerton, Wash.	206	206	83	83	A-L	PB-a	40N	X-X	None	70	53-53-53-53	F	I
Bristol, Conn.	787	371	325	130	None	S-a	35N	T-X	HS-50	70	None	LCF	AI
Brownsville, Tex.	591	466	117	96	FP	A-a	...	H-H	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Burlington, Iowa	241	234	77	75	FP	None	38½Fh	N-S	H-. .	None	None	None	None
Burlington, Vt.	627	296	201	82	None	None	40N	N-H	H-0	70	None	None	None
Butte, Mont.	208	203	74	72	FP	None	40N	T-X	None	None	None	LCP	FO
Champaign, Ill.[2]	355	148	97	50	FP	A-a-fp	40N	S-S	H-0	None	45-45-45-45	F	None
Charlottesville, Va.	518	254	166	77	None	None	40N	N-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Cheyenne, Wyo.	308	308	108	108	FP	D-a	38Fh	N-H	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Chicopee, Mass.	911	392	395	127	FPU	D-a	32½N	T-H	None	65	None	L	A
Chula Vista, Calif.	....	....	....	....	A	S-a	40N	T-T	HSM-50	70	None	OLCX	A
Clarksburg, W. Va.	242	236	70	69	FP	A-a	37½N	N-X	None	None	None	LPF	FIO
Clinton, Iowa	151	151	58	58	FP	M-a	40Fh	N-S	HS-0	None	None	LPF	FIO
Colorado Springs, Colo.	1,134	624	365	192	FP	PA-a	40N	T-H	H-. .	65	None	FX	A
Columbia, Mo.	387	229	104	65	A	A-a	40Sh	H-H	HS-50	None	None	None	None
Concord, N. H.	322	316	107	105	A	M-a	37½N	T-H	HS-0	70	None	LCF	AI
Council Bluffs, Iowa	371	371	127	127	A-LUW	A-a	40N	N-H	HS-0	70	None	OLCPF	AFI
Culver City, Calif.	....	....	....	....	A	S-a	40N	T-T	HSM-100	70	None	OLCPFX	None
Cumberland, Md.	....	....	....	....	A	None	35N	N-H	HS-100	70	None	LF	IO
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	321	250	129	96	A-U	S-a	44N	S-S	HS-0	None	None	X	O
Danville, Ill.	198	193	66	65	FP	D-a	40Sh	T-X	None	None	None	LC	O
Danville, Va.	1,400	625	428	165	None	None	39Sh	N-T	None	65	None	None	None
Daytona Beach, Fla.	426	388	122	110	A	PA-a	40N	T-S	H-67	None	None	PF	FI
East Cleveland, Ohio[2]	183	177	83	81	FP	S-a	40N	T-..	HS-0	None	None	F	I
East Hartford t, Conn.	....	....	....	....	None	D-a	37½N	T-H	HSM-*	73	None	None	None
East Providence t, R. I.	....	....	....	....	A	PA-a	32½N	N-N	. .-. .	None	None	PFX	FI
Easton, Pa.	278	275	95	94	FP	S-a	36Sh	T-S	HS-0	70	None	LPF	AFI
Eau Claire, Wis.	741	323	269	105	FP	S-a	40N	T-X	HS-0	None	None	LCPF	AI
Elgin, Ill.	244	241	90	89	A	A-a	40Sh	T-X	HS-0	None	None	LF	AI
Elmhurst, Ill.	....	....	....	....	None	None	34Fh	H-H	HSM-0	None	None	L	None

TABLE X—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1959—Continued

City	No. of Full-time Employees		Monthly Payrolls for Full-time Employees (in thousands)		Civil Service, Employees Covered—Not Covered	Personnel Officer—Employees Served	Work Hours per Week, Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Health Ins. Avail.—Per Cent City's Cost	Mandatory Retirement Age	Max. Hiring Age by Employee Groups	Employee Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
	Total	Common Functions Only	Total	Common Functions Only									
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
Elmira, N. Y.	524	524	$ 190	$ 190	A	A	32½N	N-H	HS-50	70	None	None	None
Elyria, Ohio	291	285	109	107	FPW	S-a	40Sh	N-S	HS-0	None	None	LPF	AFI
Enid, Okla.	297	292	88	86	FP	A-a-fp	44Sh	T-T	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Euclid, Ohio	399	336	173	139	FP	D-a	40N	..-S	HS-0	None	None	PFX	FI
Eugene, Ore.	543	326	231	127	FP	S-a	40N	H-H	HS-0	70	None	F	I
Everett, Mass.	977	488	398	183	A-L	None	35N	N-H	HS-0	70	None	LCF	AI
Everett, Wash.	333	325	127	125	A-L	K-a-l	40N	T-H	HSM-100	70	45-45-45-45	OLCF	AI
Fairfield t, Conn.	....	....	....	....	None	None	35N	N-N	HS-100	None	None	L	A
Fargo, N. D.	372	341	141	127	A	C-a	40N	T-H	HSM-0	66	None	F	I
Fayetteville, N. C.	506	426	131	110	FP	A-a	40Fh	N-S	H-0	None	None	None	None
Ferndale, Mich.	208	199	90	86	A	A-a	40N	T-X	HS-100	70	None	OL	A
Fitchburg, Mass.	1,088	479	383	192	A-L	D-a	35N	N-X	HS-50	70	None	L	None
Fond du Lac, Wis.	591	287	227	100	FP	K-a	39N	N-H	HS-0	72	65-65-65-65	LCPF	AI
Fort Dodge, Iowa	194	193	68	68	FP	D-a	40N	N-X	HS-0	None	None	L	O
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	1,014	1,014	294	294	A	PA-a	40N	S-S	HS-33	65	45-55-55-55	LP	AF
Framingham t, Mass.	....	....	....	....	FP	D-a	37½N	N-T	HS-50	70	None	None	None
Fullerton, Calif.	....	....	....	....	None	S-a-l	40N	H-H	HSM-54	70	None	None	None
Gainesville, Fla.	458	349	133	97	None	X-a	40Sh	N-H	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Galesburg, Ill.	188	186	65	64	FP	None	40N	T-..	HSM-0	65	None	LPF	AFI
Garfield, N. J.	382	122	161	40	None	None	35N	H-H	H-0	None	None	None	None
Gloucester, Mass.	640	292	197	87	A-L	A-a	32½N	T-H	HS-0	65	None	L	O
Grand Forks, N. D.	199	195	73	72	A	A-a	37½N	T-S	HSM-60	None	None	LF	...
Granite City, Ill.	138	136	61	60	FP	A-a	40Sh	N-H	None	None	None	LPF	...
Greenville, Miss.	247	247	66	66	None	None	48Sh	N-S	..-..	70	None	None	None
Greenwich t, Conn.	....	....	....	....	A	PX-a	37½N	S-X	HS-50	70	None	LF	IO
Hackensack, N. J.	719	307	341	120	A	A-a	35N	X-X	HS-100	70	None	None	None
Hagerstown, Md.	342	273	108	78	A	PM-a	40Fh	H-H	HS-0	70	None	C	O
Hamden t, Conn.	....	....	....	....	A	C-a	35N	N-S	HS-0	70	None	None	None
Hamilton tp, N. J.	....	....	....	....	A	K-a	35N	S-S	HS-100	70	None	None	None
Hamtramck, Mich.	405	391	168	163	A	PB-a	40N	H-X	HS-100	70	None	OLCPF	AFI
Hattiesburg, Miss.	289	289	68	68	A-LU	None	40Sh	N-..	H-20	65	None	PF	IO
Haverford tp, Pa.	....	....	....	....	P	C-a-p	35N	N-X	HS-100	75	None	P	F
Haverhill, Mass.[1]	1,116	405	362	116	A	..-..	35N	N-H	H-..	65	None	OPF	AFI
Hayward, Calif.	....	....	....	....	A	A-a	40N	T-T	HS-100	70	None	OLCPFX	None
Hazleton, Pa.	186	181	49	48	FP	None	33Sh	N-S	H-..	None	None	L	A
Hempstead, N. Y.	296	296	139	139	A-U	D-a	34N	H-H	HS-0	70	None	None	None
High Point, N. C.	547	506	150	137	A-U	A-a	40N	T-S	H-0	None	None	F	I
Highland Park, Mich.[2]	1,057	503	398	211	A	PM-a-fp	40N	X-X	HS-..	70	59-59-59-59	LCF	AI
Hot Springs, Ark.	199	198	55	54	FP	None	40Sh	N-S	HS-50	None	None	LPF	FI
Huntington Park, Calif.	230	230	105	105	A	S-a	40N	S-S	HSM-100	70	None	None	None

Hutchinson, Kan.	256	254	$ 81	$ 81	FP	S-a	40N	T-S	HS-0	65	None	F	O
Independence, Mo.	240	170	77	54	None	D-a	40N	N-S	HSM-100	None	None	F	I
Iowa City, Iowa	153	151	56	55	A-LU	A-a-1	44Sh	T-H	HS-0	70	None	LPF	FIO
Ithaca, N. Y.	252	252	89	89	A	D-a	35N	T-..	HS-0	70	None	None	None
Jackson, Tenn.	595	253	186	71	A	None	38Fh	N-S	None	None	None	X	None
Jamestown, N. Y.	735	346	272	134	A	D-a	37½N	T-H	HS-0	70	None	LF	AI
Jefferson City, Mo.	128	124	34	33	F	None	40N	N-S	H-0	None	None	F	I
Johnson City, Tenn.	559	221	185	53	FP	A-a	40N	S-S	HS-0	70	None	None	None
Joplin, Mo.	250	243	72	70	A	A-a	40N	S-H	H-0	None	45-55-60-60	None	None
Kettering, Ohio	....	....	....	....	A-U	A-a	40N	S-..	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Key West, Fla.	341	210	105	62	A-LW	PB-a	40N	..-X	HSM-..	None	None	None	None
Kingston, N. Y.	269	269	90	90	A-U	None	35N	N-H	HS-0	70	None	None	None
Kokomo, Ind.	292	284	93	90	FP	None	40N	N-N	HS-70	None	None	None	None
La Crosse, Wis.	810	363	343	143	None	None	37½N	T-H	HS-50	70	None	LPF	AI
La Grange, Ga.	221	204	52	46	None	None	44Fh	S-S	HS-100	None	None	None	None
Lackawanna, N. Y.	345	342	116	115	A	None	35N	T-T	HS-100	None	None	L	A
Lafayette, Ind.	297	291	96	95	FP	None	40N	N-N	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Lafayette, La.	385	318	110	86	A	..-..	40N	S-H	H-50	65	....	None	None
Lakeland, Fla.	997	423	275	127	A	PB-a	40Sh	H-H	HS-12	....	45-45-45-45	None	None
Laurel, Miss.	167	167	48	48	A-LU	None	44Fh	N-S	..-..	65	None	None	None
Lebanon, Pa.	145	144	41	41	P	D-a	39Sh	N-S	..-..	None	None	None	None
Lewiston, Me.	520	309	163	99	None	S-a	37½N	T-..	None	65	None	L	None
Lincoln Park, Mich.	173	173	70	70	FP	S-a-fp	37N	T-X	H-..	65	55-55-55-55	LC	A
Lockport, N. Y.	531	273	144	85	A	None	35N	T-H	None	70	None	None	None
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	....	....	....	....	P	S-a-p	37½N	T-H	H-100	70	None	None	None
Lynchburg, Va.	1,120	450	369	128	None	None	40N	N-X	None	None	40-40-40-40	None	None
Lynwood, Calif.	124	124	59	59	A	None	40N	T-T	HS-67	70	None	None	None
Manchester t, Conn.	....	....	....	....	None	None	35N	T-H	HS-0	65	None	L	A
Manhattan Beach, Calif.	....	....	....	....	A	A-a	...	H-H	HSM-100	70	None	None	None
Manitowoc, Wis.	657	297	251	100	None	None	40N	T-H	HS-..	65	None	LF	FIO
Mansfield, Ohio	345	321	120	115	A-U	S-a	40N	S-S	H-0	None	None	LPFX	AFI
Maplewood tp, N. J.	....	....	....	....	None	K-a	36N	T-H	HS-0	70	None	None	None
Marion, Ohio	492	191	129	61	FP	S-..	40N	H-..	HS-0	None	None	LPF	FIO
Mason City, Iowa	226	223	78	77	FP	None	40N	T-X	HS-0	None	None	LCPF	IO
Massillon, Ohio	165	149	60	55	A-U	S-a	40Fh	T-X	HS-0	None	None	LPF	A
Maywood, Ill.	118	118	45	45	FP	A-a	40Fh	T-..	H-0	None	None	LC	O
Melrose, Mass.	579	278	236	97	None	None	36N	N-X	HS-..	70	None	None	None
Meriden, Conn.	970	447	424	167	None	None	40N	N-H	None	68	None	LPF	AFI
Meridian, Miss.	354	354	89	89	A-LU	None	40N	S-T	HS-0	70	None	P	F
Miami Beach, Fla.	1,301	1,292	486	483	A	PA-a	...	T-S	HS-50	70	45-55-55-55	None	None
Michigan City, Ind.	313	295	105	99	None	None	40Sh	N-X	None	None	None	PF	FI
Middletown, Conn.	251	245	83	80	A	None	40N	T-S	HS-50	70	None	OLCPF	AI
Middletown, Ohio	314	306	135	131	A	PA-a	40N	T-H	HS-60	70	None	LPF	AFI
Milford t, Conn.	....	....	....	....	A	A-a-fp	40N	T-S	HS-100	73	None	PF	AI
Mishawaka, Ind.	302	264	104	89	None	S-a	40Fh	T-H	HS-85	None	None	F	I
Moline, Ill.	698	313	172	95	FP	D-a	40Sh	T-S	HS-0	None	None	PF	A
Monroe, La.	749	556	186	144	FP	None	40N	S-H	None	65	50-40-..-..	LCPF	AFI

Table X—Personnel Data for Cities over 25,000: 1959—Continued

City	No. of Full-time Employees		Monthly Payrolls for Full-time Employees (in thousands)		Civil Service, Employees Covered—Not Covered	Personnel Officer—Employees Served	Work Hours per Week, Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Health Ins. Avail.-Per Cent City's Cost	Mandatory Retirement Age	Max. Hiring Age by Employee Groups	Employee Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
	Total	Common Functions Only	Total	Common Functions Only									
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
Montclair, N. J.	907	415	$ 439	$ 158	None	None	35N	N-H	HS-0	70	None	None	None
Montebello, Calif.	....	....	....	....	A	A-a	40N	T-T	HSM-45	70	45-45-45-45	None	None
Monterey Park, Calif.	....	....	....	....	A	PA-a	40N	T-S	None	65	None	None	None
Morgantown, W. Va.	181	181	58	58	FP	A-a	41Fh	N-S	H-0	65	None	F	I
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	....	....	....	....	FP	A-a	40N	S-S	HS-100	70	None	None	None
Muskegon, Mich.	437	401	168	153	A	PB-a	37½N	T-H	HS-100	65	45-0-0-45	LCPF	AFIO
Muskogee, Okla.	483	281	111	75	A	PA-a	44N	T-H	None	70	None	None	None
Nashua, N. H.	585	275	197	88	None	None	32½N	N-H	None	None	None	LPF	A
National City, Calif.	....	....	....	....	A	S-a	40N	T-S	HSM-50	70	None	None	None
New Brunswick, N. J.	765	350	355	133	None	None	35N	H-X	H-100	70	None	None	None
New Castle, Pa.	325	320	94	93	FP	D-a	44Fh	N-S	HS-0	None	None	PF	FI
New Kensington, Pa.	141	141	50	50	FP	M-a	40Sh	T-H	HSM-100	65	None	LPF	FIO
New London, Conn.[1]	592	285	268	105	None	A-a	40N	T-H	HM-0	None	None	LC	A
Newburgh, N. Y.	345	279	124	104	A	None	40N	S-H	HSM-50	70	None	OLCPF	None
Newport, Ky.	242	233	88	85	A	A-a	36Sh	N-X	HS-0	70	45-45-45-45	LPF	AFI
Newport, R. I.[1]	753	400	264	134	A	A-a	35N	T-X	None	None	None	OLPF	FIO
Newport News, Va.	2,277	939	755	315	None	S-a	40N	T-S	HS-0	68	None	None	None
Norman, Okla.	280	157	69	44	None	A-a	44Fh	T-T	HS-0	70	50-50-50-50	None	None
Norristown, Pa.	130	128	39	39	P	X-. .	37½Sh	S-S	None	None	None	None	None
Northampton, Mass.	480	232	176	83	A	None	35N	T-H	HS-0	70	None	F	I
Norwalk, Conn.	1,180	450	554	196	FP	S-a-fp	37½N	S-X	None	None	None	LCPF	A
Norwich, Conn.	....	....	....	....	A	A-a	35N	T-X	HS-*	70	50-55-55-55	OLCPF	FIO
Norwood, Ohio	259	253	117	115	FP	S-a	40Sh	N-X	HS-0	None	None	LPF	AFIO
Nutley, N. J.	173	164	62	59	A	None	40N	N-H	None	None	None	None	None
Odessa, Tex.	458	456	158	157	None	PA-a	40N	T-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Ontario, Calif.	....	....	....	....	A	S-a	40N	T-S	HSM-100	70	45-45-45-45	LC	A
Orange, N. J.	572	273	278	110	A	None	38½N	N-S	HS-. .	None	None	None	None
Oshkosh, Wis.[3]	768	381	338	158	FP	X-a-w	38½N	T-S	HSM-50	65	None	LPF	FI
Ottumwa, Iowa	241	238	87	86	A	A-a	40N	T-H	HS-0	None	None	LF	IO
Owensboro, Ky.	831	313	209	92	A	K-a	40Sh	T-S	HS-0	70	45-45-45-45	None	None
Oxnard, Calif.	....	....	....	....	A	A-a	40N	T-T	HSM-40	65	45-45-45-45	None	None
Paducah, Ky.	505	339	135	101	A	A-a	41Fh	T-T	HS-0	65	45-45-. .-45	P	F
Palo Alto, Calif.	460	423	208	189	None	PA-a	40N	T-H	HSM-100	65	None	None	None
Panama City, Fla.	322	299	80	74	A	A-a	40Sh	T-S	HSM-100	None	45-45-45-45	F	None
Parkersburg, W. Va.	552	246	115	67	FPW	D-a	38½Sh	N-H	None	None	None	PF	FI
Parma, Ohio	325	323	127	127	FP	S-a	37½N	T-X	None	None	None	LCPF	AFI
Penn Hills tp, Pa.	....	....	....	....	P	A-a	33½Sh	H-S	HS-100	None	None	None	None
Pensacola, Fla.	700	609	232	203	A	PA-s	40N	H-H	HSM-*	65	35-35-35-35	F	I
Perth Amboy, N. J.	823	470	361	158	A	PM-a	40N	H-H	HSM-100	65	None	F	None
Petersburg, Va.	774	343	249	96	None	A-a	40N	N-S	HS-0	68	None	F	I

Pine Bluff, Ark.	467	204	$ 97	$ 46	FP	None	40N	N-S	H-0	None	None	PF	FI
Plainfield, N. J.	806	281	389	108	A	K-a	35N	H-H	HSM-0	70	None	None	None
Pocatello, Idaho	181	181	61	61	FP	S-a-fp	38Sh	T-S	HS-50	None	None	None	None
Pomona, Calif.	468	467	208	208	A	PA-a	40N	T-S	HSM-77	70	None	None	None
Port Huron, Mich.	318	309	136	132	A	A-a	37½N	H-H	HS-100	65	None	LCPF	FIO
Portsmouth, Ohio	455	278	146	103	A-LU	S-a-lu	37½Sh	N-X	HS-0	None	None	. . . .	. . .
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	492	427	191	170	A-U	A-a-l	35N	T-S	None	70	None	F	I
Provo, Utah	263	178	89	58	A	A-a	40N	H-H	HSM-100	None	None	OLCPF	AFIO
Quincy, Ill.	276	276	88	88	FP	M-a-fp	40N	S-S	HS-. .	None	None	None	None
Rapid City, S. D.	215	201	69	64	None	C-a	40Sh	T-T	HS-50	None	. . . .	None	None
Redondo Beach, Calif.	238	238	113	113	A	A-a	40N	T-S	HSM-100	70	None	OLCPF	A
Redwood City, Calif.	292	292	139	139	A	A-a	40N	T-H	HS-50	70	None	None	None
Reno, Nev.	417	411	179	177	A	A-a	35N	. .-S	None	None	None	PF	FI
Revere, Mass.	779	374	298	141	None	None	35N	T-H	HS-50	70	None	None	None
Richfield, Minn.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	FP	A-a	40N	H-H	HS-0	None	None	LCPF	FIO
Richmond, Ind.	490	294	170	101	None	None	40Sh	T-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Rochester, Minn.	425	310	171	122	FP	None	40N	N-H	H-0	None	None	LF	I
Rock Island, Ill.	335	328	118	115	FP	PA-a	40Sh	S-S	HS-100	None	None	LCPF	AI
Rocky Mount, N. C.	497	395	128	107	None	None	38Sh	N-S	None	70	45-65-65-65	None	None
Rome, Ga.	314	314	72	72	FP	D-a	41Fh	T-X	HS-70	70	None	None	None
Rome, N. Y.	521	314	149	98	A-U	A-a	35N	S-X	HS-0	None	None	L	A
Roswell, N. M.	257	254	66	65	None	A-a	44Sh	T-S	HS-0	65	60-60-60-60	F	I
Royal Oak, Mich.	472	469	174	173	A	PA-a	. . .	T-X	HS-100	65	50-50-50-50	LF	AI
St. Cloud, Minn.	186	177	62	59	A	S-a	40N	H-H	HS-0	65	45-50-45-50	OLCF	AI
St. Louis Park, Minn.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	FP	S-a-fp	40N	H-H	None	65	None	OLCPF	AIO
Salem, Mass.	861	543	292	169	None	None	30N	T-H	HS-50	70	None	L	. . .
Salem, Oregon	370	370	121	121	FP	S-a	40N	N-H	HS-100	None	None	F	I
Salina, Kan.	220	220	75	75	None	A-a	44N	S-S	HS-0	None	None	F	I
San Leandro, Calif.	297	297	153	153	A	PB-a	40N	H-H	HS-0	70	None	F	I
Sandusky, Ohio	264	248	94	91	FP	A-a	40N	H-H	HS-0	None	None	LPF	FIO
Santa Barbara, Calif.	538	525	227	222	FP	S-a-fp	40N	S-S	HS-0	70	None	L	None
Santa Fe, N. M.	136	135	40	40	None	None	37½Sh	T-T	HSM-20	None	None	None	None
Shaker Heights, Ohio	412	283	188	129	A-U	None	37½Sh	T-X	H-0	None	None	LPF	AFI
Sheboygan, Wis.	858	410	346	134	A-LWFP	None	40N	N-T	HS-50	None	None	LCPF	AF
Skokie, Ill.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	FP	X-a	40Fh	T-H	HS-60	65	None	None	None
S. San Francisco, Calif.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A	A-a	37½N	S-S	HS-0	70	None	OLCPF	A
Spartanburg, S. C.	398	391	99	97	FP	A-a	40Fh	T-S	HSM-*	None	None	None	None
Steubenville, Ohio	303	290	106	102	A	S-. .	40Sh	S-S	HS-90	None	None	PF	O
Stratford t, Conn.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	FP	A-a-fp	37½N	T-S	None	70	None	LPF	AI
Superior, Wis.	615	291	252	118	A	A-a-fp	37½N	T-S	HS-0	65	None	OLCPF	AFI
Tallahassee, Fla.	997	608	288	197	None	None	40N	N-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Taunton, Mass.	853	340	294	115	A	None	35N	N-H	None	70	None	OLC	None
Teaneck tp, N. J.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A	A-a-l	35N	T-H	HS-*	None	None	PF	None
Temple, Tex.	563	226	172	62	FP	S-a	40N	T-T	H-0	70	None	None	None
Torrance, Calif.	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	A	None	40N	H-H	HS-100	70	None	LF	AI
Torrington, Conn.	491	256	205	93	A	. .-. .	35N	T-H	HS-100	None	None	None	None
Tucson, Ariz.	1,000	1,000	256	356	A-L	PB-a	40N	X-X	HS-0	70	None	OLCPF	AFI
Tuscalossa, Ala.	917	392	223	118	A-U	D-a	40N	N-X	HS-0	70	None	LPF	AFI

TABLE X — PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1959 — Continued

City	No. of Full-time Employees		Monthly Payrolls for Full-time Employees (in thousands)		Civil Service, Employees Covered—Not Covered	Personnel Officer Employees Served	Work Hours per Week, Saturdays	Overtime Pay Office, Skilled	Health Ins. Avail.—Per Cent City's Cost	Mandatory Retirement Age	Max. Hiring Age by Employee Groups	Employee Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
	Total	Common Functions Only	Total	Common Functions Only									
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
Tyler, Tex.	548	529	$ 150	$ 145	FP	S-fp	40N	N-H	HSM-100	65	None	None	None
Union tp, N. J.	....	....	....	....	A	None	35N	N-H	HS-0	None	None	F	I
University City, Mo.	276	265	95	92	A	A-a	44Sh	T-H	HS-0	None	None	F	I
Vallejo, Calif.	328	327	145	144	A	S-a	40N	T-T	HS-0	70	None	F	I
Vancouver, Wash.	325	325	119	119	FP	PA-a	40N	H-H	HS-0	None	None	LPF	FIO
Vicksburg, Miss.	339	304	74	66	FP	C-a	40Sh	N-S	HS-0	70	None	None	None
Vineland, N. J.	....	....	....	....	A	S-a	37½N	S-X	HS-50	60	50-50-60-50	None	None
Waltham, Mass.	1,108	592	410	199	A	None	35N	N-X	HS-0	70	None	OL	None
Warren, Ohio	411	401	170	166	A-U	S-a	36Fh	N-S	H-0	None	None	PFX	AFI
Warwick, R. I.[1]	1,136	335	399	85	None	S-a-fp	35N	..-..	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Washington, Pa.	149	147	44	44	FP	None	38Sh	T-S	HS-60	70	None	PF	FI
Watertown t, Mass.	....	....	....	....	A	..-..	37½N	T-X	HSM-50	70	60-60-60-60	L	A
Watertown, N. Y.	350	331	114	110	A	None	35½N	T-S	None	70	60-60-60-60	LPF	None
Waukegan, Ill.	250	240	103	100	FP	K-a	38Fh	S-S	HS-0	65	None	F	I
Wausau, Wis.[1]	670	339	229	100	FP	M-a	37½N	T-H	None	65	None	None	None
Wauwatosa, Wis.	909	391	439	167	A-FP	PM-a	40N	S-S	HS-100	65	45-45-45-45	LPF	A
West Allis, Wis.	1,287	669	656	299	A	PB-a-fp	40Sh	S-H	HS-100	65	None	LCPF	AI
West Covina, Calif.	....	....	....	....	A	PA-a	40N	H-H	HS-100	None	None	OLCPF	None
West Hartford t, Conn.	....	....	....	....	None	PA-a	35N	T-S	HS-0	70	None	LPF	I
West Orange, N. J.	316	299	130	125	A	D-a	35N	H-H	HS-100	None	None	OLPF	None
West Palm Beach, Fla.	686	683	245	244	A-L	PA-a	40N	H-H	HS-0	65	None	PF	FI
Whittier, Calif.	....	....	....	....	A-L	S-a	40N	T-S	HSM-40	70	None	F	I
White Plains, N. Y.	721	719	290	289	A-U	PC-a	35N	T-T	HSM-50	70	70-70-70-70	None	None
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	253	253	95	95	FP	C-a	35N	N-T	HSM-*	None	None	L	O
Williamsport, Pa.	297	293	85	84	A-U	D-a	35Sh	T-..	HSM-100	60	None	PF	FI
Wilmington, N. C.	572	491	144	130	FP	A-a	37½N	N-T	HS-0	None	None	F	I
Winona, Minn.	180	167	66	63	FP	None	40Sh	N-S	HS-0	65	45-45-45-45	LCPF	AFI
Wyandotte, Mich.	804	300	271	113	F	S-a	40Sh	T-X	HS-100	65	None	LF	AI
Yakima, Wash.	354	354	135	135	FP	D-a	...	T-H	HS-0	65	None	OLPF	AFI
Zanesville, Ohio	259	243	74	69	A-U	A-a	40N	N-S	H-0	None	None	PF	FI

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[1] Bureau of the Census nonschool data for April, 1957, and school data for October, 1958.
[2] Bureau of the Census data for April, 1957.
[3] Bureau of the Census nonschool data for October, 1958, and school data for April, 1957.
[4] Bureau of the Census utility data for October, 1958, and other data for April, 1957.

BANGOR, MAINE: 100 per cent for major medical, nothing for hospital and surgical.

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA: 100 per cent for major medical, 40 per cent for hospital and surgical.

DENVER, COLORADO: has three merit systems: employees under the mayor, the police and fire departments, and the welfare department.

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA: $1 per month, for each employee for hospital and surgical, $1 per month for major medical for employees earning $5,250 or more.

EAST HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT: 100 per cent for major medical, nothing for hospital and surgical.

GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN: $2.35 per month per employee.

GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA: 40 per cent for hospital and surgical, nothing for major medical.

HAMPTON, VIRGINIA: 100 per cent for major medical, 50 per cent for hospital and surgical.

MIAMI, FLORIDA: 33 per cent for hospital and surgical, nothing for major medical.

NORWICH, CONNECTICUT: 100 per cent for hospital, 50 per cent for surgical.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA: 100 per cent for hospital and surgical, nothing for major medical.

PENSACOLA, FLORIDA: 100 per cent for hospital and surgical, 75 per cent for major medical.

SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA: 100 per cent for major medical, nothing for hospital and surgical.

SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA: 100 per cent for major medical, nothing for hospital and surgical.

TEANECK tp, NEW JERSEY: 100 per cent for hospital, nothing for surgical.

WILKINSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA: 50 per cent for major medical, nothing for hospital and surgical.

WOONSOCKET, RHODE ISLAND: 100 per cent for hospital, nothing for surgical.

TABLE XI

PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1959

This table includes 652 cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population. All data were obtained directly from city officials late in 1958 or early in 1959. First two columns are for April, 1957, and are from the Bureau of the Census report, Compendium of Public Employment. Asterisks (*) denote footnotes at end of table. See headnote to Table X for explanation of balance of table.

City	No. of Employees		Civil Service—Employees Covered	Personnel Officer—Employees Served	Work Hours per Week, Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Health Ins. Avail.—Per Cent City's Cost	Mandatory Retirement Age	Max. Hiring Age by Employee Groups	Employees Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
	Total	Common Functions Only									
Aberdeen, S. D.	216	195	A-LU	None	41N	N-X	HSM-50	None	None	OLCPF	AFI
Ada, Okla.	114	105	None	A-a	44Fh	N-T	HSM-100	65	None	None	None
Adrian, Mich.	167	149	FP	None	38 Sh	T-X	None	70	None	None	None
Aiken, S. C.	143	137	None	A-a	35Sh	N-S	HS-33	None	None	None	None
Albany, Calif.	83	76	FP	X-. .	37½N	N-H	None	65	None	None	None
Albany, Ore.	122	109	FP	A-a	. . .	T-T	HS-0	65	None	None	None
Albemarle, N. C.	154	137	None	D-a	44Fh	S-S	H-100	None	None	None	None
Albert Lea, Minn.	135	125	None	A-a	40N	T-X	HS-0	65	55-55-55-55	OLCPF	A
Albion, Mich.	249	100	None	K-a-pfl	40Sh	S-S	H-0	70	None	None	None
Alice, Tex.	129	124	None	A-a	40N	S-S	None	None	None	None	None
Allen Park, Mich.	211	210	A-FP	S-a	42N	H-H	HS-25	65	55-55-55-55	OLC	A
Alpena, Mich.	326	127	A	A-a	35N	N-S	HS-0	65	None	PF	FI
Ambridge, Pa.	158	151	FP	S-a	44Fh	N-H	H-0	None	None	None	None
Americus, Ga.	83	83	None	None	44Fh	N-S	HM-25	65	None	None	None
Ames, Iowa	367	130	A-U	S-a	40N	T-H	HSM-0	65	None	F	I
Amherst t, Mass.	208	82	None	A-a	37½N	S-S	HSM-50	70	None	None	None
Anchorage, Alaska	439	266	None	X-a	40N	X-X	HS-0	72	None	PX	O
Andover t, Mass.	356	138	FP	S-a	35N	T-H	None	70	None	None	None
Annapolis, Md.	193	191	None	None	. . .	N-S	HS-. .	70	60-60-60-60	None	None
Ansonia, Conn.	323	143	None	None	32½Sh	N-S	None	65	None	None	None
Antioch, Calif.	125	125	A	A-a	40N	T-T	HSM-50	None	None	None	None
Ardmore, Okla.	211	198	None	None	40N	N-T	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Arkansas City, Kan.	244	118	None	None	44Sh	N-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Arlington Hgts., Ill.	126	123	None	A-a-fp	44S	N-S	HS-. .	None	None	None	None
Asbury Park, N. J.	482	255	A	S-a-fp	35N	H-T	HS-*	70	45-50-50-45	OLCPF	IFO
Ashland, Ohio	146	139	FP	X-a	40Fh	N-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Ashtabula, Ohio	166	148	FP	A-a	40Fh	S-S	HS-0	70	None	OLCPF	AFI
Astoria, Ore.	118	107	F	None	40N	..-..	None	. . .	. . .	PFX	AI
Atchison, Kan.	69	69	None	A-a	44Sh	N-S	HS-0	None	None	F	I
Athens, Ohio	109	109	FP	S-a	44Fh	N-N	HSM-*	65	None	None	None
Athol t, Mass.	289	138	FP	C-a	40N	H-H	HS-50	70	None	None	None
Auburn, Me.	434	178	FP	A-a	37½N	T-X	HS-. .	70	None	F	I
Aurora, Colo.	192	188	P	A-a	40N	T-T	HSM-100	None	None	P	A
Austin, Minn.	286	208	FP	D-a	40Sh	T-X	HS-100	65	None	LCPF	IO
Azusa, Calif.	197	165	A	PB-a	40N	H-H	HSM-100	70	None	None	None
Barre, Vt.	254	119	A	A-a-fp	37½N	H-H	HS-50	70	None	FX	AI
Bartlesville, Okla.	197	184	A	S-a	40N	T-T	HSM-100	65	None	PF	FI
Batavia, N. Y.	140	140	A	A-a	35N	T-S	HS-0	60	None	F	I
Bath, Me.	345	192	A	None	37½N	T-H	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Baytown, Tex.	167	162	FP	S-a	40N	H-H	HS-.	None	None	None	None
Beacon, N. Y.	101	95	A-U	None	40N	T-H	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Beaver Dam, Wis.	305	187	None	C-. .	40N	N-S	H-50	65	None	L	A
Beaver Falls, Pa.	196	195	FP	None	35N	N-H	. .-. .	None	None	L	. . .
Bell, Calif.	79	79	A	K-a	40N	T-T	HS-100	70	None	None	None
Bellaire, Ohio	110	106	A	. .-. .	. . . .	S-S	HSM-0	None	None	None	None

TABLE XI — PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1959 — Continued

City	No. of Employees		Civil Service— Employees Covered	Personnel Officer— Employees Served	Work Hours per Week, Saturdays	Overtime Pay— Office, Skilled	Health Ins. Avail.— Per Cent City's Cost	Mandatory Retirement Age	Max. Hiring Age by Employee Groups	Employees Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
	Total	Common Functions Only									
Bellaire, Tex.	142	137	None	A-a	40N	N-N	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Bellefontaine, Ohio	329	116	FP	D-a	44Fh	H-H	H-. .	None	None	PF	FI
Bemidji, Minn.	88	68	P	None	44Fh	N-S	None	None	None	None	None
Bend, Ore.	94	94	F	A-a	40N	T-S	HSM-0	65	None	None	None
Bensalem tp, Pa.	32	32	None	None	40N	T-S	HS-100	None	None	None	None
Benton Harbor, Mich.	197	182	A-L	A-a-1	38N	S-S	HS-0	70	. . .	PF	FI
Berea, Ohio	125	125	FP	S-a	38Sh	T-S	H-0	None	None	PF	FI
Bergenfield, N. J.	126	109	A	S-a	35N	H-H	HSM-*	70	None	None	None
Berkley, Mich.	126	118	A	A-a	38N	T-X	HS-. .	70	None	L	A
Berwick, Pa.	57	54	P	C-a	. . .	N-H	None	65	None	None	None
Bethel, Pa.	69	69	P	None	40Sh	T-H	None	None	None	None	None
Bexley, Ohio	73	72	P	M-a	40N	H-H	None	None	. . .	F	I
Big Spring, Tex.	200	199	None	A-a	40N	T-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Birmingham, Mich.	239	206	None	S-a	40N	T-X	HS-50	70	None	F	I
Bismarck, N. D.	170	138	A	. .-a	40N	S-S	HS-100	65	45-45-0-45	None	None
Bloomsburg, Pa.	64	62	P	None	40N	N-H	H-. .	None	None	P	F
Blue Island, Ill.	100	93	FP	None	40Sh	N-S	H-. .	None	. . .	None	None
Bluefield, W. Va.	124	122	FP	A-a	37½N	N-S	None	None	None	PF	FI
Blytheville, Ark.	125	117	None	None	40Fh	T-S	HSM-50	None	None	None	None
Boone, Iowa	105	87	FP	D-a	40Sh	T-H	None	None	None	L	A
Borger, Tex.	122	119	None	S-a	42Sh	T-H	HS-0	70	None	None	None
Bossier City, La.	126	126	FP	None	40N	N-N	HS-60	70	None	F	I
Boulder, Colo.	194	185	None	S-a	40N	H-H	H-100	70	None	None	None
Bozeman, Mont.	95	87	FP	A-a	40N	N-S	HS-0	70	None	LC	. . .
Braddock, Pa.	119	117	P	None	44Sh	S-S	HS-51	None	None	None	None
Bradenton, Fla.	196	196	None	None	44Fh	N-H	HS-7	None	None	None	None
Bradford, Pa.	150	143	FP	None	37½N	N-H	HS-0	None	None	PF	FI
Brattleboro t, Vt.	285	138	None	X-a	36¼N	N-H	HS-60	None	None	None	None
Brawley, Calif.	113	107	None	A-a	37½N	T-S	HS-50	None	None	None	None
Brentwood, Pa.	50	48	P	S-a	44S	N-S	None	None	None	None	None
Bridgeton, N. J.	451	131	A	S-a	40N	S-S	H-0	70	None	None	None
Bristol, Pa.	95	. . .	FP	A-a-p	40N	S-S	HS-100	65	None	OLC	O
Bristol t, R. I.	. . .	. . .	None	D-a	30N	N-T	HS-100	None	None	None	None
Bristol, Tenn.	369	114	None	C-. .	41Fh	N-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Bristol, Va.	481	146	None	A-a-w	40Sh	T-S	HS-100	None	None	None	None
Brookfield, Ill.	94	84	FP	A-a	40Sh	T-..	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Brownwood, Tex.	152	147	FP	S-a	40N	S-S	H-100	65	None	None	None
Brunswick, Ga.	359	168	None	None	40N	S-H	HS-50	None	None	None	None
Brunswick t, Me.	317	83	FP	A-a	37½Sh	..-H	HS-0	70	None	None	None
Bryan, Tex.	614	243	None	A-a	44Fh	N-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Bucyrus, Ohio	112	101	FP	S-a	40Fh	S-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Burlingame, Calif.	168	153	A	K-.	40N	N-T	HSM-*	65	None	None	None
Burlington, N. J.	375	159	A	K-a	35N	X-X	HS-50	70	None	P	F
Burlington, N. C.	283	283	None	A-a	40N	T-S	HS-50	None	None	None	None
Cadillac, Mich.	106	91	None	A-a	44Sh	T-S	HS-50	None	None	LCPF	FIO
Caldwell, Idaho	105	97	None	D-a	44Fh	S-S	HSM-*	None	None	None	None
Canonsburg, Pa.	66	65	P	S-a	. . .	N-H	HS-0	None	None	P	F
Canton, Ill.	98	94	FP	None	44Sh	N-H	None	None	None	None	O
Cardondale, Pa.	84	81	FP	. .-. .	40N	S-S	HS-0	None	None	PF	FI
Carlisle, Pa.	73	66	P	None	40Fh	S-S	H-67	None	None	None	None
Carteret, N. J.	182	161	None	X-a	40F	N-N	HS-*	65	None	None	None
Carthage, Mo.	239	. . .	P	None	40N	N-S	H-50	None	None	None	None
Casper, Wyo.	215	215	FP	M-a	40N	T-H	None	None	None	F	I
Cedar Falls, Iowa	288	135	FP	M-a	40N	T-X	GS-50	70	None	LC	O
Centralia, Ill.	91	83	FP	None	44Sh	S-X	HS-0	None	None	LPF	A
Chambersburg, Pa.	198	138	FP	X-a	40Sh	H-X	HS-0	70	None	None	None
Chanute, Kan.	116	80	None	None	44Sh	H-H	HSM-100	None	None	None	None
Charles City, Iowa	209	77	FP	D-a	44Fh	S-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None

Table XI—Personnel Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000: 1959—Continued

City	No. of Employees		Civil Service—Employees Covered	Personnel Officer—Employees Served	Work Hours per Week, Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Health Ins. Avail.—Per Cent City's Cost	Mandatory Retirement Age	Max. Hiring Age by Employee Groups	Employees Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
	Total	Common Functions Only									
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	148	146	P	A-a	38Sh	N-S	HS-100	62	None	None	None
Chicago Hgts., Ill. .	224	197	FP	K-. .	38Sh	N-H	None	None	None	LCPF	A
Chickasha, Okla. . .	122	114	None	A-a	44Fh	N-N	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Chico, Calif.	158	139	A	A-a	40N	T-T	HSM-50	None	45-35-35-35	None	None
Chillicothe, Ohio . .	153	149	FPW	. .-. .	40Sh	N-S	HS-0	None	None	PF	FI
Claremont, N. H. .	138	131	A	A-a	35N	T-H	HSM-*	70	None	L	A
Clarksville, Tenn. .	487	139	None	D-a	40N	N-H	HS-100	65	None	None	None
Clayton, Mo.	144	125	None	A-a	40Sh	S-H	None	None	None	None	None
Clearwater, Fla. . .	387	337	A	PB-a	37½N	T-S	HS-. .	None	None	F	I
Cleburne, Tex. . . .	124	123	FP	A-a	44Fh	T-S	HS-50	None	None	None	None
Clovis, N. M.	88	87	None	A-a	44Fh	S-S	H-20	None	None	None	None
Coatesville, Pa. . .	83	80	P	S-a	40N	S-S	HM-100	None	None	P	F
Coffeyville, Kan. . .	375	168	FP	K-a	40N	S-X	HS-0	65	None	C	O
College Park, Md. .	32	32	None	None	40Sh	N-N	None	None	None	None	None
Collingswood, N. J.	113	101	None	None	39N	N-S	H-0	None	None	None	None
Colton, Calif.	189	160	A	K-a	40N	S-S	HSM-50	70	None	None	None
Columbia, Tenn. . .	179	130	FP	A-a	40Sh	N-S	HM-. .	None	None	None	None
Columbus, Ind. . . .	147	141	None	None	40Sh	S-S	None	None	None	None	None
Concord, Calif. . . .	108	108	A	A-a	40N	T-T	HS-100	None	None	None	None
Concord, N. C. . . .	196	138	None	None	40Fh	N-X	HS-. .	65	None	None	None
Coral Gables, Fla.	617	561	None	A-a	40N	S-X	HS-0	None	None	PF	FI
Corapolis, Pa. . . .	93	90	P	S-a	37½N	S-S	HS-50	70	None	L	A
Corning, N. Y. . . .	215	193	A-U	None	37N	..-H	None	70	None	PF	None
Corona, Calif. . . .	122	115	None	A-a	40N	T-S	HS-. .	65	None	None	None
Coronado, Calif. . .	127	100	A	PA-a	40N	T-T	HS-50	65	None	LC	A
Corsicana, Tex. . .	189	183	None	A-a	44Sh	T-S	HS-72	70	None	None	None
Corvallis, Ore. . . .	135	118	None	None	40N	X-X	HSM-100	65	None	None	None
Coshocton, Ohio . .	103	98	FP	S-a	44Fh	..-H	H-. .	None	None	PFX	AFI
Cranford tp, N. J. .	137	118	None	None	37½Sh	N-S	H-. .	None	None	None	None
Crawfordsville, Ind.	206	130	FP	M-. .	40N	..-H	None	None	None	None	None
Crystal, Minn. . . .	81	81	A	S-a	40N	S-X	None	70	65-65-65-65	X	O
Cudahy, Wis.	253	113	A	S-a-fp	40N	T-H	HS-50	65	35-45-45-45	L	A
Daly City, Calif. . .	209	201	A	S-a	37½N	H-H	HSM-100	70	69-69-69-69	PFX	A
Danvers t, Mass. .	457	181	FP	A-a	40N	T-H	HSM-50	70	None	LCPF	A
Darby, Pa.	42	42	P	C-a	48F	S-H	HSM-100	None	35-35-45-35	None	None
Darien t, Conn. . . .	388	104	None	None	37½N	N-..	HS-. .	None	None	None	None
Decatur, Ga.	177	177	None	A-a	40N	S-S	HS-25	None	None	None	None
Defiance, Ohio . . .	129	129	FP	None	44Fh	S-S	HS-0	None	None	PF	FI
Del Rio, Tex.	88	80	FP	None	42Sh	..-..	HSM-100	70	None	None	None
Delano, Calif.	76	76	None	A-a	35N	T-S	HS-75	None	0-45-0-45	None	None
Delaware, Ohio . . .	92	92	FP	A-a	44Fh	N-H	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Denison, Tex.	152	140	FP	A-a	44Sh	T-S	HS-0	70	None	PF	I
Denton, Tex.	223	174	FP	M-a	40N	N-N	HS-0	65	None	None	None
Des Plaines, Ill. . .	133	121	A	K-a	37¼Fh	S-H	None	None	None	None	None
Dodge City, Kan. . .	107	103	None	None	42Fh	N-T	H-O	None	None	F	I
Dormont, Pa.	56	55	FP	A-a	35N	N-X	H-O	None	None	None	None
Dothan, Ala.	321	296	A-U	PB-a	40Sh	H-H	HS-100	None	None	None	None
Dover, N. H.	503	197	A	M-a	35N	T-S	HS-0	70	None	L	A
Downers Grove, Ill.	114	95	P	None	40Sh	N-S	H-. .	None	None	None	None
Du Bois, Pa.	66	65	P	None	40N	N-X	None	None	None	L	O
Dublin, Ga.	84	80	None	C-a	44Fh	H-H	None	None	None	None	None
Dumont, N. J.	95	83	None	M-a	33N	S-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Duncan, Okla.	165	145	None	None	44Fh	S-S	HS-10	None	None	None	None
Dunkirk, N. Y. . . .	204	142	A-U	K-a	40N	N-S	H-0	70	None	LF	AI
Durant, Okla.	88	84	None	None	44Fh	T-S	None	65	None	None	None
Dyersburg, Tenn. .	352	144	None	None	44Fh	S-S	HS-0	65	None	None	None
East Detroit, Mich.	211	199	A	A-a	40N	T-H	HS-0	70	None	L	A
East Lansing, Mich.	121	112	None	S-a	40N	N-S	HS-0	70	None	None	None

TABLE XI—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1959—Continued

City	No. of Employees		Civil Service—Employees Covered	Personnel Officer—Employees Served	Work Hours per Week, Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Health Ins. Avail.—Per Cent City's Cost	Mandatory Retirement Age	Max. Hiring Age by Employee Groups	Employees Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
	Total	Common Functions Only									
East Moline, Ill. . .	65	64	FP	A-a	40Fh	T-S	HS-0	None	None	LCPF	AI
Easthampton t, Mass.	204	102	A	S-a	37½N	S-X	HS-0	70	None	None	None
Edinburg, Tex. . . .	180	90	None	K-a	40N	N-S	HS-100	None	None	None	None
El Cajon, Calif. . .	132	132	A	S-a	40N	S-S	HSM-54	None	None	None	None
El Centro, Calif. . .	263	160	None	A-a	40N	N-T	HS-40	70	None	None	None
El Cerrito, Calif. .	121	120	A	A-a	37½N	X-X	HS-50	65	None	C	O
El Dorado, Ark. . .	149	142	FP	D-a	40N	N S	HSM-50	None	None	F	I
El Dorado, Kan. . .	125	121	A	A-a	40N	T-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
El Reno, Okla. . . .	96	89	None	A-a	. . .	S-S	HSM-100	None	None	None	None
El Segundo, Calif. .	223	223	None	D-a	40N	X-X	HSM-100	70	None	None	None
Elizabeth City, N. C.	302	133	None	None	38Sh	S-..	. .-. .	None	None	None	None
Elizabethton, Tenn.	225	83	None	A-a	40Sh	S-S	HS-60	None	None	None	None
Ellwood City, Pa. .	108	98	FP	A-a	40N	S-X	HSM-100	70	None	LPF	AFI
Elmwood Park, Ill.	105	89	FP	A-a	35N	H-X	HS-0	None	None	LC	None
Elwood, Ind.	94	86	None	None	40Fh	S-S	HSM-100	68	None	None	None
Emporia, Kan. . . .	115	112	None	A-a	44Fh	S-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Endicott, N. Y. . . .	400	141	None	None	37½N	N-S	HS-0	70	None	F	I
Enfield t, Conn. . .	284	92	None	None	35N	N-..	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Englewood, Colo. .	146	141	None	K-a	42½N	S-S	HS-. .	None	None	None	None
Englewood, N. J. . .	575	267	None	C-a-fp	38N	X-X	HS-. .	65	None	None	None
Escanaba, Mich. . .	181	152	A-L	PA-a	40N	T-S	HSM-100	65	None	OLPF	AFI
Eureka, Calif. . . .	284	269	None	D-a	35N	S-H	None	None	None	LF	A
Fair Lawn, N. J. . .	217	192	A	S-a	35N	T-X	HS-70	None	None	None	None
Fairfield, Ala. . . .	82	80	A-LU	None	44Sh	T-S	HSM-100	None	45-45-50-0	None	None
Fairhaven t, Mass.	333	148	A	D-a	35Sh	N-..	HS-50	70	None	None	None
Faribault, Minn. . .	125	115	FP	C-a	40Fh	S-S	HS-100	None	None	F	I
Fayetteville, Ark. .	214	140	FP	D-a	40Fh	H-H	HS-0	None	55-55-55-55	None	None
Fergus Falls, Minn.	126	114	P	D-a	44Sh	T-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Ferguson, Mo. . . .	96	90	A	A-a-l	40N	N-S	HSM-50	None	None	F	I
Findlay, Ohio	178	174	A-UW	S-a	44N	T-T	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Floral Park, N. Y.	104	91	None	K-a	40N	S-S	HS-. .	70	None	None	None
Florence, Ala. . . .	576	176	FP	K-a-w	40Fh	S-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Florence, S. C. . . .	232	228	None	A-a	48Fh	N-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Forest Park, Ill. . .	90	83	FP	None	40Sh	T-..	HS-. .	None	None	X	A
Fort Collins, Colo.	193	122	None	A-a	44Sh	N-S	HS-100	None	None	None	None
Fort Lee, N. J. . . .	97	90	A	K-a	40N	N-H	None	None	None	None	None
Fort Madison, Iowa	117	111	FP	D-a	44Sh	N-S	HS-0	None	None	F	I
Fort Myers, Fla. .	313	284	FP	K-a	40N	S-S	H-. .	None	None	None	None
Fort Pierce, Fla. .	212	169	A-U	A-a	40N	X-X	HS-. .	None	None	None	None
Fort Scott, Kan. . .	147	144	FP	None	40N	S-S	H-0	None	None	None	None
Fort Thomas, Ky. .	64	64	FP	S-a	40Sh	T-X	HSM-100	None	None	L	A
Fostoria, Ohio . . .	190	106	FP	S-a	37Fh	N-S	HS-0	None	None	PF	FI
Frankfort, Ind. . . .	204	144	None	None	40N	N-X	None	None	None	C	O
Frankfort, Ky. . . .	181	176	FP	A-a	44Sh	S-S	H-50	None	None	None	None
Franklin Park, Ill.	91	91	FP	S-. .	37Fh	H-H	None	None	None	LC	O
Frederick, Md. . . .	210	200	A	S-a	30N	T-S	HM-0	None	None	None	None
Fredericksburg, Va.	344	167	None	D-a	40Sh	T-S	HS-*	65	None	None	None
Freeport, Ill.	337	318	None	None	38Fh	N-S	None	None	None	None	None
Fremont, Neb. . . .	155	88	FP	None	40Sh	H-H	HS-0	None	None	PF	AI
Fremont, Ohio . . .	125	103	FP	None	37½Fh	N-T	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Fulton, Mo.	115	70	P	K-. .	40Sh	T-H	None	65	None	None	None
Fulton, N. Y.	215	124	FP	None	40N	..-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Gainesville, Ga. . .	212	210	A	A-a	44Fh	S-S	HS-0	65	. . . .	None	None
Gainesville, Tex. .	115	103	None	A-a	44Fh	T-S	HS-*	. . . .	None	None	None
Garden City, Kan. .	106	88	None	A-a	44Fh	S-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Garden City, N. Y.	265	258	A	D-a	35N	T-S	None	70	None	None	None
Gardner, Mass. . .	415	256	A	D-a	40N	T-X	None	70	None	L	A
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	145	143	A	D-a	40Sh	T-H	None	None	None	LPF	AFI
Garland, Tex.	199	163	FP	S-a	40Sh	T-H	HS-55	. . . .	40-40-40-40	FX	AI

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	Total	Common Functions Only									
Gastonia, N. C.	381	349	None	A-a	40N	X-X	HSM-0	65	55-40-55-55	None	None
Geneva, N. Y.	181	170	A	None	35N	N-H	None	70	None	L	A
Girard, Ohio	100	95	FP	. .-. .	40Sh	N-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Glen Cove, N. Y.	171	123	A	None	35N	N-S	HS-0	70	None	None	None
Glens Falls, N. Y.	225	219	A	M-. .	40N	..-S	H-67	70	None	None	None
Glenview, Ill.	50	50	P	A-a	36½Sh	H-H	HSM-100	None	None	None	None
Gloversville, N. Y.	188	181	A	D-a	38N	N-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Goldsboro, N. C.	194	194	None	A-a	40N	T-S	H-0	65	None	None	None
Goshen, Ind.	122	79	FP	K-a	40Fh	T-X	HS-25	None	None	CX	A
Grand Island, Neb.	315	199	FP	S-a	40Sh	S-X	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Gr. Junction, Colo.	202	185	None	A-a	40Sh	T-..	None	None	None	None	None
Grand Prairie, Tex.	220	213	FP	S-a	44Fh	T-S	HS-0	65	None	None	None
Great Bend, Kan.	97	90	None	None	40N	S-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Greeley, Colo.	186	170	FP	A-a	40N	T-S	HS-100	68	56-61-61-61	None	None
Greenville, N. C.	290	180	None	None	40Fh	N-N	HS-67	None	None	None	None
Greenville, Tex.	209	160	FP	S-a-fp	44Sh	N-H	HSM-0	65	45-45-45-45	None	None
Greenwood, Miss.	506	197	FP	None	41Fh	..-..	None	None	None	None	None
Greenwood, S. C.	201	128	None	A-a	44Sh	S-S	H-67	72	None	None	None
Gretna, La.	94	94	None	None	44Sh	S-S	None	None	None	None	None
Griffin, Ga.	374	180	None	A-a	44Fh	N-X	HS-50	None	None	None	None
Grosse Pte. Pk., Mich.	155	153	A	A-a	40N	T-X	HS-100	70	None	PF	FI
Grosse Pte. Wds., Mich.	120	120	None	None	37½N	H-X	HS-0	65	None	None	None
Gulfport, Miss.	401	185	FP	None	. . .	..-S	None	65	None	None	None
Guthrie, Okla.	100	95	None	A-a	40N	S-S	HS-0	70	60-60-60-60	None	None
Haddon tp, N. J.	71	69	None	D-a	40N	T-S	HS-100	70	None	None	None
Hanford, Calif.	105	95	None	A-a	40N	T-S	HS-50	70	None	None	None
Hannibal, Mo.	434	155	None	S-a	40Sh	N-H	. .-. .	None	None	None	None
Hanover, Pa.	65	63	P	A-a-p	41Fh	T-H	HS-100	None	None	None	None
Hanover tp, Pa.	63	59	FP	None	40N	N-..	None	None	None	None	None
Harlingen, Tex.	298	265	FP	S-a	44F	T-S	HS-0	None	None	F	I
Harrison tp, Pa.	39	39	P	None	40Fh	T-T	HSM-60	None	None	L	A
Harrisonburg, Va.	296	138	None	A-a	37½N	N-H	HS-50	None	None	None	None
Harvey, Ill.	162	153	A	D-a	35Sh	T-S	HS-50	None	None	None	None
Hawthorne, Calif.	194	186	A	A-a	40N	T-H	HSM-100	. . . .	None	None	None
Hawthorne, N. J.	70	63	None	K-a	32½N	T-S	HS-100	None	None	None	None
Hazel Park, Mich.	236	235	FP	A-a	37½N	T-X	HS-50	65	45-45-45-45	L	A
Helena, Mont.	175	157	FP	S-a	40N	N-T	None	None	None	None	None
Henderson, Ky.	272	187	A-L	C-a	39Fh	N-H	. . . .	None	45-45-45-45	None	None
Henderson, N. C.	141	141	None	None	37½N	N-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Hermosa Beach, Cal.	97	97	FP	A-a	40N	T-S	HSM-100	70	None	None	None
Hialeah, Fla.	351	349	A	K-a	37½N	T-S	HSM-50	65	None	F	I
Hibbing, Minn.	383	320	FP	None	40N	H-X	HS-. .	None	None	LCF	AIO
Hickory, N. C.	253	253	None	None	41F	N-S	HS-100	None	None	None	None
Highland Park, Ill.	175	133	A-L	K-a-lp	40Sh	T-S	HSM-*	65	None	F	I
Highland Park, Tex.	103	98	None	S-a	44Sh	N-H	None	None	None	F	I
Hillside tp, N. J.	204	183	A	K-a	30N	N-H	HS-0	. . . .	None	F	I
Hingham t, Mass.	512	255	FP	. .-. .	35N	H-H	HSM-50	70	None	None	None
Hobart, Ind.	58	58	None	M-. .	40Sh	N-X	H-0	None	None	None	None
Hobbs, N. M.	198	188	None	A-a	40N	T-T	HS-50	65	None	None	None
Holland, Mich.	526	205	None	None	40Fh	T-H	HS-100	70	None	LCPF	FIO
Hollywood, Fla.	431	419	FP	S-a-fp	39N	T-S	H-. .	. . . .	55-55-55-55	None	None
Homewood, Ala.	120	113	A-LU	D-a	44Fh	N-S	HS-. .	None	. . . .	None	None
Homewood, Ill.	124	115	A	A-a	40Sh	H-H	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Hopewell, Va.	431	166	None	A-a	43Sh	N-S	HS-0	65	None	None	None
Hopkinsville, Ky.	156	129	None	None	40Sh	N-S	None	None	None	None	None
Houma, La.	194	161	None	C-a	44Fh	H-H	HS-50	65	None	P	F
Hudson, N. Y.	98	98	P	None	37½N	S-H	None	70	None	None	None
Huntington, Ind.	119	116	None	None	35½Sh	S-S	None	None	None	None	None
Huron, S. D.	220-203		A-L	S-a	44Fh	S-S	HS-50	65	45-45-45-45	X	A

TABLE XI — PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1959 — Continued

City	No. of Employees		Civil Service—Employees Covered	Personnel Officer—Employees Served	Work Hours per Week, Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Health Ins. Avail.—Per Cent City's Cost	Mandatory Retirement Age	Max. Hiring Age by Employee Groups	Employees Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
	Total	Common Functions Only									
Hyattsville, Md.	68	68	A	C-a	44Sh	T-H	M-100	70	None	None	None
Idaho Falls, Idaho	438	387	FP	S-a-fp	35N	S-H	HSM-100	None	None	LC	AO
Independence, Kan.	115	107	None	A-a	40N	S-H	None	None	None	None	None
Indiana, Pa.	40	39	P	A-a	40Sh	T-S	None	None	None	None	None
Inkster, Mich.	132	125	None	None	40N	H-X	HSM-100	None	None	OL	A
Ironton, Ohio	116	111	FP	A-a	40Sh	T-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Ironwood, Mich.	147	130	FP	A-a	39Fh	T-T	HS-0	70	None	OLCPF	I
Janesville, Wis.	594	230	None	A-a	40N	T-S	HS-100	65	None	LCPF	AI
Johnson City, N. Y.	148	128	FP	None	43Sh	N-S	None	None	None	None	None
Johnston t, R. I.	150	43	None	None	30N	N-..	None	None	None	None	None
Johnstown, N. Y.	101	97	A	K-a	40N	S-..	H-100	70	None	None	None
Jonesboro, Ark.	180	115	None	None	40Fh	S-S	H-. .	None	None	None	None
Junction City, Kan.	208	114	None	None	42Fh	T-S	None	None	None	None	None
Kearney, Neb.	98	91	P	A-a	41½Fh	N-T	None	65	None	None	None
Keene, N. H.	186	176	None	D-a	37½N	S-S	None	70	None	None	None
Kennewick, Wash.	114	114	FP	A-a	40N	T-T	HSM-60	None	50-35-50-35	F	I
Kent, Ohio	99	97	None	None	. . .	N-..	HS-*	65	None	PF	FI
Kewanee, Ill.	89	84	FP	None	40N	N-X	None	None	None	PFX	AI
Kingsport, Tenn.	642	248	None	A-a	40N	T-S	HS-0	70	. .-40. .-40	None	None
Kingston, Pa.	141	139	FP	S-. .	35N	N-S	H-100	None	None	None	None
Kingsville, Tex.	133	131	None	S-a	44Fh	T-H	HSM-100	70	None	None	None
Kinston, N. C.	202	162	None	A-a	44Fh	T-S	HSM-40	None	None	None	None
Kirkwood, Mo.	204	164	None	None	40Sh	X-X	HS-. .	None	None	C	O
Klamath Falls, Ore.	136	122	FP	A-a-fp	40N	N-H	HS-0	65	None	None	None
La Grange, Ill.	104	96	FP	A-a	40Sh	T-H	HS-50	None	None	None	None
La Mesa, Calif.	121	121	A	A-a	40N	T-H	HS-. .	70	None	L	A
La Salle, Ill.	88	88	FP	S-a	40Fh	..-S	. .-. .	None	None	LC	A
Lake Worth, Fla.	283	241	FP	A-a-fp	40N	H-..	None	70	None	None	None
Lakewood tp, N. J.	104	96	A	S-a	35N	N-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Lamesa, Tex.	68	54	None	A-a	44Fh	T-T	H-0	None	None	None	None
Lancaster, Ohio	435	192	A-LU	S-a	40N	S-S	HS-0	None	40-45-45-45	PF	FI
Lansdowne, Pa.	45	36	P	A-a-p	40Sh	N-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Lansing, Ill.	106	106	A-LU	X-A	36Fh	S-X	HS-100	None	None	None	None
Laramie, Wyo.	88	86	FP	A-a	35Sh	T-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Las Cruces, N. M.	214	185	None	S-a	44Fh	S-S	HS-0	65	45-45-45-45	None	None
Las Vegas, Nev.	528	519	A	PA-a	40N	T-T	HS-0	None	None	PF	FI
Latrobe, Pa.	89	88	P	C-a	44Fh	N-S	None	None	None	None	None
Lawrence, Kan.	371	209	None	A-a	44Fh	N-S	HS-0	None	None	P	F
Leominster, Mass.	563	259	A	D-a	36N	N-H	HS-50	70	None	LC	A
Lewiston, Idaho	113	104	None	D-a	44Sh	S-S	HS-. .	65	None	None	None
Lewistown, Pa.	86	86	P	A-a-fp	37½Sh	S-S	HS-0	None	None	LP	AF
Lexington t, Mass.	487	155	P	None	40N	H-H	HSM-50	70	None	None	None
Lexington, N. C.	230	191	None	A-a	40N	T-S	HS-0	65	None	None	None
Livonia, Mich.	286	286	A	X-a	40N	T-H	HS-50	70	None	LPF	AI
Lodi, Calif.	194	170	None	A-a	40N	H-H	HSM-100	65	None	OLCPF	I
Lodi, N. J.	137	117	A	PM-a	35N	S-S	HSM-100	None	None	None	None
Logan, Utah	125	84	FP	C-a	40N	N-H	HS-100	None	None	None	None
Lombard, Ill.	68	68	P	A-a	32½Sh	S-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Long Beach, N. Y.	277	217	A-U	X-a	40N	N-T	HSM-50	70	None	PF	None
Longview, Wash.	164	152	FP	M-a-fp	40N	T-T	HSM-. .	70	45-50-50-50	F	I
Lufkin, Tex.	146	142	None	S-a	44Fh	S-S	HSM-100	65	None	None	None
Lynbrook, N. Y.	135	122	A	None	40N	T-T	H-0	. . . .	None	None	None
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	166	150	None	C-a	35N	S-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
McAlester, Okla.	118	114	None	None	40N	T-S	None	65	None	None	None
McAllen, Tex.	356	157	None	A-a	40Sh	N-S	None	None	None	None	None
McKinney, Tex.	87	86	None	None	40N	S-S	HS-0	65	None	None	None
Macomb, Ill.	88	87	None	D-a	40N	T-S	. .-. .	None	None	None	None
Madera, Calif.	117	114	None	A-a	40N	T-T	HS-50	65	50-50-50-50	None	None
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	115	110	P	A-a	37½N	..-..	HS-. .	70	. . . .	None	None

TABLE XI—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1959—Continued

City	No. of Employees		Civil Service—Employees Covered	Personnel Officer—Employees Served	Work Hours per Week, Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Health Ins. Avail.—Per Cent City's Cost	Mandatory Retirement Age	Max. Hiring Age by Employee Groups	Employees Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
	Total	Common Functions Only									
Manhattan, Kan.	127	127	None	None	44Fh	N-N	None	None	None	PF	None
Mankato, Minn.	182	173	FP	A-a	44N	T-H	H-0	None	None	LCPF	IO
Maple Hgts., Ohio	161	127	FP	S-a	37½Sh	N-N	HS-. .	None	None	LX	AFO
Maplewood, Mo.	102	91	FP	K-a	41Fh	T-S	None	None	None	F	I
Marblehead t, Mass.	453	159	FP	S-a	40N	X-X	HS-50	70	60-60-60-60	None	None
Marietta, Ga.	272	247	FP	K-fp	40Sh	X-S	HS-42	None	None	None	None
Marietta, Ohio	143	139	A	None	44Fh	N-S	HS-0	70	None	None	None
Marinette, Wis.	277	132	FP	A-a-fp	37½N	T-H	HS-100	65	None	C	A
Marquette, Mich.	245	154	A	A-a	39N	X-X	HS-0	None	None	LCF	AI
Marshall, Tex.	518	190	FP	A-a	40N	S-S	HS-50	70	None	None	None
Marshalltown, Iowa	151	129	FP	M-a	44Fh	N-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Marshfield, Wis.	276	110	None	C-. .	43N	. .-H	HS-50	65	None	None	None
Martins Ferry, Ohio	159	114	A-U	S-. .	40Sh	N-H	H-0	None	None	None	None
Martinsburg, W. Va.	111	107	FP	None	40Fh	S-S	None	None	None	None	None
Martinsville, Va.	495	195	None	D-a	37½Sh	N-N	HS-50	65	None	None	None
Massena, N. Y.	252	102	A-L	K-a	41Fh	N-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Mattoon, Ill.	108	102	FP	None	44Fh	S-S	M-100	None	None	None	None
Maywood, Calif.	71	71	A	K-a	40N	T-T	HSM-. .	None	None	None	None
Meadville, Pa.	136	130	FP	None	. . .	N-N	HS-. .	70	None	F	I
Medford, Ore.	164	162	A	A-a-lw	40N	H-H	HSM-50	65	65-65-65-65	None	None
Melrose Park, Ill.	130	125	FP	K-a	40Fh	N-H	H-. .	None	None	None	None
Menasha, Wis.	298	149	FP	M-a	40N	N-X	HS-50	None	None	L	A
Menlo Park, Calif.	93	93	A	A-a	35N	T-S	HS-82	70	None	None	None
Menominee, Mich.	181	175	None	None	37Sh	T-H	HS-0	70	None	OLCF	AI
Merced, Calif.	162	159	A	S-a	40N	S-S	None	70	None	None	None
Mercedes, Tex.	83	83	None	None	44Fh	S-S	H-0	None	None	None	None
Mesa, Ariz.	297	249	A	A-a	40N	H-H	HS-0	65	None	None	None
Methuen t, Mass.	453	229	A	None	35N	T-S	HSM-50	70	None	LPF	AI
Mexico, Mo.	79	73	None	A-a	44Fh	T-S	HS-100	None	None	None	None
Miami, Okla.	256	240	None	None	44Fh	N-S	HSM-100	None	None	None	None
Middleborough t, Mass.	265	101	P	A-a	36N	T-H	None	70	None	None	None
Middlesborough, Ky.	58	56	FP	C-a	44Sh	T-S	HS-50	None	None	None	None
Middletown, N. Y.	208	193	A-U	D-a	35N	S-S	70	None	None	None	None
Midland, Mich.	239	214	A	A-a	40N	S-X	HS-. .	65	None	LC	O
Midland, Tex.	398	385	None	S-a	40N	T-S	HSM-50	65	49-49-49-49	None	None
Midwest City, Okla.	137	118	None	A-a	42Sh	T-T	HS-100	None	55-55-55-55	None	None
Milford t, Mass.	275	111	None	None	35½Fh	N-N	HS-50	70	None	None	None
Millburn tp, N. J.	244	227	A	S-a	35N	N-H	HS-100	65	None	None	None
Millcreek tp, Pa.	36	36	None	None	41½Fh	N-S	H-100	None	None	None	None
Millville, N. J.	305	110	A	None	35N	T-S	HSM-25	None	None	None	None
Minot, N. D.	222	216	A-L	None	44Fh	T-T	HSM-0	65	None	None	None
Mission, Tex.	131	70	None	A-a	44Fh	S-S	H-100	. . . .	None	None	None
Missoula, Mont.	163	147	A	A-a	40N	T-H	H-0	None	None	LCF	None
Mitchell, S. D.	127	115	None	None	41Fh	N-S	HS-. .	None	None	None	None
Moberly, Mo.	124	116	None	A-a	44Fh	S-S	M-100	None	None	None	None
Modesto, Calif.	373	352	A-U	A-a	40N	T-T	HSM-100	70	70-70-70-70	F	I
Monessen, Pa.	65	64	P	None	35N	N-X	HS-100	None	None	LC	O
Monmouth, Ill.	277	123	F	None	44Fh	N-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Monroe, Mich.	197	195	A	None	38½Fh	T-H	HS-100	65	None	PF	FI
Monroe, N. C.	139	118	None	None	40Fh	T-S	H-0	65	None	None	None
Monrovia, Calif.	218	209	None	None	40N	T-T	HS-65	65	None	None	None
Monterey, Calif.	226	211	None	S-a	40N	S-S	HSM-0	70	None	None	None
Moorhead, Minn.	193	181	P	D-a	40N	H-X	H-0	None	None	LC	AO
Morristown, N. J.	198	175	A	K-a	35N	S-S	HS-0	70	None	None	None
Moscow, Idaho	63	50	None	D-a	40Fh	N-N	HSM-67	None	None	None	None
Moultrie, Ga.	213	189	FP	. .-. .	40Sh	S-H	None	None	None	None	None
Moundsville, W. Va.	75	72	FP	A-a	35Sh	N-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Mt. Clemens, Mich.	263	261	FP	A-a	40N	T-S	HS-100	65	None	PF	FI
Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	94	89	None	None	40N	T-H	HS-100	70	None	LPF	O

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	Total	Common Functions Only									
Mount Rainier, Md.	46	46	None	None	40N	N-S	HS-100	None	None	None	None
Mount Vernon, Ill.	117	111	FP	A-a-f	44Fh	T-X	H-. .	None	None	C	O
Mtn. View, Calif.	162	162	A	S-a	40N	H-H	HSM-100	65	55-55-55-55	OLCPF	A
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	263	118	None	A-a	40Sh	N-S	HS-100	None	None	None	None
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	201	195	None	S-a	40N	T-H	HSM-100	65	None	F	I
Nacogdoches, Tex.	215	87	None	A-a	44Sh	N-S	HSM-50	None	50-50-50-50	None	None
Nampa, Idaho	134	124	None	D-a	40Sh	T-T	HS-50	None	None	F	I
Nanticoke, Pa.	79	78	P	D-a	40N	N-N	None	None	None	None	None
Napa, Calif.	144	136	A-L	A-a-l	37½N	S-S	HSM-70	70	65-65-65-65	OLCPF	None
Natchez, Miss.	208	208	None	None	40Sh	..-..	H-0	None	None	None	None
Natick t, Mass.	695	291	FP	X-a	37½N	S-S	HS-0	65	None	None	None
Needham t, Mass.	783	294	FP	X-a	37½N	T-X	None	70	70-70-70-70	None	None
Neptune tp, N. J.	99	94	None	None	35N	N-H	HS-100	None	None	None	None
New Bern, N. C.	202	175	P	A-a	40Sh	S-S	HS-100	65	None	None	None
New Braunfels, Tex.	163	136	None	None	44Fh	S-S	None	None	None	None	None
New Iberia, La.	163	163	FP	None	33Fh	S-X	HM-100	None	None	L	A
Newark, N. Y.	79	73	None	S-. .	40N	T-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Newburyport, Mass.	355	188	None	None	35N	N-S	None	70	None	None	None
Newport Beach, Cal.	326	313	FP	S-a	40N	S-S	HS-0	70	None	None	None
Newton, Kan.	96	93	None	A-a	40N	N-T	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Niles, Mich.	207	204	None	None	40N	T-..	HSM-. .	65	None	L	A
Niles, Ohio	134	98	FP	S-a	38½Sh	N-H	HS-0	None	45-0-45-45	PF	FI
Norfolk, Neb.	97	90	FP	S-a	39Fh	T-H	None	65	None	F	I
N. Adams, Mass.	390	174	A	A-a	37½N	N-H	HS-50	70	None	None	None
N. Attleborough t, Mass.	345	167	FP	None	37½N	H-..	HSM-50	70	None	None	None
North Braddock, Pa.	113	113	FP	S-. .	. . .	N-N	None	65	None	None	None
North Miami, Fla.	310	301	A	A-a	40N	S-S	HS-100	65	None	F	I
N. Plainfield, N. J.	108	104	None	None	37½N	N-S	HS-0	70	None	None	None
North Platte, Neb.	157	130	FP	K-fp	41Fh	T-S	None	None	None	F	I
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	263	249	A	S-. .	36N	N-S	None	70	None	None	None
Oak Lawn, Ill.	108	107	FP	S-a-fp	37½Fh	T-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Ocala, Fla.	457	233	None	A-a	40N	T-X	HS-0	65	None	None	None
Oceanside, Calif.	241	194	A	PA-a	40N	T-T	HSM-50	70	None	None	None
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	156	131	A	K-a	43Fh	T-S	HS-0	70	None	None	None
Oil City, Pa.	189	176	FP	None	32½N	N-S	None	None	None	PF	FI
Okmulgee, Okla.	177	121	None	None	40N	S-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Olean, N. Y.	257	256	A-U	S-a	33½N	N-N	None	70	None	None	None
Olympia, Wash.	142	141	FP	S-a-fpl	40N	T-S	None	70	None	OLCPF	A
Oneonta, N. Y.	128	116	A	PM-a	30N	N-T	HSM-*	None	None	LC	O
Opelika, Ala.	143	125	None	None	40Sh	N-N	HS-100	None	None	None	None
Opelousas, La.	164	136	None	None	40Sh	N-S	None	65	None	None	None
Orange, Calif.	143	128	None	S-a	40N	T-S	H-0	70	None	None	None
Orange, Tex.	147	140	FP	A-a	40N	T-S	HS-50	None	None	None	None
Orangeburg, S. C.	527	193	None	None	44Fh	S-S	H-. .	None	None	None	None
Oskaloosa, Iowa	79	74	FP	C-a	38Sh	..-T	H-0	None	None	None	None
Oswego, N. Y.	262	234	A-U	None	30N	N-N	HS-0	70	None	OP	AF
Overland, Mo.	72	72	None	None	40N	T-S	H-0	None	None	None	None
Owatonna, Minn.	268	96	None	D-a	40N	T-X	HS-0	None	None	LCPF	A
Painesville, Ohio	235	164	A-U	A-a	40Sh	T-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Palestine, Tex.	117	113	FP	S-a	44Fh	S-S	HS-100	70	50-50-50-50	None	None
Palm Sprgs., Calif.	175	175	A	A-a	40N	T-T	HS-27	70	None	None	None
Pampa, Tex.	173	162	None	None	40N	S-S	HSM-0	None	None	None	None
Paris, Tex.	148	148	FP	A-a	44Fh	T-H	HS-0	70	None	None	None
Pk. Forest, Ill.	83	80	A	A-a	35Sh	S-S	HSM-0	None	None	F	I
Pk. Ridge, Ill.	164	142	A	S-a	38Fh	X-X	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Parsons, Kan.	102	101	FP	None	40N	T-H	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Pascagoula, Miss.	128	95	FP	K-. .	41N	N-S	HS-0	65	None	None	None
Pekin, Ill.	95	82	None	None	39Fh	T-X	None	None	None	PF	FIO
Pendleton, Ore.	104	94	F	A-a	40Sh	H-H	HS-0	65	None	None	None

Table XI—Personnel Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000: 1959—Continued

City	No. of Employees		Civil Service—Employees Covered	Personnel Officer—Employees Served	Work Hours per Week, Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Health Ins. Avail.—Per Cent City's Cost	Mandatory Retirement Age	Max. Hiring Age by Employee Groups	Employees Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
	Total	Common Functions Only									
Pensauken tp, N. J.	157	153	None	C-a	37N	N-N	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Peru, Ind.	247	152	None	None	40N	N-H	HS-0	None	None	OLC	A
Petaluma, Calif. . .	106	100	None	A-a	40N	T-S	HS-0	70	None	None	None
Phenix City, Ala. .	384	170	FP	K-a	44Fh	T-T	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Phillipsburg, N. J.	291	103	A-LU	K-a-p	35N	T-H	None	70	None	P	F
Piedmont, Calif. . .	105	105	A	S-a	40N	N-H	None	70	None	None	None
Piqua, Ohio	186-	116	FP	A-a	41Fh	T-H	HS-0	None	None	X	None
Pittsburg, Calif. . .	117	117	A	K-a	36N	T-T	HS-100	70	None	None	None
Pittsburg, Kan. . . .	140	135	None	A-a-l	40N	T-S	HS-0	None	None	F	I
Plainview, Tex. . .	117	110	None	None	44Fh	N-..	HSM-20	None	None	None	None
Plattsburgh, N. Y. .	218	172	A-U	M-a	40N	N-S	None	70	None	X	O
Plymouth, Pa. . . .	50	47	FP	None	40F	S-..	M-100	None	None	None	None
Ponca City, Okla. .	254	197	FP	D-a	40N	T-S	HS-50	None	None	None	None
Port Angeles, Wash.	145	117	FP	A-a	37N	S-S	HSM-0	65	None	OLCPFX	None
Portsmouth, N. H. .	463	236	A	A-a-p	35N	T-X	None	70	None	LF	AI
Pottstown, Pa. . . .	115	113	P	A-a	40N	N-H	HS-100	None	None	L	O
Prichard, Ala. . . .	151	151	A-LU	None	40N	T-S	H-100	None	None	F	I
Princeton, N. J. . .	101	75	None	K-a	35N	T-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Pullman, Wash. . .	116	104	P	S-a	40N	T-H	None	65	None	None	None
Puyallup, Wash. . .	120	113	FP	A-a	40N	T-S	HSM-0	65	None	LCPF	O
Radnor tp, Pa. . . .	108	105	P	S-a	40N	T-H	None	65	. . . .	None	None
Rantoul, Ill.	. . .	. . .	None	None	44Sh	N-S	None	None	40-40-45-45	None	None
Reading t, Mass. . .	371	94	P	None	37½N	S-H	HSM-*	60	65-65-65-65	None	None
Red Bank, N. J. . .	136	124	None	S-a-fp	40N	N-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Red Wing, Minn. . .	160	101	None	D-a	45Fh	T-H	None	None	None	C	A
Redding, Calif. . . .	188	166	None	D-a	40N	S-S	HSM-50	70	55-55-55-55	None	None
Redlands, Calif. . .	225	225	A	A-a	40N	T-S	HS-0	70	None	None	None
Reidsville, N. C. . .	156	155	None	S-a	42Fh	T-S	HS-40	None	None	None	None
Rensselaer, N. Y. .	174	169	A	M-. .	40N	T-S	HS-0	70	None	None	None
Renton, Wash. . . .	167	147	FP	M-a	40N	T-X	None	65	None	PF	AI
Richmond Hgts., Mo.	117	108	None	None	41N	N-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Ridgewood, N. J. . .	201	196	A	S-a	37½N	X-X	HS-100	None	None	None	None
Ridley tp, Pa.	93	91	P	S-a	40Sh	..-..	None	None	None	None	None
River Forest, Ill. .	122	119	None	None	41Sh	N-H	None	None	None	L	. . . .
River Rouge, Mich.	221	195	FP	PB-a-fp	38½Sh	X-X	HS-100	70	None	OLCF	AI
Robbinsdale, Minn.	72	53	None	S-a	40N	T-X	None	None	None	LC	A
Rock Hill, S. C. . .	283	253	None	A-a	41Fh	N-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Rock Springs, Wyo.	71	70	FP	. .-. .	38Fh	N-N	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	302	198	None	None	37½N	T-S	None	70	None	None	None
Rocky River, Ohio .	113	113	A-U	S-a	35N	S-S	None	None	None	LPF	FIO
Roselle Park, N. J.	61	54	None	X-a	32N	N-H	HS-100	None	None	None	None
Roseville, Calif. . .	129	121	A	K-a	40N	N-H	HSM-50	70	45-50-45-45	None	None
Roseville, Mich. . .	114	112	A	A-a	40N	X-X	HS-. .	65	None	L	O
Ross tp, Pa.	51	51	P	A-a	. . .	N-X	HS-100	None	None	None	None
Rushton, La.	130	130	None	None	40Sh	N-S	HS-50	70	None	None	None
Rutherford, N. J. .	151	133	A	K-a	37½N	H-X	HS-100	70	None	None	None
Saco, Me.	197	117	FP	None	38Fh	S-S	None	None	None	None	None
St. Augustine, Fla.	148	145	FP	A-a	40N	S-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
St. Charles, Mo. . .	126	122	None	D-a	40Fh	T-H	HS-0	None	None	LC	None
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	297	289	A	A-a	37½N	T-X	HS-100	70	45-45-45-45	OL	A
St. Joseph, Mich. .	122	120	None	A-a	40N	N-S	HS-50	65	None	None	None
Salinas, Calif. . . .	244	224	A	PA-a	40N	T-T	HS-0	65	None	F	I
Salisbury, Md. . . .	169	169	None	S-a	35N	S-S	H-0	70	None	None	None
Salisbury, N. C. . .	206	206	None	A-a	38Sh	T-S	HS-100	70	45-45-45-45	L	A
San Anselmo, Calif.	58	58	A-L	A-a-l	40N	N-N	HS-0	70	None	None	None
San Benito, Tex. . .	129	122	None	None	44Fh	T-S	HS-0	65	None	None	None
San Bruno, Calif. .	122	114	A	A-a	40N	X-X	HS-50	70	None	None	None
San Buenaventura, Cal.	358	340	None	A-a	40N	X-X	HSM-*	70	None	None	None
San Carlos, Calif. .	116	116	A	A-a	40N	X-X	HS-50	60	None	None	None

TABLE XI—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1959—Continued

City	No. of Employees		Civil Service—Employees Covered	Personnel Officer—Employees Served	Work Hours per Week, Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Health Ins. Avail.—Per Cent City's Cost	Mandatory Retirement Age	Max. Hiring Age by Employee Groups	Employees Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
	Total	Common Functions Only									
San Fernando, Calif.	144	144	A	K-a	40N	S-S	HSM-35	70	None	None	None
San Gabriel, Calif.	166	166	A	A-a	37½N	T-T	HSM-50	70	None	None	None
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	132	126	None	A-a	40N	T-H	HS-100	70	None	None	None
San Marino, Calif.	133	107	None	A-a	35N	N-S	M-100	70	None	None	None
San Pablo, Calif.	75	75	A	A-a	40N	T-T	HS-0	70	None	None	None
San Rafael, Calif.	117	109	None	A-a	37½N	T-H	HS-0	70	None	None	None
Sanford, Fla.	143	138	A-U	S-a	41N	T-S	HSM-*	None	45-0-45-45	None	None
Sanford, N. C.	107	107	None	None	44Fh	..-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Santa Clara, Calif.	273	225	A	PA-a	40N	H-H	HSM-. .	70	45-45-55-45	LPF	AI
Santa Cruz, Calif.	313	270	A	PA-a	40N	T-T	H-. .	70	None	OLCPFX	None
Santa Maria, Calif.	145	128	None	A-a	40N	S-S	HSM-100	65	None	L	A
Santa Paula, Calif.	78	69	A	A-a	40N	T-T	HS-50	70	None	None	None
Santa Rosa, Calif.	326	309	None	A-a	40N	S-S	HSM-0	70	None	None	None
Sapulpa, Okla.	105	85	F	A-a	44Fh	T-T	HS-100	None	None	None	None
Sarasota, Fla.	463	453	FP	Pa-a	40Sh	T-S	HS-100	65	None	PF	FI
Saugus t, Mass.	...	...	A	PA-a	40N	T-H	HS-0	70	55-55-55-55	LC	A
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	253	244	None	None	35N	N-X	HS-0	70	None	LPF	IO
Sayreville, N. J.	113	110	None	None	35Sh	H-..	HSM-0	65	None	None	None
Scarsdale, N. Y.	314	289	A	S-a	35N	N-X	HS-100	70	None	L	O
Scottsbluff, Neb.	122	109	FP	None	42Sh	S-S	HS-0	65	None	None	None
Sedalia, Mo.	260	135	None	None	38Fh	N-S	None	None	None	F	I
Selma, Ala.	221	221	None	None	40Fh	N-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Seminole, Okla.	97	93	None	D-a	40N	T-T	None	None	None	None	None
Shaler tp, Pa.	94	92	A	None	40Sh	N-N	H-0	None	None	None	None
Shawnee, Okla.	258	179	None	D-a	44Sh	N-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Shelton, Conn.	220	82	None	None	35Sh	S-S	HS-50	None	None	None	None
Sheridan, Wyo.	79	79	FP	A-a	40N	T-S	HS-0	None	None	PF	A
Sherman, Tex.	216	204	A	S-a	44Fh	S-S	HS-0	70	None	None	None
Shorewood, Wis.	163	150	None	A-a	40N	T-H	HS-50	None	45-45-45-45	LF	AI
Sidney, Ohio	96	94	FP	A-a	40Fh	N-S	HS-0	None	None	PF	FI
Snyder, Tex.	78	78	None	A-a	42Sh	N-X	HS-25	75	None	None	None
Somerville, N. J.	...	...	None	None	30N	N-X	HS-0	None	None	None	None
S. Charleston, W. Va.	151	148	FP	S-a-fp	37½Sh	T-X	None	None	None	None	None
South Euclid, Ohio	141	141	FP	S-a-fp	40Sh	N-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
S. Kingstown t, R. I.	...	...	P	None	35½Sh	H-..	HS-100	....	None	P	F
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	319	136	A-LFP	S-. .	40N	T-H	HSM-50	None	None	LCP	A
South Norfolk, Va.	513	207	FP	A-a	35N	T-S	HSM-100	65	None	None	None
S. Pasadena, Calif.	198	169	None	A-a	40N	S-S	HS-. .	....	....	None	None
S. Portland, Me.	461	229	FP	A-a	37N	T-X	None	70	None	None	None
South River, N. J.	107	105	None	None	40N	N-H	HS-0	65	35-35-35-35	None	None
S. St. Paul, Minn.	163	151	FP	D-a	40N	S-H	None	None	None	LPF	AFI
Southbridge t, Mass.	325	170	P	None	37½N	N-H	HSM-50	65	None	None	None
Springfield, Ore.	115	82	None	A-a	40N	T-T	HSM-100	None	None	None	None
Springfield tp, Pa. (Del. Co.)	91	83	P	S-a	37Sh	T-S	None	65	None	None	None
Springfield tp, Pa. (Mont. Co.)	58	57	P	X-a	40N	N-S	HS-0	65	None	None	None
State College, Pa.	71	70	P	A-a-p	41Sh	T-S	HS-0	65	None	None	None
Statesville, N. C.	196	170	FP	PA-a	40N	T-T	HS-33	65	None	None	None
Staunton, Va.	360	179	None	A-a	38Sh	..-S	HM-50	None	None	None	None
Steelton, Pa.	72	71	FP	S-. .	48Sh	S-S	HSM-100	None	None	None	None
Sterling, Ill.	279	69	FP	S-a	38½Fh	N-S	HS-50	None	None	None	None
Stevens Point, Wis.	272	126	FP	D-a	40Sh	N-X	None	None	None	LF	AI
Stillwater, Okla.	149	119	None	None	44Fh	T-T	HS-. .	65	30-30-30-30	None	None
Stoughton t, Mass.	316	128	A	A-a	35N	T-H	None	65	None	None	None
Struthers, Ohio	81	76	FP	None	32½Sh	S-H	HS-40	None	None	None	None
Suffolk, Va.	314	165	None	None	44Sh	N-S	None	None	None	None	None
Summit, N. J.	546	218	None	None	37N	N-..	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Sumter, S. C.	197	193	None	S-a	42Sh	T-S	HS-50	72	None	None	None

Table XI—Personnel Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000: 1959—Continued

City	No. of Employees		Civil Service—Employees Covered	Personnel Officer—Employees Served	Work Hours per Week, Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Health Ins. Avail.—Per Cent City's Cost	Mandatory Retirement Age	Max. Hiring Age by Employee Groups	Employees Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
	Total	Common Functions Only									
Sunnyvale, Calif.	377	377	A	A-a	40N	H-H	HSM-99	65	None	LC	A
Sweetwater, Tex.	246	116	FP	S-a	40Fh	T-S	HS-42	None	None	None	None
Swissvale, Pa.	84	83	P	. .-. .	40N	..-S	HS-0	None	None	P	F
Talladega, Ala.	111	108	None	None	40Sh	S-S	H-. .	None	None	None	None
Tamaqua, Pa.	58	52	P	X-. .	38Fh	N-S	HS-0	None	None	P	F
Terrell, Tex.	115	95	A	A-a	44Fh	T-H	HS-. .	None	50-50-50-50	None	None
Texarkana, Ark.	87	78	FP	M-a	44Fh	S-..	None	None	None	None	None
Texarkana, Tex.	193	187	FP	M-a-fp	40N	N-S	H-0	None	None	None	None
Texas City, Tex.	230	221	FP	S-a	40N	N-X	HS-100	None	None	LCPF	AI
Thomasville, Ga.	233	173	None	A-a	40Sh	T-S	HS-25	None	40-40-40-40	None	None
Thomasville, N. C.	147	145	None	A-a	40Sh	S-S	HS-50	None	None	None	None
Traverse City, Mich.	244	191	FP	A-a	40N	T-X	H-0	65	30-35-40-35	PFX	FIO
Trinidad, Colo.	127	100	FP	A-a	40N	N-H	H-100	None	None	L	AO
Troy, Ohio	155	100	A	None	40Fh	N-X	HS-0	None	None	LC	O
Tulare, Calif.	132	129	None	None	40N	S-S	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Tupelo, Miss.	186	160	None	None	44Sh	S-S	None	None	None	None	None
Twin Falls, Idaho	193	171	None	A-a	37Sh	T-T	HSM-50	None	None	None	None
Two Rivers, Wis.	388	189	FP	A-a	40N	H-H	HSM-40	65	35-50-50-30	OLCPF	AFI
Uniontown, Pa.	147	144	FP	C-a	38Sh	S-S	HS-100	None	None	X	O
University Hgts., Ohio	99	99	FP	S-a	35N	T-S	HS-0	70	None	None	None
University Pk., Tex.	157	157	None	None	40N	S-S	HS-100	70	None	None	None
Upland, Calif.	81	81	A	A-a	40N	T-T	HS-0	70	None	None	None
Urbana, Ill.	86	80	FP	M-a	40N	N-H	None	None	None	None	None
Valdosta, Ga.	241	237	None	A-a	40Sh	T-S	HS-60	None	None	None	None
Valparaiso, Ind.	125	116	None	None	38Sh	N-S	HS-0	None	None	PF	FI
Van Wert, Ohio	92	86	FP	S-a	40Fh	N-H	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Vernon, Tex.	127	102	F	D-a	40N	T-S	HS-50	65	None	None	None
Verona, N. J.	150	131	None	C-a	40N	H-X	None	None	None	None	None
Victoria, Tex.	274	272	None	A-a	44Fh	T-H	HS-100	None	None	F	I
Villa Park, Ill.	76	76	FP	A-a-fp	37½Sh	T-S	HSM-0	None	None	None	None
Vincennes, Ind.	139	132	FP	None	38½Sh	T-H	H-0	None	None	PF	FI
Visalia, Calif.	256	132	None	None	40N	N-S	HSM-50	None	None	None	None
Wabash, Ind.	88	83	None	None	40Sh	S-S	H-0	None	None	None	None
Wakefield t, Mass.	535	202	FP	None	37½N	X-X	HS-50	70	None	None	None
Warren, Pa.	72	69	FP	A-a	40N	N-H	None	None	None	None	None
Washington, Ind.	136	96	None	None	40Sh	N-T	H-0	None	None	F	I
Wash. Ct. House, Ohio	68	68	FP	A-a	40Sh	N-S	HS-. .	None	None	None	None
Watertown t, Conn.	264	69	None	S-a	35N	N-H	HS-100	None	None	None	None
Watertown, S D.	154	90	A	D-a	40Sh	N-X	HS-50	None	None	CF	O
Watertown, Wis.	190	80	None	A-a	44Fh	S-H	HS-100	65	None	LCPF	IO
Waterville, Me.	294	131	FP	None	32½N	N-S	HS-. .	None	None	None	None
Watsonville, Calif.	174	161	None	None	40N	T-..	HSM-0	70	None	F	I
Waukesha, Wis.	291	283	None	C-a	37½N	T-H	HS-0	65	None	LCPFX	AFI
Waxahachie, Tex.	87	85	None	A-a	42Sh	T-S	HS-25	65	None	None	None
Waycross, Ga.	187	185	None	A-a	40N	N-S	HS-. .	None	None	None	None
Wayne, Mich.	134	132	A	S-a	38Sh	H-H	HS-66	65	. . . .	F	I
Waynesboro, Pa.	46	45	None	None	38Fh	S-S	HSM-*	None	None	None	None
Waynesboro, Va.	309	144	None	A-a	40Sh	N-S	HS-100	None	None	None	None
Webster t, Mass.	279	164	P	None	35Fh	N-H	None	70	None	None	None
Webster Groves, Mo.	151	131	A-L	A-a-l	40N	T-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Weirton, W. Va.	316	316	FP	A-a	44Fh	S-T	H-100	None	None	None	None
Wellesley t, Mass.	786	314	FP	X-a	35N	N-X	None	70	None	L	A
Wenatchee, Wash.	138	137	FP	None	40N	N-S	HSM-100	65	None	None	None
W. Lafayette, Ind.	69	67	None	M-a	35N	..-..	H-80	None	None	P	F
West Monroe, La.	113	100	FP	D-a	40N	N-S	HS-25	. . . .	None	None	None
W. Springfield t, Mass.	544	254	A	None	37½N	N-H	HSM-50	70	None	L	A
W. Univ. Place, Tex.	...	...	None	A-a	44Sh	..-S	HM-25	65	50-50-50-50	None	None
West Warwick t, R. I.	328	212	None	None	37N	T-T	HSM-100	None	None	None	None
Westerly t, R. I.	256	115	None	D-a	33½Sh	N-H	HS-30	None	None	None	None

TABLE XI—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1959—Continued

City	No. of Employees		Civil Service—Employees Covered	Personnel Officer—Employees Served	Work Hours per Week, Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled	Health Ins. Avail.—Per Cent City's Cost	Mandatory Retirement Age	Max. Hiring Age by Employee Groups	Employees Groups Unionized	Municipal Employee Unions
	Total	Common Functions Only									
Westfield, Mass. . .	578	215	A	None	37N	T-H	None	70	None	OF	AI
Westfield, N. J. . .	145	123	None	D-a	45N	N-X	HS-35	None	None	None	None
Westport t, Conn. .	454	136	. . . .	M-a	37½N	N-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Wethersfield t, Conn.	339	92	A	A-a	37½N	T-H	HSM-*	65	None	None	None
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	163	144	None	A-a	40N	T-H	HS-100	65	None	LPF	AFI
Whitehall tp, Pa. . .	123	121	P	C-a	40N	T-T	M-50	None	None	None	None
Willimantic, Conn.	134	130	None	D-a	40Sh	T-H	HS-50	None	None	F	I
Wilmette, Ill.	178	155	FP	None	40N	T-S	HS-0	None	None	None	None
Wilson, N. C.	422	286	None	None	40N	S-S	HS-. .	None	35-45-45-45	None	None
Winchester t, Mass.	517	246	FP	S-a	35N	T-H	HS-0	70	None	None	None
Winchester, Va. . .	315	134	None	A-a	37½Sh	T-H	HSM-*	65	None	None	None
Windsor t, Conn. . .	402	195	None	A-a	36N	T-X	HSM-*	65	None	None	None
Winnetka, Ill.	141	92	None	None	40N	H-H	HSM-0	None	None	None	None
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	171	128	FP	S-. .	39N	N-X	HS-50	None	None	LF	AI
Woburn, Mass. . . .	521	234	A	None	37½N	N-N	HS-0	70	None	L	A
Wood River, Ill. . .	79	71	FP	A-a-fp	40N	T-X	None	None	None	LC	O
Woodbury, N. J. . .	271	69	None	K-a-fp	37½N	T-H	HSM-100	None	None	PF	None
Woodland, Calif. . .	141	139	None	A-a	37½N	H-H	HSM-50	70	None	None	None
Xenia, Ohio	97	94	A	A-a	38Fh	N-H	HS-0	70	None	PF	FI
Yeadon, Pa.	36	34	P	. .-. .	37½N	S-S	H-100	65	None	None	None
Ypsilanti, Mich. . .	233	222	None	A-a	40N	S-S	None	65	None	LP	AF

ASBURY PARK, NEW JERSEY: 100 per cent for hospital, nothing for surgical.

ATHENS, OHIO: 100 per cent for hospital and major medical, 75 per cent for surgical.

BERGENFIELD, NEW JERSEY: 100 per cent for major medical, nothing for hospital and surgical.

BURLINGAME, CALIFORNIA: 90 per cent for hospital and surgical, 80 per cent for major medical.

CALDWELL, IDAHO: 75 per cent for hospital and surgical, 50 per cent for major medical.

CARTERET, NEW JERSEY: 100 per cent for hospital, nothing for surgical.

CLAREMONT, NEW HAMPSHIRE: 100 per cent for major medical, nothing for hospital and surgical.

FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA: 100 per cent for hospital, nothing for surgical.

GAINESVILLE, TEXAS: 100 per cent for hospital, nothing for surgical and major medical.

KENT, OHIO: 100 per cent for hospital, nothing for surgical.

ONEONTA, NEW YORK: 100 per cent for major medical, nothing for hospital and surgical.

READING, MASSACHUSETTS: 50 per cent for hospital and surgical, nothing for major medical.

SAN BUENAVENTURA, CALIFORNIA: 99 per cent for hospital and surgical, 50 per cent for major medical.

SANFORD, FLORIDA: 100 per cent for major medical, 48 per cent for hospital and surgical.

WAYNESBORO, PENNSYLVANIA: 100 per cent for surgical and major medical, nothing for hospital.

WETHERFIELD, CONNECTICUT: 100 per cent for major medical, 60 per cent for hospital and surgical.

WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA: 100 per cent for hospital, nothing for surgical and major medical.

WINDSOR t, CONNECTICUT: 100 per cent for major medical, nothing for hospital and surgical.

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PART THREE

MUNICIPAL FINANCE

Finance Administration

Assessment Administration

Public Purchasing in 1958

Special Assessment Financing

Trends in Municipal Finances

Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt

Municipal Finance

Summary of 1958 developments in

ADMINISTRATION ASSESSMENT PURCHASING

Finance Administration

BY JOSEPH F. CLARK

Executive Director, Municipal Finance Officers Association, Chicago

THE year 1958 found local as well as state governments struggling to find revenues to meet ever-growing expenditures. The year was not particularly marked by discovery of new types of revenues, but municipalities in some states seem to be attracted to revenues which have proven useful in other places.

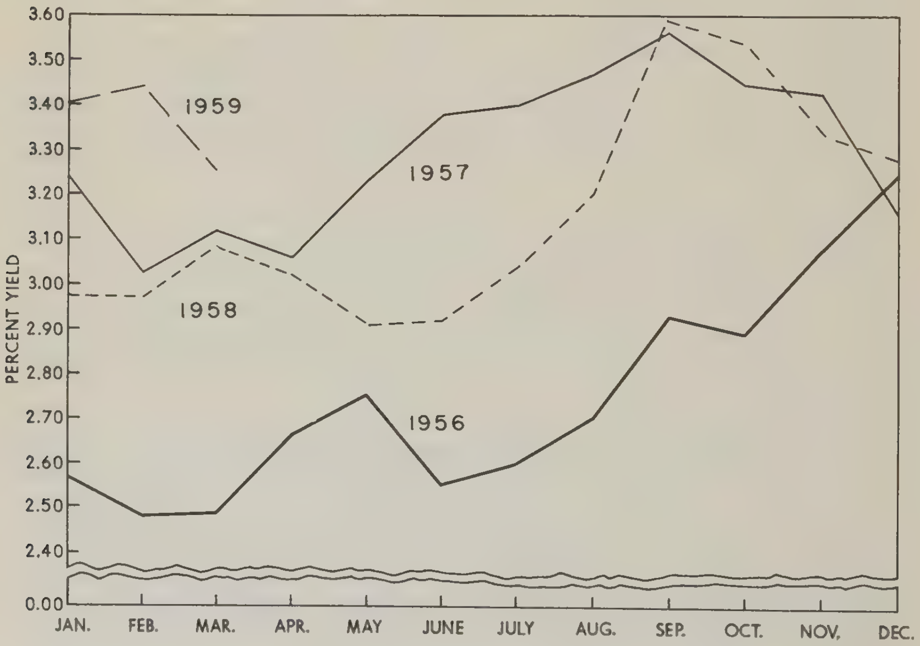
Mounting expenditures can be charged to expanding population, higher standards of municipal services, and the impact of persistent inflation, which is a factor to be recognized and which local officials, for the most part, have come to recognize because it affects the costs of materials, equipment, and personal services for current operations and capital acquisitions.

Municipal Revenues. The property tax continues to provide the main source and largest percentage of municipal revenues. The constitutional or charter limitations which exist in a number of states and cities continue restrictively to affect some municipalities in the search for additional revenues. Below are noted some instances of voter action, charter amendments, and court decisions which have favorably or unfavorably affected revenue sources.

Property Tax. Oregon's 1952 constitutional amendment provides that tax levy increases are limited to 6 per cent above the highest levy made in one of the three preceding years. Since special levies may be voted in excess of this limit, cities tend to submit proposals for special levies to the voters for approval. Ten Oregon cities used a procedure authorized in 1952 to obtain voter approval but only four did approve — Eastside, Forest Grove, Merrill, and Philomath. Thirty cities submitted 45 special levies in excess of the 6 per cent limitation, of which 29 were approved and 16 rejected. Twelve of 18 proposals for general city purposes were approved, while 17 out of 27 measures for specific purposes were approved and 10 rejected. The specific purposes included park and recreation programs, flood control, advertising, libraries, fire equipment, salary increases, sewers, and a charter revision study.

It is too early to discover if the 1958 downturn in the economy adversely affected collections of local property taxes. However, good taxpaying records have been maintained in a number of places that customarily report good collections. These include Watsonville, California, and West Palm Beach, Florida, which continued their 100 per cent collection records. Nassau County, New York, nearly did the same with 99.99 per cent collected. Included among a comparatively large number of places reporting good collections for 1958 are Kelowna, British Columbia; Ocala, Florida; Sweetwater, Texas; and York, Pennsylvania. Good tax collection methods and favorable realization of levies as well as taxpayer attitudes are implicit in good municipal credit.

Municipal Income Taxes. The Alabama Supreme Court upheld the occupational license tax of the city of Gadsden. Since this essentially is a municipal income tax, other Alabama cities may be expected to move to use such tax. In Ohio, 10 municipalities (Alliance, Conneaut, Crestline, Deer Park, Girard, Marietta, Middletown, Painesville, Ravenna, and Urbana) began to levy a municipal income tax; and 10 other municipalities are currently considering such levy. But Conneaut, East Liverpool, Marietta, and Ravenna repealed their income tax by an initiated ordinance at the November, 1958, elections. Thirty-seven Ohio municipalities now have an income tax ordinance in effect. Fort Worth, Texas, voters de-



Source: The Bond Buyer

MUNICIPAL BOND INDEX: 1956, 1957, 1958, JANUARY-MARCH, 1959*

*Index averages bond yields of 15 large cities, four states, and one water district; yields vary inversely with bond prices; data are for first Thursday of each month.

feated a proposal for a 1 per cent income tax. In Kentucky, income taxes of 1 per cent were imposed by Cattlesburg and Hopkinsville. In Pennsylvania, at least 617 local governments now impose an income tax.

Sales Tax. The municipal sales tax is receiving more and more attention by municipal governments, and in the aggregate is producing more and more revenue. The historic objection to this tax seems to be diminishing somewhat, perhaps because consumers are writing it off as a part of the cost of the products they purchase. A limited review of the status of this tax in the United States shows these facets.

On November 14, 1958, 1,028 Illinois municipalities had adopted a municipal sales tax of which at least 43 became effective in 1958. This tax is now imposed by at least 70 municipalities in Mississippi and by four in New Mexico; and in Alabama, such taxes have been adopted by Brewton, Dothan, Enterprise, Geneva, Linden, Oneonta, and Mobile.

Locally imposed, state administered sales taxes are now in effect in at least 280 cities and 48 counties in California, but in addition there are 26 cities that administer their own sales tax collections. Tucson, Arizona, amended its city charter to provide a sales tax one-half of 1 per cent, and has adopted it. Scottsdale, Arizona, also levied a sales tax in 1958 which ranges from one-sixteenth to one-half of 1 per cent. These taxes are known as a transaction privilege tax in Scottsdale and Tucson. Other Arizona cities utilizing a sales tax include Phoenix, Prescott, and Yuma.

Maryland has joined the ranks of five other states for state collection of locally imposed taxes. These now include Maryland and Florida (cigarette taxes), and California, Illinois, Mississippi, and New Mexico (sales taxes). The province of Quebec also collects locally imposed sales taxes. Parenthetically it is noted that late in 1958 it was reported that in some of the cities and states where the sales tax has been in effect for a number of years, legislation will be sought to raise existing rates.

Undoubtedly the use of a sales tax is here to stay. The tax may be differently titled in various places depending somewhat on court decisions in various states. One may conjecture as to the number of governments, both local and state, that are considering adopting this source of revenue and whether it should be locally imposed and state administered.

Financial Administration and Controls. The trend toward centralization of departmental activities to achieve better financial control continues. Among cities forming centralized finance departments are Baldwin Park, Beverly Hills, Covina, Monrovia, Pico Rivera, Redding, Santa Barbara, and Santa Fe Springs, California; Columbus, Ohio; Yakima, Washington; and Two Rivers, Wisconsin.

In Inglewood, California, license collection was placed under the control of the finance department; merger of the accounting and utility billing departments was effected in Redding, reportedly with a savings of six employees. At Riverside, the controller, treasurer, and utility departments were combined into the finance department with one head. At Santa Barbara, accounting, purchasing, treasury, and license inspection departments were consolidated into one finance department.

California reports centralization of purchasing on a joint city basis, by cities and counties, or cities and school districts for specialized items.

Examples of cities operating with such agreements in 1958 include Colusa, Concord, Fremont, Garden Grove, Long Beach, Merced, Sunnyvale, and Whittier. Centralized stores for items used by two or more departments was established in Culver City. Centralized stores were established in Sunnyvale and Woodland, while a centralized warehouse was placed in operation in Redding. Riverside formed a purchasing department.

Nashville, Tennessee, established a new system of records management and disposal through use of microfilming. In Wisconsin, Green Bay centralized its purchasing under a single director.

Accounting, Auditing, and Financial Reporting. Municipalities of all sizes report installations of mechanized accounting equipment of newer types, and many are installing, or at least studying, methods of using electronic data processing equipment. Among the places considering use of newer types of equipment are Los Angeles, New Orleans, Raleigh (North Carolina), and Ventura County (California). Increasing use of punched card equipment is indicated by installations in Milford, Connecticut; Beverly Hills, California; and Phoenix, Arizona, among other places.

Phoenix adopted a new standard classification of accounts modeled on the standard classification of municipal revenues and expenditures recommended by the Municipal Finance Officers Association and the National Committee on Governmental Accounting. Gallup, New Mexico, has appointed a comptroller to establish a recognized basis of accounting and to establish better control of funds. The importance of accounting for control of publicly-owned property is becoming more widely recognized. Reports reaching the Municipal Finance Officers Association indicate that a number of cities are inventorying their fixed and other assets: East Hartford and Milford, Connecticut; Glendale, California; Reno, Nevada; and San Antonio, Texas.

Louisiana amended its mandatory annual audit law. It now provides that municipalities having a population of 10,000 or more are required to have an annual audit, but those under that figure are not so required. Minnesota has acted to improve the quality of municipal accounting by releasing a uniform classification of accounts applicable to Minnesota municipalities.

During 1958 nine cities received the MFOA Certificate of Conformance for their annual financial reports which were judged to substantially conform to the high standards established by the Municipal Finance Officers Association and the National Committee on Governmental Accounting. The cities receiving this coveted award were: Arcadia, California; Fort Lauderdale and Miami, Florida; Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Quebec; Philadelphia; Roanoke, Virginia; and Amarillo, Midland, and Texas City, Texas. By December 31, 1958, the award had been made to 70 governmental units in the United States and Canada. More than 1,000 annual reports have been reviewed since this MFOA program started in 1945. Since the program was established the quality of financial reporting by local governmental units has shown considerable improvement.

State and Municipal Debt. The year 1958 broke the previous record for sales of state and municipal bonds both in dollar amount and number of issues. According to *The Bond Buyer*, the dollar volume of sales of long-term issues was $7,448,803,189, and short-term issues of one year or less, $3,910,463,987, for a total volume of $11,359,267,176, comprising 8,523 total issues. The previous record for long-term issues was set in 1954 when $6,968,641,896 was sold. Sales of long-term issues in 1957 were $6,958,152,145.

A review of data published by the Investment Bankers Association of America, and adapted for this article, indicates the 1958 use of proceeds of sales of long-term bonds by states and other governments (other governments as used here includes counties, municipalities, townships, school districts, special districts, and statutory authorities) were for these purposes:

(Amounts in $ thousands — par value)

Use of Proceeds	By States	By Other Governments
Education:		
Elem. & Sec.	$ 239,378	$2,071,316
Other	167,575	51,790
Roads and Bridges:		
Toll	91,150	169,335
Non-Toll	569,050	334,277
Water and Sewer	13,282	1,051,857
Other Utilities	--	312,564
Health and Welfare	116,700	98,342
Recreation	2,375	93,164
Ports and Airports	20,800	173,928
Industrial	--	25,836
Public Housing	49,000	202,105
Flood Control	8,950	42,399
Veterans' Aid	339,441	--
Unclassified (Administrative and Office Building, Incld.)	284,717	785,420
Refunding	7,851	77,765
Total	$1,910,269	$5,490,098

This tabulation is displayed for the record since it may be useful to readers of the 1959 Year Book. Competent estimates of outstanding state and municipal debt at December 31, 1958, are: general obligations, $40.3 billion; revenue (nonguaranteed) obligations, $15.1 billion; total, $55.4 billion.

According to the *Bond Buyer's Index* of 20 municipal bonds, the yields in 1958 ranged from a low of 2.85 per cent on January 23 to a high of 3.59 per cent on September 4. Historically the lowest yield reported is 1.29 per cent on February 14, 1946, and the highest yield is 5.60 per cent on May 1, 1933.

Since construction expenditures for state and local governments tend to climb, it is probable that the dollar volume of municipal security offerings in future years to finance capital improvements will likewise be heavier than at present.

Professional Organization. The Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37), has been in existence 52 years, having been established in 1906. Its membership, 2,970, includes federal and state, provincial, and local finance and other officials in the 49 states, District of Columbia, all 10 Canadian provinces, Guam, Hawaii, Mexico, Panama, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, Sweden, and the Virgin Islands. It is an Illinois corporation, organized not for profit, and is nonpolitical in character, being a technical and educational service association devoted to improvement of the administration of public finance.

The 52nd annual conference was held June 8-12, 1958, at Milwaukee with nearly 1,500 members and guests in attendance. The MFOA 53rd annual conference will be held June 7-11, 1959, at Montreal.

Assessment Administration

BY ALBERT W. NOONAN

Executive Director, National Association of Assessing Officers, Chicago

A REVIEW of the events in assessment administration in 1958 reveals a continuation of the problems and trends which were noted during 1957. One of the most pronounced is the problem of reconciling the legal standard of assessment value as set forth in state constitutions and in statutory law with the level of value actually used by assessing officers.

This problem became a matter of considerable concern in 1957, and it remained so during 1958. Many states set up special tax study committees or commissions. Nearly all of these devoted a substantial amount of their attention to this problem.

Recommendations of commissions which have completed their studies seem to be in the direction of legalizing some type of a fractional standard, rather than the full value standard which up to the present has been required in all but a few states. For example, a special legislative study commission in Mississippi recommended that the standard be changed from full value to 50 per cent of full value. A similar commission in North Carolina recommended that each county be permitted to choose its own standard for assessment purposes. The Texas Association of Assessing Officers recommended that legislation be adopted requiring that assessments be made at "approximate market value or a fraction thereof."

Some recommendations became law. In Oklahoma, the voters amended the state constitution to change the legal standard from full value to 35 per cent of full value. This action increased to seven the number of states which now have legal fractional standards. Three of these made the change in 1957. They were South Dakota, 60 per cent; Nebraska, 35 per cent; and Arkansas, 20 per cent. The other fractional standard states are Alabama at 60; Iowa at 60; and Washington at 50 per cent.

It will also be recalled that the New Jersey state supreme court in 1957 ordered assessments to be made at full value beginning in 1959. After that decision was rendered, a special study commission was asked to look into the matter and make recommendations. This commission recommended that the full value standard for real estate be changed to 40 per cent. So far, this recommendation has not been enacted into law, but it seems reasonably certain that in 1959 the legislature will adopt some fraction as the new standard.

The state of Vermont enacted a law in 1958 which in effect required assessors to make appraisals at market value, but permitted them to list for assessment purposes "on a proportionate basis of such value." The Connecticut legislature last year adopted a law which permitted assessors to assess at "a uniform percentage of full value."

Revaluation Projects. Some of the same forces causing so much attention to be paid to legal standards of value are also exerting pressures to require general revaluations, especially in assessment districts in which this task has been somewhat neglected. Some of these programs are state-wide in character; others are being undertaken by counties and cities with state agencies providing assistance. One of the most active states in this regard is New Jersey. This activity was undoubtedly encouraged by the decision of the Supreme Court in *Switz* v. *Middletown Township* in which the court ordered that all assessments be made at full value but then gave the assessment areas until 1959 to carry out the order. New Jersey reported that in the five-year period from 1951 to 1956 at least 77 municipalities were revalued for assessment purposes. In 1957 there were 39 such projects, and last year at least 22.

State-wide programs were also started or in progress in Washington, West Virginia, Arkansas, and Montana. The commonwealth of Puerto Rico authorized a general revaluation to be made in 1959. It will be the first since the original valuation made in 1951. The state of Washington has reported that nearly all counties have been revalued under the program started in 1955 and that the job will be completed in 1961. The state has appropriated $1.5 million to cover its share of the cost. It also prepared a uniform reappraisal contract which is used as a guide in making contracts between counties and private appraisal firms. In addition, the state tax commission's office will supply technical assistance in those counties where revaluation work is being carried on. Montana reported good progress being made on its state-wide reappraisal program, with its completion expected in 1962. Arkansas reported that several counties completed reassessment projects in 1958, and a substantial number were started in other counties.

Apart from the states just mentioned, there were numerous revaluation projects undertaken by professional appraisal firms under contracts with cities and counties throughout the United States. It also appears that the use of this method is becoming more accepted as time passes.

Legislatures in Michigan and Kansas enacted laws specifically granting permission to local governments to make contracts with appraisal firms to secure a general revaluation. There is no delegation of the powers or duties of the assessor involved in these contracts. The assessor is still responsible for making the assessment, but in doing so has available to him the records and the appraisals which were developed under the contract.

Study Commissions. Special tax study commissions were created in a number of states, but only in a few places were they able to complete their reports during the year. In New Jersey, the state tax policy commission recommended that real estate be assessed at 40 per cent. It also recommended that machinery and equipment be assessed at 40 per cent, but that business inventories be assessed at 10 per cent.

A special legislative commission in Colorado completed its study and made a series of recommendations which would affect assessment administration. Included was the creation of a department of property taxation which would be separate from the state tax commission and be headed by an appointed director. It would be the duty of such a department to make the assessments of public utilities, engage in research, and provide information and instruction to county assessors. In addition, it would be required to organize schools of instruction and to prepare and publish an assessors' manual.

The Indiana Commission on State Tax Policy recommended that a general reassessment of the entire state be made in 1960. It also recommended the removal of household goods from the list of tangible personal property. The North Carolina commission recommended that a general revaluation be made every eight years, and that a special tax be levied to accumulate funds to pay for the cost of such revaluation work.

Personal Property. Dissatisfaction with personal property assessment continues to mount, and each year witnesses some addition to the exemption list. High on the list are household goods. There are now 16 states in which household furnishings are completely exempt and only eight states in which such property is fully taxable. Alaska and Virginia adopted legislation granting local governments the option of taxing or exempting this property.

The Minnesota, Maine, and Texas state assessors' associations recommended that the tax on household furnishings be abolished, and in Illinois a special tax study commission recommended repeal of all taxes on tangible personal property. The assessment of business inventories also received quite a bit of attention. Maryland adopted a law permitting assessment of such inventories at a different ratio from that used for assessment of real estate. The Maine Association of Assessors recommended adoption of an average inventory law in place of assessment as of a fixed date. This also seems to be a growing trend. In Oregon the State Tax Commission provided special personal property appraisers to county assessors for the purpose of auditing about 25 per cent of the tax returns received each year.

Training. The importance of training is increasingly appreciated. A survey conducted by the National Association of Assessing Officers revealed that schools for assessing officers were being held on state university campuses in at least 17 states. Such schools are generally a joint venture of the state university, the state tax department, and the state association of assessing officers. In addition to schools held on state campuses, others were organized by the state tax departments and the state associations.

The New York State Assessors Association, following a plan adopted a few years before by the Ontario Association of Assessing Officers, created the Institute of Assessing Officers of New York, and during the year 35 New York assessors were admitted to the Institute and received the designation I.A.O. To be eligible to receive this designation, the candidates were requited to pass a stiff written examination.

In connection with training assessors many state tax departments have produced assessors' manuals, and a good deal of the instruction given at the state schools is based on such manuals. Last year the Department of Revenue of Kentucky prepared a new manual on property assessment administration, the Missouri Tax Commission published a new assessors' manual and the Vermont Tax Department published a handbook for listers. The University of Illinois published a personal property tax procedure manual.

A program of positive assistance by a state tax department can be effective in improving local assessment administration, and good programs in this field are being carried on in many states. Before long such programs will be common in all states. Many tax authorities predict that ultimately property taxes will be restricted to real estate, with revenues going entirely to local governments. Changes which have taken place recently seem to bear out this theory.

Organization. Not very many organizational changes took place in 1958, but the ones which did indicate a continuance in the trend toward single-headed departments and county assessments. Boards of assessors are mostly found in the northeastern part of the United States, while most of the rest of the country has single-headed departments. Last year the city of Boston abolished its three-man board of assessors and substituted a department headed by a single person.

There seems to be a growing tendency to waive residence requirements for the appointment of new assessors. This was attested to by the fact that in 1958 at least 10 different advertisements in the Assessors' News Letter advertising vacancies in the assessment field.

Court Decisions. The most significant court decisions in 1958 undoubtedly were those made by the United States Supreme Court in cases involving the taxation of real and personal property owned by the government. The federal government owns a great number of industrial establishments which it has leased to private corporations and which the latter use for the production of goods for profit. In order to get tax revenue from such properties the state of Michigan a few years ago adopted a law imposing a tax on the *use* of such property by private corporations even though it was owned by the federal government. Application of this law resulted in two prominent test cases, involving Continental Motors and the Borg-Warner Corporation.

In the Borg-Warner case, the corporation had leased the property for manufacturing civilian goods, but in the Continental Motors case the corporation leased the property for the purpose of carrying out a contract with the government for production of defense materials. The Supreme Court held, in effect, that it was quite proper for the state of Michigan to impose a tax on the use of this property and to measure the tax by the value of the property being used. The impact of these decisions could be very great since the federal government owns an enormous amount of such property. It is likely that most state legislatures will enact legislation in 1959 to take advantage of these decisions.

Another case of great importance also came from the city of Detroit and involved an assessment made against the Murray Body Corporation which was carrying out a contract with one of the federal defense agencies. This case involved personal property which previously had enjoyed an exempt status by reason of a provision in their contract with the defense agency to the effect that when any token payment was made on the contract, title to all the machinery and equipment, raw materials, and goods in process immediately passed to the federal government, and thereby created a tax immunity. The right of the state of Michigan to tax such property was upheld in the Murray Body case, with the Supreme Court relying largely on its reasoning in Borg-Warner and Continental Motors cases. Thus was achieved, by court decisions, the relief to local governments which Congress had refused to grant in spite of the fact that such relief had been requested for many years.

Professional Organization. The National Association of Assessing Officers (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) experienced a large membership growth and also a substantial increase in its Certified Assessment Evaluator designations. It sponsored a successful international conference at Cleveland and a regional conference at Hartford, Connecticut. Some of the state associations also reported significant developments. For example, the Connecticut association adopted the report of its committee on assessment standards, in which were enumerated items that should be found in all well-run assessment offices. The New York Assessors Association, besides establishing the Institute of Assessing Officers, also adopted a strong code of ethics. The Virginia association provided a series of awards for outstanding service by its members, and several state associations began publication of a monthly bulletin or news letter.

Public Purchasing

By Albert H. Hall

Executive Vice President, National Institute of Governmental Purchasing, Inc., Washington, D. C.

THE latter half of 1958 was marked by a heavy increase in business activity. Prices went up and inflation threatened. At the year end, many economists saw for 1959 slow, steady, profitable prosperity with no boom and no wild inflation.

Congress passed a one-year extension of corporate and excise tax rates. Taxes were repealed on freight shipments, transportation of coal, and transportation of oil and gas by pipelines. The National Institute of Governmental Purchasing was successful in its efforts to obtain replacement of tax exemption certificates, under certain conditions, with a registry system for state and local governments in order to cut paper work in public buying. However, regulations issued by the Internal Revenue Service under the new law limited application of the system. Efforts will be made to broaden the ruling.

The Institute continued its endeavor to obtain centralized federal administration of priorities and allocations for state and local governments and to obtain Congressional approval of a bill to enable state and local governments to purchase surplus property on a negotiated basis or at fixed prices. The surplus property effort, opposed by the Department of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget, failed. Prospects for the central claimant agency to be established by the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization appeared bright.

The automotive industry was in ferment during the year. A new pricing policy by major manufacturers eliminating subsidies in purchases by state and local governments caused wide protest. The competitive situation sharpened as state and local governments increased their buying of foreign vehicles and compact cars made by smaller American manufacturers. At the year end, it was apparent that major manufacturers would soon enter the compact car field.

The International Cooperation Administration continued to bring foreign purchasing executives to the United States for training in supply management. Anti-trust activities were stepped up by the United States government and several states. Under a new federal law, manufacturers and dealers were required to display suggested automobile retail price tags on new cars. Several public jurisdictions amended purchasing laws to allow an increase in purchasing limits without the necessity of formal bidding. The American Hotel Association, the Air Moving and Conditioning Association, and the American Water Works Association announced new product evaluation programs, accompanied by certification.

The Army established new standards for clothing manufacturers. Only those bidders who meet established standards will be placed on qualified manufacturers lists. "Buy American" controversies flared at all levels of government, with particular emphasis in the federal government where subterfuge by invoking security restrictions was charged by other nations. "Fair-Trade" or price fixing laws continued to experience difficulties in the various states. A drive developed for a new national law on this subject.

State and local governments continued to express concern with the use by the General Services Administration of contract clauses providing that bidders should not sell to other purchasers at less than federal schedule prices. During the year, the General Services Administration modified this clause in its contracts, but its action has not satisfied public buyers who press for further clarification.

Organization. There was a continued increase in the centralization of public purchasing. New centralized purchasing systems in cities, towns, boroughs and parishes included Dallas, Oregon; Riverside, California; Salinas, California; Rockford, Illinois; Shorewood, Wisconsin; Walla Walla, Washington; Bell, Orland, Fillmore, and Huntington Beach, California; Pensacola, Florida; Decatur, Illinois; Union City, New Jersey; Amsterdam, New York; Wharton, New Jersey; and Jefferson Parish (Gretna), Louisiana.

Training. Special in-service training programs or professional seminars were held at the University of North Carolina in cooperation with the Institute of Government and the Carolinas chapter of NIGP; Fullerton Evening Junior College, Fullerton, California; Illinois Institute of Technology; University of Minnesota; University of Alberta, sponsored by the Purchasing Agents Association of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada; University of Akron, Akron, Ohio, sponsored by the Purchasing Agents of Akron; the University of Wisconsin; University of Michigan, sponsored by the Institute of Public Administration and the Michigan Municipal League; University of California at Los Angeles; and George Washington University Law School, Washington, D. C.

The University of Pittsburgh established a major in purchasing in cooperation with the Purchasing Agents Association of Pittsburgh. This is the fourth educational institution in the country to announce a course leading to a degree in purchasing. The others are Los Angeles State, Michigan State, and Illinois Institute of Technology.

Procedures. Value analysis, a concept long used in industrial purchasing, began to attract attention as a possible management tool in public administration generally as well as in purchasing.

The states of Texas, Ohio, and Pennsylvania reorganized their purchasing laws. Minnesota established a state surplus property agency to supervise control of federal surplus. Virginia established a department of purchases and supply headed by a director appointed by and responsible to the Governor. Maine reactivated its state standardization committee. The Florida legislature established a state purchasing commission to coordinate and regulate most state agency procurement. The Virginia advisory legislative council recommended against adoption by the state of a program of full self-insurance on its structures. In New York municipalities and school districts increased their buying under state contracts. The state of Connecticut set up a pre-purchase quality control system.

Inventory control systems were established by the cities of Reno, Nevada; San Angelo, Texas; and Alexandria, Louisiana. The city purchasing agency of Birmingham, Alabama, was removed from the Comptroller's office and given full departmental status. The department of purchase and general services of Richmond, Virginia, was named by action of the state legislature as the department of general services to reflect its broadened responsibilities. The city purchasing agency of Portland, Maine, established a committee on standardization.

In Chicago, a change in the percentage of money which the city pays a contractor while a job is being completed will save the city $500,000 annually. Contractors, paid more rapidly, will have to borrow less and their savings in interest will be reflected in bid prices on city jobs. Denver, Colorado, established a system of pre-qualification for contractors bidding on city jobs.

Comprehensive surveys were made of purchasing agencies in several public jurisdictions during 1958 including Norfolk, Virginia; Fairfax County, Virginia; and the state of Washington.

Cooperative purchasing plans received fresh impetus. In Pennsylvania, a study showed 14 instances of joint purchasing involving 26 governments. In California joint purchasing by cities, counties, and school districts continued in eight centers.

Public attention continued to be focused on competitive bidding in the insurance field carrying on a trend in this direction. Public purchasing executives showed wide interest in the development of maintenance and repair contracts and the leasing of services and facilities.

A centralized garage for the purchase, maintenance, repair, and disposal of vehicles was established in Covina, California. Centralized stores systems were established in Culver City, Sunnyvale, Woodland and Redding, California.

Specifications. The National Institute of Governmental Purchasing continued to develop its large specifications library. Various organizations prepared standards and specifications for the information and guidance of their groups, including the Bituminous Coal Institute, the American Water Works Association, the American Standards Association, the American Society for Testing Materials, the National Board of Fire Underwriters, the National Fire Protection Association, and the Incinerator Institute of America. The National Institute of Governmental Purchasing issued an NIGP recommended specification on rock salt.

The District of Columbia developed a plan in connection with frequently purchased items for incorporating specifications by reference in invitations to bid with consequent saving in typing time, paper, handling, and mailing costs. The development of specifications continued throughout state and local governments as well as in the Federal Supply Service of the General Services Administration, the Commodity Standards Division of the National Bureau of Standards, and the United States Department of Agriculture. The Federal Supply Service developed use standards for automobiles, station wagons and light trucks; electric typewriters; conservation of gasoline and engine oils; and file-size guide cards, and the Federal Trade Commission issued a number of trade practice rules.

Publications. Purchasing literature during 1958 featured many articles dealing with automation, the measuring of purchasing performance, and value analysis. Although the bulk of these articles appeared in industrial publications, there was interest in them in many governmental units. New manuals on purchasing procedures were issued by San Antonio, Texas; Springfield, Missouri; Amarillo, Texas; and Norfolk, Virginia. Dallas County, Texas, also issued a purchasing manual.

The purchasing division of the State of Connecticut began preparation of a catalog of all commodities approved as standard by its standardization committee. In Richmond, Virginia, the department of general services developed a manual to standardize correspondence in purchasing. San Antonio prepared a comprehensive insurance manual dealing with insurance and bond coverages carried by the city.

Professional Organizations. The National Institute of Governmental Purchasing (1001 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.) held its thirteenth annual conference and products exhibit in Boston in October, 1958, with an attendance of 1,150. Eighty-five leading American business firms displayed their products. During 1958, chapters of the Institute were active in Connecticut, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Ohio, New Jersey, and Wisconsin. NIGP continued to study and express its views on federal excise taxes, surplus property disposal, and the creation of a federal central claimant agency for construction and supply materials.

The Institute also made several surveys during the year which appeared as symposiums in the official publication of the Institute, the *NIGP Letter.* They include the purchase of prison-made goods by public purchasing agencies and tire checking and inventory control. The Institute issued an NIGP specification for rock salt. NIGP awarded its Distinguished Service Award for important contributions to the public purchasing field to City Purchasing Agent Joseph W. Nicholson, a past president of the Institute. This award has been granted only four times in 15 years. Mr. Nicholson retired from his public post following this ceremony after a distinguished public purchasing career of 35 years.

In Canada, the Ontario Municipal Purchasing Agents Association was formed. The California State, County, and Municipal Purchasing Agents Association, the oldest organization of public purchasing executives in the United States, continued its outstanding program of service to the public purchasing profession in California.

Public purchasing executives of Great Britain showed keen interest in purchasing developments in American cities. The Institute of Public Supplies Officers of Great Britain in their official journal, *Supplies*, inaugurated a section titled "American View Point," to carry news of public purchasing developments and activities in the United States as reported by NIGP.

Special Assessment Financing

This article summarizes the special assessment data shown in Table XII for 876 cities over 10,000 population. Table XII shows for individual cities, the kinds of public improvements financed by special assessment, various methods of financing, allocation of cost to property owners, number of years property owners have to repay special assessments, extent of city participation in financing, and, where applicable, data on the latest issue of special assessment bonds.

Kinds of Improvements Financed. All 876 cities reported on the types of public improvements financed by special assessments. New street paving leads the list with 712 cities indicating special assessments for this purpose. Next come curbs and gutters with 665 cities; sanitary sewers, 641 cities; and sidewalks, 631 cities. Other types of public improvements financed by special assessment are storm sewers, 287 cities; water lines, 261 cities; repaving streets and alleys, 222 cities; street lighting facilities, 152 cities; off-street parking, 68 cities; and miscellaneous improvements, 34 cities.

Initiating Special Assessments. The most common method of initiating special assessments projects is by property owners petitioning for such improvements. This is the method used in 535 cities. In 138 communities, the city council initiates the proceedings for these improvements, and in 196 cities the property owners or the city council may make the request. Surprisingly, only 40 out of 860 reporting cities issue a brochure for all property owners describing special assessment procedures.

Methods of Financing. A total of 841 reporting cities used four principal methods of financing special assessment projects, and any one city may use a combination of two or more of these methods (see Table 1). Advance payments from property owners for all or part of the cost of the project are required by 182 cities. In 268 cities, temporary loans from various city funds, usually a revolving fund or the general budget, are used to finance the projects with property owners repaying the city over a

TABLE 1

METHODS OF FINANCING SPECIAL IMPROVEMENTS

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Advance Payments	Temporary Loans	Special Assessment Bonds	Special Certificates
Over 500,000	15	2	8	7	5
250,000 to 500,000	21	2	8	11	6
100,000 to 250,000	51	5	18	35	7
50,000 to 100,000	90	23	32	49	18
25,000 to 50,000	196	40	56	127	21
10,000 to 25,000	468	110	146	316	57
All cities over 10,000	841	182	268	545	114

relatively short period of time. One hundred and fourteen cities reported issuing special certificates or property liens to the contractor for doing the work with the contractor in turn selling these certificates or property liens to a local bank.

A total of 545 of the 841 reporting cities indicated that they use special assessment bonds to finance various public improvements, and in 339 of these 545 cities the special assessment bonds are guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the city government.

Advance payments by property owners can be used in all special assessment projects, but as far as possible, Table XII shows only the 182 cities where such payments are a definite formalized method applicable to all property in the assessment district.

Allocation of Cost to Property Owners. Table 2 reports the division of special assessment costs among benefited property owners: the front footage of the property bordering on the improvement, the area of the property, the assessed valuation of the property, or any combination of the three. Many cities reported using two or more of these factors in dividing such costs.

Of the 835 cities reporting, 570 use the front-foot factor exclusively, 183 use a combination of front foot and area, 30 use a combination of front foot and property value, 20 use property value exclusively, 16 use the area of property, and 15 use front foot, area, and value. In addition, four cities use a combination of lot area and property value.

It is readily apparent that the front-foot factor is by far the most common allocation factor. Most of the 180 cities reporting the use of both front foot and area, use area for sewer projects and front foot for the other public improvements.

Of 849 cities reporting, 510 indicated special rules for allocating special assessment costs to corner lots. Of 830 cities reporting, 274 indicated they have a policy of assessing part of the cost of some or all improvements to nearby lots that do not abut on the improvements.

The number of years that a property owner has to repay a special assessment varies widely among the 629 cities reporting and ranges from

TABLE 2

DIVISION OF SPECIAL ASSESSMENT COSTS AMONG PROPERTY OWNERS

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Front Foot	Lot Area	Prop. Value	Front Foot, Area	Front Foot, Value	Front Foot, Area, Value
Over 500,000	15	9	0	1	3	1	1
250,000 to 500,000	20	8	0	1	8	3	0
100,000 to 250,000	51	32	2	1	14	2	0
50,000 to 100,000	90	67	1	1	17	3	1
25,000 to 50,000	198	136	1	3	43	10	4
10,000 to 25,000	461	318	12	13	95	11	9
All cities over 10,000	835[1]	570	16	20	180	30	15

[1] Included in the total are one city of 25,000 to 50,000 and three cities of 10,000 to 25,000 that use combination of lot area and property value.

less than one year to over 20 years. The largest group of cities (347) reported a 10-year time limit, and 118 cities reported a five-year time limit. Fifty-two cities reported they allow more than 10 years to repay the special assessment; 29 cities, four years; 29 cities, one year; 28 cities, three years; 14 cities, six to nine years; and 12 cities, two years.

City Participation. A total of 692 cities (862 reporting) have some municipal policy on the city sharing in the cost of public improvements financed by special assessment. Of these cities, 597 reported on how they shared in the cost of public improvement. In 395 cities, the municipal government pays a proportion of the total project costs; in 340 cities, it pays all or part of the cost of the intersection; and in 131 cities, it pays a portion of the corner lot assessment. Many of these cities, of course, share in two or more of the above described areas of participation. Some of the cities that reported sharing the cost of public improvements limit this participation to specific projects.

Latest Issue of Special Assessment Bonds. The last four columns of Table XII show information on the latest issue of special assessment bonds for 476 cities. This information is not shown for nearly one-half of the cities in Table XII either because the city does not use special assessment bonds, has not used them for many years, or did not report the information.

All but three of the 476 cities reported the year when their last special assessment bonds were issued: 13 cities in 1959, 291 cities in 1958, 67 cities in 1957, 37 cities in 1956, and 18 cities in 1955. Thirty-three cities issued special assessment bonds between 1950 and 1954, seven cities between 1946 and 1949, and seven cities in 1945 or before.

A total of 461 cities reported on the amount of a special assessment bond issues which range from a low of $1,000 to a high of $14,850,000. Ninety-seven cities reported issues of $25,000 or less; 55 cities, between $26,000 and $50,000; 81 cities, between $51,000 and $100,000; 100 cities, between $101,000 and $250,000; and 128 cities, $251,000 or more.

A total of 421 of the 476 cities reported the purposes of their latest special assessment bond issues. New street paving was by far the most popular and was reported by 273 cities. One hundred and fifty-three cities listed sanitary sewer improvements, and 110 cities had curb and gutter improvements. Other purposes for special assessment bonds were sidewalks, 54 cities; storm sewers, 44 cities; water lines, 31 cities; repaving streets and alleys, 14 cities; lighting facilities, 11 cities; off-street parking, 10 cities; and other improvements, two cities.

The effective interest rate of special assessment bonds to the property owner (not the cost of interest to the city government) was reported by 457 cities and ranges from 2 per cent to 8 per cent (for purpose of tabulations, fractions were rounded off to the nearest whole number, for example 2.5 per cent or above was tabulated as 3 per cent and 2.4 per cent or below was tabulated as 2 per cent). A total of 181 cities have interest rates at 6 per cent; 91 cities, at 4 per cent; 72 cities, at 3 per cent; 72 cities, at 5 per cent; 19 cities, at 2 per cent; 16 cities at 7 per cent; and six cities at 8 per cent.

TABLE XII

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959

This table includes special assessment information for 876 cities over 10,000 population as reported by city officials early in 1959. Improvements Financed: see code below. Who Initiates Projects: "P" means property owners initiate proceedings for special assessment improvements; "C," city council or city agency initiates proceedings; to right of dash, indicates city issues brochure to property owners which describes special assessment procedures ("Y" for yes, "N" for no). Methods of Financing: see code below. Allocation to Prop. Owners: from left to right, letters show methods of assessing benefits to property owner ("F" for front foot, "A" for area of lot, and "V" for value of property); whether city has special rules for allocating costs to corner lots ("Y" for yes, "N" for no); and whether part of the cost is assessed on near-by lots that do not abut on the improvements ("Y" for yes, "N" for no). No. Yrs. To Repay: indicates time property owner has to repay a special assessment. City Shares Cost: "Y" for yes, "N" for No; followed by how city shares in cost of public improvements ("A," city pays proportion of total project cost; "B," pays proportion of corner lot; and "C," pays all or part of cost of intersection. The last four columns have the latest issue of special assessment bonds including year of bond issue, amount of issue, improvements financed (see code below), and the actual interest rate to the property owner (not the interest rate to the city government). Leaders (. . .) denote information not reported.

IMPROVEMENTS FINANCED

S - Storm sewers
Z - Sanitary sewers
W - Water lines
N - New street or alley paving
R - Repaving streets or alleys
C - Curbs and gutter
X - Sidewalks
P - Off-street parking
L - Street lighting
O - Other improvements

METHODS OF FINANCING

A - Property owners advance payments
T - Temporary loan from city funds — revolving or general
S - Special assessment bond — single dagger (†) indicates full faith and credit bonds
C - Special certificates or property liens given to contractor

City	Improvements Financed	Who Initiates Projects—Issues Brochures	Methods of Financing	Allocation to Prop. Owners	No. Yrs. to Repay	City Shares Cost—How Shared	Latest Issue Special Assessment Bonds			
							Year Issued	Amount (in thousands)	Improvements Financed	Interest Rate to Property Owner
Over 1,000,000										
Chicago, Ill.	SZWNRCXO	PC-N	C	F-Y-Y	..	Y-C	..	$....	.....	0.0%
Detroit, Mich. ...	ZWNX	P-N	S†	F-Y-Y	4	Y-BC	58	408	N	6.0
Los Angeles, Calif.	ZWNCXPL	P-N	TS	..-Y-Y	10	N	58	2,000	.....	6.0
New York, N. Y. ..	SZNCX	P-Y	TS†	V-N-Y	..	Y-..	59	14,850	.....	4.0
Philadelphia, Pa. .	ZWNCX	PC-N	C	F-Y-N	..	Y-ABC	..	....	.....	...
500,000 to 1,000,000										
Boston, Mass. ...	ZNCX	PC-N	S†	FA-Y-N	20	Y-A	58	1,000	.....	
Buffalo, N. Y.	SZWNRCXO	PC-N	TS†	F-Y-Y	10	Y-B	..	....	.....	...
Cincinnati, Ohio ..	SZNRCXL	PC-N	ATS†	F-N-Y	..	Y-AC	58	356	.....	5.0
Cleveland, Ohio ..	SZWNCXL	PC-..	AT	F-Y-N	..	Y-AC	..	....	.....	...
Milwaukee, Wis. ..	SZWNCXPO	C-N	T	F-Y-Y	6	Y-BC	..	....	.....	...
Minneapolis, Minn.	ZWNRCXLO	PC-N	ATS†	FA-Y-Y	..	Y-..	57	3,461	N	2.8
New Orleans, La. .	N	C-N	C	F-N-N	15	Y-AC	..	....	.....	...
Pittsburgh, Pa. ...	N	P-N	T	F-N-N	..	Y-A	57	1,300	N	6.0
St. Louis, Mo. ...	NRCX	P-N	C	FA-N-Y	..	Y-..	..	....	.....	...
San Francisco, Calif.	ZNCX	P-N	C	FV-Y-Y	10	Y-A	..	....	.....	...

TABLE XII—SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959—Continued

City	Improvements Financed	Who Initiates Projects—Issues Brochures	Methods of Financing	Allocation to Prop. Owners	No. Yrs. to Repay	City Shares Cost—How Shared	Latest Issue Special Assessment Bonds			
							Year Issued	Amount (in thousands)	Improvements Financed	Interest Rate to Property Owner
500,000 to 1,000,000—continued										
Washington, D. C.	ZNWCX	PC-N	...	FAV-Y-N	2	Y-..	..	$	.....	..%
250,000 to 500,000										
Akron, Ohio	SZWNRXLO	P-N	TS†	F-Y-N	..	Y-AC	57	635	.....	3.3
Atlanta, Ga.	ZNCX	P-N	TS†C	F-Y-N	..	N	58	344	N	4.0
Birmingham, Ala.	SZNRCX	P-N	S	F-N-Y	10	N	58	500	.....	6.0
Columbus, Ohio	SZNRX	P-N	S†	FV-Y-N	..	Y-AC	58	140	N	2.5
Dallas, Tex.	NCX	P-N	AT	FV-Y-N	5	Y-BC	..	....	.....	...
Denver, Colo.	SZNCX	P-N	S†	FA-Y-Y	12	Y-A	58	284	NCX	3.9
Fort Worth, Tex.	NR	P-N	C	F-Y-N	4	Y-BC	..	....	.....	...
Indianapolis, Ind.	SZNCX	P-N	C	FA-Y-N	10	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
Kansas City, Mo.	SZNCX	P-Y	S†	FA-N-N	..	N	59	1,100	SZN	4.0
Long Beach, Calif.	ZNCXL	P-N	TC	FA-Y-Y	10	Y-..	58	2	N	6.0
Louisville, Ky.	SZNCXO	C-N	C	FA-N-Y	6	N	..	....	.....	...
Newark, N. J.	SZNCX	C-N	S†	V-N-Y	5	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Oakland, Calif.	ZNCXPL	P-N	AS	FA-Y-N	..	Y-C	58	17	Z	5.5
Omaha, Neb.	ZWNCX	P-N	T	F-Y-Y	10	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
Portland, Ore.	SZNRCXL	P-N	S†	FA-Y-Y	10	N	..	....	.....	...
Rochester, N. Y.	ZCX	P-N	T	F-Y-Y	..	N	..	....	.....	...
St. Paul, Minn.	SZWNRCXL	PC-N	T	F-..-..	10	Y-C	56	1,000	.....	2.5
San Antonio, Tex.	NC	P-N	TC	F-N-N	3	Y-AC	..	....	.....	...
San Diego, Calif.	SZWNCXL	P-Y	P	FA-N-Y	10	Y-A	58	4	NC	6.0
Seattle, Wash.	SZWNRCXLO	PC-Y	S†	..-Y-Y	10	Y-..	58	314	W	4.0
Toledo, Ohio	SZWNRCXL	PC-N	S	FV-Y-N	..	Y-AC	58	22	.....	2.8
100,000 to 250,000										
Allentown, Pa.	ZWNCX	PC-N	T	F-Y-N	..	Y-AC	..	....	.....	...
Austin, Tex.	NRC	PC-N	A	F-Y-N	..	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Baton Rouge, La.	ZNRXP	P-N	SC	FA-N-N	..	Y-C	58	157	N	6.0
Berkeley, Calif.	N	C-N	AS	F-Y-N	..	Y-AC	..	....	.....	...
Bridgeport, Conn.	SZCX	C-N	TS†	F-Y-N	..	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Camden, N. J.	ZNRCX	PC-N	TS†	F-N-N	..	Y-AC	..	....	.....	...
Canton, Ohio	ZNCX	P-N	S	F-Y-N	..	..-..	..	....	.....	...
Charlotte, N. C.	NCX	PC-N	...	F-N-N	10	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Chattanooga, Tenn.	CX	P-N	T	F-N-N	3	N	..	....	.....	...
Corpus Christi, Tex.	ZNRCX	C-N	C	F-Y-N	4	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
Dayton, Ohio	ZWNCX	P-N	T	F-Y-N	10	Y-AC	..	....	.....	...
Des Moines, Iowa	ZNRCX	P-N	SC	FA-Y-Y	10	Y-A	58	29	Z	5.0
Duluth, Minn.	ZWNRCXL	PC-N	S	FA-Y-Y	5	Y-C	58	300	.....	6.0
El Paso, Tex.	ZWNCXP	PC-N	SC	F-Y-N	..	N	..	....	.....	...
Elizabeth, N. J.	ZNCX	P-N	....	F-Y-N	5	Y-..	..	....	.....	...
Erie, Pa.	ZNCX	P-N	TS†	F-Y-N	10	Y-BC	58	1,000	ZNCX	5.0
Evansville, Ind.	ZNCX	PC-N	TS†	A-Y-N	10	Y-BC	58	....	.....	6.0
Fall River, Mass.	X	C-N	A	F-N-N	..	..-..	..	....	.....	...
Flint, Mich.	ZWNX	PC-N	TS†	FV-N-Y	10	N	57	895	ZWNX	3.1
Fort Wayne, Ind.	ZNX	P-..	C	FA-Y-..	10	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
Fresno, Calif.	SNRCXL	P-N	S	..-N-Y	..	N	58	3	Z	6.0
Grand Rapids, Mich.	SZWNCXP	P-Y	TS†	F-Y-Y	5	Y-C	58	225	NC	4.0
Jacksonville, Fla.	CX	P-N	T	F-Y-Y	5	N	..	....	.....	...
Kansas City, Kan.	SZWNRCXP	PC-N	S†	FV-N-Y	10	Y-AC	58	152	Z	2.8
Knoxville, Tenn.	SZNCX	PC-N	S†	F-Y-Y	10	Y-ABC	54	151	SZN	6.0
Miami, Fla.	SZNRCX	C-N	T	FA-N-N	10	Y-AC	..	....	.....	...
Mobile, Ala.	SNCX	C-N	TS†	F-Y-N	10	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Montgomery, Ala.	ZNC	P-N	TS†	F-N-Y	10	N	57	650	ZNC	3.4
Nashville, Tenn.	SCX	C-N	TS†	F-N-N	..	Y-..	..	....	.....	...
New Bedford, Mass.	ZWCX	PC-N	AS	F-Y-N	10	Y-B	58	3,250	ZWO	...
Norfolk, Va.	ZX	P-N	S	F-Y-N	5	Y-BC	..	....	.....	...
Oklahoma City, Okla.	ZN	C-N	S	FA-Y-Y	10	N	..	....	.....	...

TABLE XII—SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959—Continued

City	Improvements Financed	Who Initiates Projects—Issues Brochures	Methods of Financing	Allocation to Prop. Owners	No. Yrs. to Repay	City Shares Cost—How Shared	Latest Issue Special Assessment Bonds			
							Year Issued	Amount (in thousands)	Improvements Financed	Interest Rate to Property Owner
100,000 to 250,000—continued										
Pasadena, Calif.	NCX	P-N	TS	F-Y-Y	10	Y-C	58	$ 4	X	6.0%
Peoria, Ill.	SZNRCL	PC-N	S†	FA-Y-N	. .	Y-A	56	17	NC	4.0
Phoenix, Ariz.	ZNXO	P-N	C	FA-Y-Y	10	Y-. .	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
Providence, R. I.	ZNC	P-N	. . .	FA-N-N	3	Y-A	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
Richmond, Va.	NX	PC-N	T	F-Y-N	2	Y-B	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
Rockford, Ill.	SZN	PC-N	S†	F-Y-N	10	Y-ABC	58	60	N	6.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	SZWCX	P-N	S†	F-Y-N	. .	Y-A	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
San Jose, Calif.	SZNCXL	P-N	S	FA-Y-N	10	Y-A	58	3,550	NCX	5.0
Savannah, Ga.	SNCX	PC-N	. . .	F-Y-N	. .	Y-A	57	1,200	N	3.3
South Bend, Ind.	SNRC	P-N	S	FA-N-N	10	N	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
Spokane, Wash.	SZNCXL	PC-N	S	FA-..-..	. .	N	58	3	N	4.0
Springfield, Mass.	ZNCX	P-N	T	FA-Y-N	20	Y-ABC	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
Syracuse, N. Y.	ZNXL	PC-N	S†	F-Y-N	10	N	58	3,080	. . . . .	2.3
Tacoma, Wash.	SZWNRCXL	P-N	S	FA-Y-Y	10	Y-. .	57	568	SZWNRCXL	5.0
Trenton, N. J.	ZNCX	PC-N	PS†	F-Y-Y	10	Y-A	54	177	SN	7.0
Tulsa, Okla.	ZNRCX	P-N	S†C	A-Y-Y	. .	Y-C	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
Utica, N. Y.	ZWNCX	P-N	S†	F-N-..	10	N	56	87	ZN	2.4
Waterbury, Conn.	SZWNCX	C-N	. . .	F-Y-N	1	Y-A	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
Wichita, Kan.	SZNRCXO	P-N	AS†	V-N-Y	10	Y-AC	58	1,419	SZNC	3.2
Worcester, Mass.	SZNCX	P-N	TS	F-Y-N	. .	Y-A	58	800	Z	. . .
50,000 to 100,000										
Alameda, Calif.	SZWNCXL	P-N	AS	FA-Y-Y	. .	Y-A	58	24	. . . . .	4.8
Albuquerque, N. M.	ZWNRCXL	PC-N	AS†	F-Y-Y	10	Y-A	58	118	N	6.5
Alhambra, Calif.	SZNRCXPL	P-N	T	F-Y-N	. .	N	52	71	P	3.5
Amarillo, Tex.	N	P-N	S	F-N-N	5	Y-A	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
Asheville, N. C.	SZWNCX	P-N	T	F-N-N	4	Y-A	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
Augusta, Ga.	ZNRCX	C-N	T	F-Y-N	1	Y-AC	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
Aurora, Ill.	WCX	P-N	S†	F-Y-Y	10	Y-. .	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
Bay City, Mich.	ZCX	PC-N	ATS†	F-N-N	. .	Y-AC	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
Berwyn, Ill.	N	P-N	S	F-Y-Y	10	N	57	29	N	6.0
Bethlehem, Pa.	ZWNCX	C-N	T	F-Y-N	2	Y-BC	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
Binghamton, N. Y.	ZNCX	P-N	T	F-N-N	. .	Y-A	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
Burbank, Calif.	ZNCX	P-N	ATC	F-Y-N	1	Y-A	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	ZNK	P-N	C	FA-Y-N	10	Y-A	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
Charleston, S. C.	SNCX	C-N	TS†	F-Y-Y	. .	Y-. .	31	12	N	5.0
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	NL	P-N	TS†	F-Y-N	10	Y-AC	59	34	N	2.5
Clifton, N. J.	ZWNCX	P-N	TS†	F-Y-Y	. .	Y-ABC	55	275	Z	2.7
Columbia, S. C.	NCX	C-N	S†	F-N-N	10	Y-A	49	240	N	4.0
Columbus, Ga.	NCX	P-N	S†	F-Y-N	10	Y-C	58	151	N	7.0
Compton, Calif.	ZCXL	P-N	S	F-Y-Y	10	N	58	10	X	6.0
Covington, Ky.	ZW	P-N	C	F-N-N	. .	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
Cranston, R. I.	WX	P-N	T	F-Y-N	10	Y-. .	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
Davenport, Ia.	ZNR	C-N	C	A-N-Y	10	N	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
Dearborn, Mich.	NCXP	C-N	TS†	F-Y-Y	10	Y-AB	58	10	N	3.0
Dubuque, Ia.	ZWNRCX	PC-N	S	FA-Y-Y	10	Y-. .	58	3	W	5.0
Durham, N. C.	ZWNCX	P-N	AS†	F-Y-N	10	Y-BC	56	700	N	6.0
East Orange, N. J.	NC	C-N	S†	F-..-..	10	Y-. .	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
Evanston, Ill.	SZWNXL	P-N	SC	F-Y-Y	. .	Y-C	58	118	N	6.0
Fort Smith, Ark.	Z	P-N	S	V-..-..	20	. .-. .	59	43	Z	3.0
Gadsden, Ala.	ZWNRCX	P-N	S†	FA-N-Y	10	N	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
Glendale, Calif.	SZWNRCXPL	P-N	SC	..-Y-N	10	N	58	8	NC	6.0
Greensboro, N. C.	SZWNCX	PC-Y	AT	F-Y-N	5	Y-BC	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
Greenville, S. C.	RCX	P-N	T	F-N-N	5	Y-A	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
Hammond, Ind.	SNCX	P-N	S	FA-Y-Y	15	Y-C	58	. . . .	SN	6.0
Harrisburg, Pa.	WN	P-N	. . .	F-N-N	10	Y-C	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
Huntington, W. Va.	SZNRCX	P-N	C	F-N-N	10	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
Inglewood, Calif.	XL	PC-N	ASC	F-Y-N	. .	Y-AC	58	170	L	6.0

TABLE XII—SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959—Continued

City	Improvements Financed	Who Initiates Projects—Issues Brochures	Methods of Financing	Allocation to Prop. Owners	No. Yrs. to Repay	City Shares Cost—How Shared	Latest Issue Special Assessment Bonds			
							Year Issued	Amount (in thousands)	Improvements Financed	Interest Rate to Property Owner
50,000 to 100,000—continued										
Jackson, Mich.	ZWNRCX	P-N	T	F-N-N	..	Y-AC	..	$	.....	..%
Jackson, Miss.	ZWNRCX	P-N	S†	F-N-N	10	Y-C	58	710	ZN	3.1
Joliet, Ill.	SZWNCL	P-N	ATS†	F-N-Y	10	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Kalamazoo, Mich.	ZWNCXL	P-N	TS†	F-Y-N	15	Y-ABC	58	571	.....	4.5
Kenosha, Wis.	WNCXL	P-N	S†	F-Y-N	..	Y-AC	58	1,460	.....	4.0
Lakewood, Ohio	RXO	C-N	TS†	F-N-N	5	Y-A	58	26	.....	3.0
Lancaster, Pa.	W	..-N	...	F-Y-N	..	Y-B	..	....	.....	...
Lansing, Mich.	SZNCX	P-N	AT	FA-N-N	1	Y-AC	32	....	Z	6.0
Laredo, Tex.	C	PC-..	S†C	FV-N-N	3	Y-AC	58	1,575	N	...
Lexington, Ky.	ZNRCX	P-N	S	FV-Y-N	..	Y-C	58	150	Z	5.0
Lima, Ohio	SZNCX	P-N	ATS†	F-Y-Y	10	Y-AC	56	12	SZN	3.5
Lincoln, Neb.	ZWNRCL	P-N	S†	FA-Y-Y	..	Y-A	57	881	WN	5.0
Lubbock, Tex.	NRC	C-N	C	F-Y-N	..	Y-ABC	..	....	.....	...
Lynn, Mass.	ZWX	PC-N	...	F-Y-N	10	Y-..	..	....	.....	...
Madison, Wis.	ZWNCX	P-N	T	FA-Y-N	..	Y-ABC	..	....	.....	...
Malden, Mass.	ZWNCX	P-N	A	F-N-N	10	Y-..	..	....	.....	...
Manchester, N. H.	WCX	P-N	A	..-..-..	..	N	..	....	.....	...
Medford, Mass.	WNCX	P-N	T	F-N-..	..	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
New Britain, Conn.	ZW	PC-N	S	F-Y-N	..	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
New Rochelle, N. Y.	SZNCXP	PC-N	T	FA-Y-Y	..	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
Newton, Mass.	ZCXO	P-N	A	FA-Y-N	20	Y-AB	58	1,000	NZ	...
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	NX	PC-N	S†	F-Y-N	10	Y-BC	58	950	N	2.8
Ogden, Utah	ZNRCX	PC-N	S†	F-Y-N	..	Y-C	58	125	NC	4.0
Orlando, Fla.	ZNCX	P-Y	A	F-Y-N	..	N	58	70	ZN	8.0
Pittsfield, Mass.	ZNRX	PC-N	...	FA-N-N	10	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Pontiac, Mich.	SZWNRCXLO	PC-Y	AT	FA-Y-Y	5	Y-AB	..	....	.....	...
Port Arthur, Tex.	NC	P-N	AT	F-N-N	5	Y-BC	..	....	.....	...
Portland, Me.	SZNX	P-N	AT	FA-Y-Y	2	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Pueblo, Colo.	ZWNC	P-N	TS	F-N-N	..	Y-C	58	221	NC	5.5
Quincy, Mass.	ZN	P-N	S†	F-Y-N	20	Y-B	58	600	ZN	4.0
Raleigh, N. C.	SZWNCX	P-N	TS†	..-Y-N	..	Y-BC	57	350	N	6.0
Richmond, Calif.	ZWNRCXL	P-N	TSC	F-Y-N	..	Y-C	56	149	ZWNX	6.0
Riverside, Calif.	ZCXL	P-N	S	FA-Y-N	10	Y-..	50	4	Z	6.0
Roanoke, Va.	SZCX	..-N	...	F-N-N	..	Y-..	..	....	.....	...
Saginaw, Mich.	SZNXLO	C-Y	S†	F-N-Y	10	Y-C	58	430	SZN	5.0
St. Joseph, Mo.	ZNR	P-N	C	..-Y-Y	..	N	..	....	.....	...
St. Petersburg, Fla.	ZNRC	P-N	A	F-Y-N	10	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
San Angelo, Tex.	NC	P-N	AT	F-Y-N	5	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
San Bernardino, Calif.	ZNCXLO	PC-N	S	F-Y-N	10	Y-A	58	3	Z	6.0
San Mateo, Calif.	SZNCXPL	PC-N	AS	..-Y-Y	..	N	58	4	R	6.0
Santa Ana, Calif.	ZNRCXPL	P-N	S	F-Y-N	10	Y-AC	58	177	NCX	6.0
Santa Monica, Calif.	NCX	PC-N	S	F-Y-N	10	N	58	330	N	6.0
Schenectady, N. Y.	SZNP	P-N	S†	F-Y-Y	10	N	58	200	.....	...
Sioux City, Iowa	ZNRCX	PC-N	C	FAV-N-Y	10	Y-..	58	113	SZRN	6.0
Sioux Falls, S. D.	SZWNRCX	C-N	S	F-N-N	..	Y-C	58	104	.....	7.0
Springfield, Ill.	ZNRCL	PC-N	C	F-Y-N	10	Y-AC	41	3	L	6.0
Springfield, Mo.	ZNRCX	P-N	C	FA-N-N	5	N	..	....	.....	...
Springfield, Ohio	ZWNCX	PC-N	S†	F-Y-N	..	Y-BC	58	13	SZ	3.0
Stockton, Calif.	SZWNCXPL	P-N	ASC	F-Y-N	10	Y-A	58	15	N	3.5
Terre Haute, Ind.	ZNCX	P-N	C	F-Y-N	10	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
Topeka, Kan.	SZWNRCX	P-N	AT	FV-N-Y	10	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
Troy, N. Y.	ZWNCX	P-N	C	F-Y-N	10	N	..	....	.....	...
Waco, Tex.	NC	PC-N	T	F-N-N	3	Y-AC	..	....	.....	...
Waterloo, Iowa	SZNRCX	PC-N	...	FA-Y-Y	..	Y-A	58	20	Z	6.0
Wheeling, W. Va.	ZR	P-N	S†	F-N-N	10	Y-A	40	1,200	.....	2.5
Wichita Falls, Tex.	NCXP	P-..	A	F-Y-N	..	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	SZNRC	C-N	S†	F-N-N	..	N	56	750	.....	3.3
Winston-Salem, N. C.	ZWNCX	PC-N	TS†	F-Y-N	10	Y-BC	..	....	.....	...

TABLE XII—SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959—Continued

City	Improvements Financed	Who Initiates Projects—Issues Brochures	Methods of Financing	Allocation to Prop. Owners	No. Yrs. to Repay	City Shares Cost—How Shared	Latest Issue Special Assessment Bonds			
							Year Issued	Amount (in thousands)	Improvements Financed	Interest Rate to Property Owner
50,000 to 100,000—continued										
Woonsocket, R. I.	ZX	C-N	A	FA-Y-N	..	Y-A	..	$	.....	.. %
25,000 to 50,000										
Abilene, Tex.	SNR	P-N	AT	F-Y-N	3	Y-BC	..	....	.....	...
Abington tp, Pa.	ZNCX	PC-N	TS†	F-Y-N	4	Y-..	57	500	Z	2.5
Albany, Ga.	SZNCX	P-N	TC	F-Y-N	..	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Alliance, Ohio	ZNX	P-N	S†	FV-N-N	10	N	58	95	N	3.5
Alton, Ill.	ZN	PC-N	AC	..-N-..	10	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
Anaheim, Calif.	ZPL	P-N	ATS†	FV-N-Y	..	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
Anderson, Ind.	SZCX	P-N	S†	FA-N-N	10	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
Ann Arbor, Mich.	SZWNRCX	P-N	S†	F-N-N	6	N	58	179	ZC	2.8
Anniston, Ala.	ZNCX	P-N	S†	F-N-Y	10	N	56	76	NC	6.0
Appleton, Wis.	ZWCXL	C-N	S†	F-N-N	5	Y-C	58	290	.....	4.0
Arcadia, Calif.	ZNCXPL	PC-N	TS	FA-N-Y	10	Y-A	58	31	P	4.9
Arlington t, Mass.	ZWNCX	P-N	T	FA-Y-N	20	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Ashland, Ky.	N	P-N	S	A-N-N	10	N	..	....	.....	...
Auburn, N. Y.	NC	P-N	S	F-N-N	10	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Bakersfield, Calif.	ZNCXL	P-N	...	F-Y-Y	10	Y-AC	57	....	C	6.0
Belleville, N. J.	ZNX	P-N	S†	F-Y-N	..	Y-C	59	296	.....	3.1
Bellingham, Wash.	SZNRCXL	PC-N	S†	FA-Y-Y	10	Y-A	..	3	N	5.0
Beloit, Wis.	ZWNRCX	P-N	S	FA-Y-N	1	Y-..	58	16	N	6.0
Beverly Hills, Calif.	NR	C-N	C	F-N-N	10	Y-..	58	....	N	5.0
Billings, Mont.	SZWNRCXL	P-N	S†	FA-Y-Y	8	Y-A	59	5	S	4.0
Bloomfield, N. J.	SZNCX	C-N	...	FA-Y-Y	10	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Bloomington, Ill.	ZWNCXL	P-N	C	..-N-N	5	Y-..	..	....	.....	...
Bremerton, Wash.	ZNCXL	P-N	S	..-..-..	8	Y-A	58	279	N	4.0
Bristol, Conn.	ZWNCX	P-N	AT	F-Y-N	1	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Brownsville, Tex.	NC	C-N	AT	F-N-N	..	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Burlington, Iowa	ZNCXL	P-N	AC	F-N-Y	10	Y-..	..	....	.....	...
Burlington, Vt.	ZCX	P-N	T	F-N-N	1	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Cheyenne, Wyo.	ZNC	P-N	C	F-Y-Y	..	N	..	....	.....	...
Chula Vista, Calif.	ZNRCX	PC-N	S	F-Y-Y	10	Y-ABC	49	356	Z	6.0
Clarksburg, W. Va.	N	P-N	C	FV-N-N	10	N	..	....	.....	...
Clinton, Iowa	ZNRCX	P-N	AS	FAV-N-Y	9	Y-..	58	100	NRC	6.0
Colorado Sprgs., Colo.	SZWNCX	P-N	T	F-Y-Y	10	N	..	....	.....	...
Columbia, Mo.	ZWNCX	P-N	AC	FA-N-N	5	N	..	....	.....	...
Concord, N. H.	SZWXP	PC-N	TS†	F-N-N	..	Y-..	57	15	P	2.9
Council Bluffs, Iowa	ZNRCX	PC-N	AS	V-Y-Y	10	Y-C	58	117	NC	6.0
Culver City, Calif.	ZNXLO	PC-N	SC	F-Y-N	10	Y-A	57	4	N	6.5
Cumberland, Md.	ZNRCX	C-N	T	F-Y-N	12	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	SZWNCX	P-N	S†	..-Y-..	10	Y-..	58	519	.....	3.3
E. Hartford t, Conn.	CX	P-N	...	F-N-N	4	N	..	....	.....	...
E. Providence t, R. I.	ZWCX	PC-N	S†	F-Y-N	..	Y-A	55	1,890	Z	...
Easton, Pa.	Z	C-N	S†	F-Y-N	10	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
Eau Claire, Wis.	SZWNRCXLO	P-N	AT	FA-Y-Y	10	Y-BC	55	420	.....	6.0
Elgin, Ill.	SZN	P-N	S†	F-Y-N	10	Y-A	58	301	SZN	6.0
Elkhart, Ind.	ZNCX	P-N	AC	FA-Y-N	10	Y-C	..	7	N	6.0
Elmhurst, Ill.	SZWNCL	P-N	SC	F-Y-Y	..	Y-A	58	80	N	6.0
Elyria, Ohio	SZWN	P-N	S†	F-N-N	10	N	58	111	.....	3.3
Enid, Okla.	SZNRCXP	P-Y	S	FA-Y-Y	10	Y-AB	58	5	NC	7.0
Euclid, Ohio	SZWNRCXPL	C-N	S†	F-Y-N	10	Y-ABC	58	585	ZN	3.8
Eugene, Ore.	ZNRCX	P-N	S†	F-N-N	10	Y-C	58	202	ZNX	6.0
Everett, Wash.	ZWNCXL	P-N	S	FA-Y-Y	10	N	..	....	.....	...
Fairfield t, Conn.	ZCX	C-N	S	FV-..-..	..	Y-A	58	1,400	Z	3.0
Fargo, N. D.	SZWNRCXPLO	P-N	S	F-Y-Y	..	Y-A	58	840	.....	5.0
Fayetteville, N. C.	SNRCX	P-N	TS†	F-N-..	5	Y-ABC	..	....	.....	...
Ferndale, Mich.	ZNCX	P-N	T	F-Y-N	..	Y-BC	..	....	.....	...
Fond du Lac, Wis.	ZWNRCX	P-N	T	F-Y-N	..	Y-BC	55	115	.....	4.0

TABLE XII—SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959—Continued

City	Improvements Financed	Who Initiates Projects—Issues Brochures	Methods of Financing	Allocation to Prop. Owners	No. Yrs. to Repay	City Shares Cost—How Shared	Latest Issue Special Assessment Bonds			
							Year Issued	Amount (in thousands)	Improvements Financed	Interest Rate to Property Owner
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Fort Dodge, Iowa	SZNC	P-N	S	AV-..-..	10	Y-A	..	$	.....	..%
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	SZNCXO	P-N	AT	FA-N-N	3	Y-AC	..	....	.....	...
Fullerton, Calif.	ZWNRCXPL	P-N	S†	FAV-Y-N	10	N	..	....	.....	...
Gainesville, Fla.	ZN	P-N	T	F-N-N	5	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Galesburg, Ill.	NCL	P-N	S	F-Y-N	10	Y-AC	56	3	C	6.0
Garfield, N. J.	ZWNCX	P-N	S†	F-N-N	10	Y-AC	..	....	.....	...
Gloucester, Mass.	Z	C-N	...	F-N-N	..	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Grand Forks, N. D.	SZWNRCXPL	PC-N	S	FA-Y-Y	..	Y-A	58	743	ZWN	5.8
Great Falls, Mont.	ZWNCXL	P-N	S	FA-Y-Y	20	Y-AC	58	77	C	4.7
Greenville, Miss.	NRCX	PC-N	S†	F-Y-N	..	Y-ABC	58	105	NC	6.0
Greenwich t, Conn.	Z	P-N	TS†	F-N-N	15	N	58	960	Z	2.1
Hackensack, N. J.	ZNCX	C-N	...	F-Y-N	..	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
Hamden t, Conn.	Z	C-N	S†	F-Y-Y	5	N	..	....	.....	...
Hamilton tp, N. J.	C	P-N	T	F-N-N	5	Y-B	..	....	.....	...
Hayward, Calif.	ZWNCXL	C-N	S	FA-Y-Y	14	N	58	529	ZW	5.0
Hazleton, Pa.	SZNC	PC-N	...	F-N-N	1	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Hempstead, N. Y.	CXP	C-N	A	F-N-Y	..	Y-..	..	....	.....	...
High Point, N. C.	ZWNC	C-N	A	F-Y-N	..	Y-AC	..	....	.....	...
Highland Park, Mich.	SN	P-N	...	F-..-N	5	..-..	..	....	.....	...
Hutchinson, Kan.	SZWNCX	P-N	S†	FV-N-Y	..	Y-C	58	888	SZNRC	2.3
Independence, Mo.	ZNX	P-N	C	FA-N-N	5	N	..	....	.....	...
Iowa City, Iowa	ZNRCXL	P-Y	S†	FA-N-Y	..	Y-..	57	55	N	5.0
Jackson, Tenn.	NC	P-N	...	F-N-N	4	Y-AC	46	168	.....	6.0
Jamestown, N. Y.	NCX	P-N	TS†	..-Y-N	10	Y-ABC	..	....	.....	...
Johnson City, Tenn.	NCX	P-N	T	F-N-N	5	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Joplin, Mo.	NCX	P-N	TC	..-..-Y	5	N	..	....	.....	...
Kankakee, Ill.	SZNRCXL	P-N	S	FA-N-N	10	Y-A	58	50	.....	6.0
Kettering, Ohio	SNCXL	PC-N	TS†	FA-N-N	10	Y-AC	57	10	NC	4.0
Kingston, N. Y.	SZWNRCX	P-N	S†	F-Y-Y	..	Y-..	..	....	.....	...
Kokomo, Ind.	ZCX	P-N	S	FAV-Y-..	10	Y-C	59	13	Z	6.0
La Crosse, Wis.	ZNCXL	P-N	T	F-Y-N	10	Y-ABC	..	....	.....	...
La Grange, Ga.	ZWNCXP	P-N	T	F-Y-N	2	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Lackawanna, N. Y.	ZWNX	P-N	S†	F-N-N	30	Y-C	58	3,681	.....	3.7
Lafayette, Ind.	CX	P-N	TS†	F-N-N	5	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Lafayette, La.	SN	P-N	S†	F-N-N	..	Y-..	..	....	.....	...
Lakeland, Fla.	SNCXL	PC-N	S	F-N-N	3	N	56	500	SNCXL	8.0
Laurel, Miss.	NCX	C-..	S†	F-N-..	10	Y-AC	56	707	NC	3.5
Lebanon, Pa.	Z	C-N	A	F-Y-N	2	..-..	..	....	.....	...
Lewiston, Me.	Z	P-N	A	F-N-..	..	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Lincoln Pk., Mich.	ZNCX	P-N	TS†	F-Y-Y	4	Y-A	58	60	N	6.0
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	SNC	C-N	...	F-Y-N	5	Y-BC	..	....	.....	...
Lynchburg, Va.	ZX	C-N	T	F-N-N	1	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Lynwood, Calif.	ZXCPL	P-N	S†	FV-Y-Y	10	Y-A	58	18	N	6.0
Manchester t, Conn.	ZWX	C-N	TS†	FA-Y-Y	3	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Manhattan Beach, Cal.	ZNCXPL	P-N	S†	F-Y-Y	10	Y-..	58	12	NC	6.0
Manitowoc, Wis.	ZNCXLO	PC-N	T	F-N-N	5	..-..	..	....	.....	...
Mansfield, Ohio	ZNRCX	P-N	TS	F-Y-N	..	Y-ABC	58	79	NRC	2.3
Maplewood tp, N. J.	SZNCX	PC-N	TS†	FA-N-N	5	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Marion, Ohio	SZNRCX	P-N	S†	F-N-N	5	Y-AC	55	60	.....	4.0
Mason City, Iowa	ZNRX	P-N	S†	F-Y-Y	..	N	57	218	N	6.0
Massillon, Ohio	SZNRCX	P-N	S†	F-Y-N	5	N	..	....	.....	...
Maywood, Ill.	ZWNCL	C-N	S	F-N-Y	10	Y-C	58	29	N	6.0
Melrose, Mass.	ZWNCX	P-N	...	FA-Y-Y	20	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Meridian, Miss.	NC	C-N	S	FA-N-Y	10	Y-BC	55	786	N	2.0
Miami Beach, Fla.	ZNCXL	PC-N	...	F-Y-N	5	Y-ABC	..	....	.....	...
Michigan City, Ind.	NCX	P-N	S†	F-N-..	10	Y-C	56	....	C	6.0
Middletown, Conn.	ZW	P-N	...	F-Y-N	..	Y-BC	..	....	.....	...
Middletown, Ohio	SZWNCXL	P-N	S	F-Y-Y	10	Y-C	58	200	NC	3.0

TABLE XII—SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959—Continued

City	Improvements Financed	Who Initiates Projects—Issues Brochures	Methods of Financing	Allocation to Prop. Owners	No. Yrs. to Repay	City Shares Cost—How Shared	Latest Issue Special Assessment Bonds			
							Year Issued	Amount (in thousands)	Improvements Financed	Interest Rate to Property Owner
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Milford t, Conn.	Z	C-N	S†	F-Y-N	8	Y-A	57	$ 2,500	Z	3.2%
Mishawaka, Ind.	SNCX	P-N	...	F-N-N	10	Y-C	58	3	S	6.0
Moline, Ill.	SZWNRXL	P-Y	S	F-N-Y	10	Y-BC	58	....	WN	6.0
Montebello, Calif.	SZ	P-N	S	F-Y-N	20	N	..	....	.....	...
Monterey Pk., Calif.	ZNCXP	P-N	AS	F-Y-N	..	Y-A	58	9	NC	6.0
Morgantown, W. Va.	N	PC-N	T	F-N-N	10	N	25	400	N	6.0
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	SZNCX	P-N	A	F-N-N	..	N	..	....	.....	...
Muskegon, Mich.	ZNCX	P-N	S	F-N-N	..	Y-A	58	100	N	5.0
Muskogee, Okla.	ZNRC	PC-N	S	FA-N-Y	..	N	55	3	NRC	7.0
National City, Calif.	NXC	P-N	S	F-Y-Y	10	Y-AC	58	31	NC	6.0
New Brunswick, N. J.	ZN	C-N	S†	..-N-N	10	Y-A	58	207	.....	2.0
New Castle, Pa.	ZNCX	P-N	A	F-Y-N	3	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
New Kensington, Pa.	ZNCX	P-N	S†	F-N-N	1	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
Newburgh, N. Y.	ZCX	P-N	S†	F-Y-N	..	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Newport, Ky.	SW	P-N	...	F-N-N	..	N	..	....	.....	...
Norman, Okla.	SNRC	P-N	AS	F-N-Y	10	N	58	....	N	7.0
Norristown, Pa.	ZXL	PC-N	...	..-Y-N	3	N	..	....	.....	...
Northampton, Mass.	ZCX	C-N	A	F-N-N	10	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Norwalk, Conn.	Z	P-N	TS†	..-Y-N	..	Y-A	56	500	Z	...
Norwich, Conn.	ZN	P-N	AT	F-Y-N	..	N	..	....	.....	...
Nutley, N. J.	ZNCX	PC-N	...	F-Y-N	10	Y-BC	..	....	.....	...
Odessa, Tex.	NC	C-N	C	F-N-N	4	Y-AC	..	....	.....	...
Ontario, Calif.	ZWNCXPL	P-Y	AS	F-Y-N	10	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
Oshkosh, Wis.	ZWNCX	P-N	T	FA-Y-Y	5	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
Ottumwa, Iowa	ZNRCX	PC-N	S	FA-Y-Y	..	Y-..	56	76	N	6.0
Oxnard, Calif.	XL	P-N	ATS	F-Y-Y	14	Y-A	57	25	.....	5.0
Palo Alto, Calif.	SNCXPL	C-N	AS	FA-Y-Y	..	Y-..	58	421	NCXL	3.7
Parma, Ohio	SZWNXL	PC-N	AS†	FV-Y-N	10	Y-ABC	58	1,800	.....	3.5
Penn Hills tp, Pa.	ZNC	P-N	AT	F-Y-Y	..	Y-AB	53	395	Z	2.8
Pensacola, Fla.	ZNCX	C-N	C	F-N-N	..	Y-A	57	1,300	SN	6.0
Petersburg, Va.	X	P-N	A	F-N-N	..	Y-ABC	..	....	.....	...
Pine Bluff, Ark.	ZN	P-N	AS	F-N-N	..	Y-A	58	100	.....	3.3
Plainfield, N. J.	ZNCX	PC-N	TS†	V-Y-Y	..	N	..	....	.....	...
Pocatello, Idaho	SZNCX	P-N	S	FA-Y-Y	10	Y-C	58	67	ZN	4.2
Pomona, Calif.	ZCXPL	P-Y	S	FA-Y-Y	10	N	58	10	Z	6.0
Port Huron, Mich.	SZNCXP	PC-N	S†	FA-Y-Y	10	Y-AC	57	85	S	5.0
Portsmouth, Ohio	SZNRCX	PC-N	S	F-Y-N	10	Y-C	57	16	Z	4.1
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	ZNCX	PC-N	S†	F-Y-Y	..	Y-AC	..	....	.....	...
Provo, Utah	SZWNRCX	P-N	AS†	F-Y-N	10	Y-BC	58	....	ZWN	5.5
Redondo Beach, Calif.	SZCXLO	P-N	S†	FV-N-N	10	Y-..	56	9	CX	6.0
Redwood City, Calif.	SZWNRCXPLO	P-N	AS	FA-Y-Y	15	Y-AC	58	452	.....	6.0
Reno, Nev.	SZNCX	P-N	S	F-Y-N	10	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
Richfield, Minn.	SZNCX	PC-N	ATS†	FA-Y-Y	20	Y-A	56	500	SZ	6.0
Richmond, Ind.	ZNCX	P-N	S	FA-Y-Y	10	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
Rochester, Minn.	SZWNCXO	P-N	AS†	FA-Y-N	..	Y-C	58	1,000	.....	5.0
Rock Island, Ill.	SZWNRCX	C-N	S	V-Y-N	10	Y-AC	58	76	ZNX	5.0
Rocky Mount, N. C.	NCX	C-N	...	F-N-N	3	Y-AC	..	....	.....	...
Rome, Ga.	CX	P-N	C	F-N-N	4	Y-..	..	....	.....	...
Roswell, N. M.	ZWNC	PC-N	SC	F-Y-N	..	N	59	303	N	6.0
Royal Oak, Mich.	SZWNCX	P-Y	AS	FA-Y-N	4	Y-BC	58	229	NCX	6.0
St. Cloud, Minn.	SZWCXL	P-N	S	F-Y-N	3	Y-..	58	60	W	5.0
St. Louis Park, Minn.	SZWNRCXLO	P-N	TS†	F-Y-Y	..	N	58	1,545	Z	6.0
Salem, Oregon	SZWNCX	P-N	S†	FA-Y-Y	10	Y-C	58	129	SN	6.0
Salina, Kan.	ZNRCX	P-N	S	FV-N-Y	10	Y-C	58	603	ZNC	2.8
San Leandro, Calif.	SZWNCXO	PC-N	AS†	F-Y-N	10	Y-A	57	114	SZWNX	4.5
Sandusky, Ohio	SZWNCXL	P-N	S†	F-Y-..	10	Y-AC	58	11	X	3.5
Santa Barbara, Calif.	ZNCXL	P-N	AS	FA-Y-N	10	Y-A	59	24	NC	6.0
Santa Fe, N. M.	NRC	P-N	S	F-Y-N	10	Y-..	58	252	N	7.0

TABLE XII—SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959—Continued

City	Improvements Financed	Who Initiates Projects—Issues Brochures	Methods of Financing	Allocation to Prop. Owners	No. Yrs. to Repay	City Shares Cost—How Shared	Latest Issue Special Assessment Bonds			
							Year Issued	Amount (in thousands)	Improvements Financed	Interest Rate to Property Owner
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Shaker Heights, Ohio	SZNRXLO	P-N	AS†	F-Y-N	10	Y-C	54	$ 39	ZWN	2.0%
Sharon, Pa.	ZNXP	..-N	TS†	F-N-N	10	Y-C	53	450	NPO	2.3
Sheboygan, Wis.	ZNRCX	C-N	TS	F-Y-N	5	Y-BC	58	31	ZNX	6.0
Skokie, Ill.	ZNC	P-Y	S	F-Y-Y	10	N	58	55	Z	6.0
S. San Francisco, Cal.	SZNCX	P-N	AS	FA-Y-N	15	Y-A	58	350	SZNCX	4.0
Spartanburg, S. C.	NC	P-..	...	F-..-N	4	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Stratford t, Conn.	ZNCX	P-N	TS†	F-N-N	..	N	..	....	.....	...
Superior, Wis.	ZNRCX	C-N	T	FA-Y-Y	5	Y-ABC	..	....	.....	...
Tallahassee, Fla.	SNCX	P-N	...	F-N-N	10	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Taunton, Mass.	SZ	P-N	A	F-N-N	3	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Teaneck tp, N. J.	SZNCX	PC-N	...	F-Y-N	5	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Torrance, Calif.	ZCXL	P-N	S	F-N-N	10	N	58	90	Z	6.0
Torrington, Conn.	Z	P-N	T	F-Y-N	..	Y-BC	..	....	.....	...
Tucson, Ariz.	SZNCXLO	P-N	S†	FAV-Y-Y	10	Y-. .	58	158	ZN	3.8
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	SZNCX	P-N	S†	FA-Y-Y	10	Y-. .	58	100	N	6.0
Tyler, Tex.	RC	PC-N	C	..-N-N	3	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Union tp, N. J.	ZNCX	C-N	S†	F-N-N	4	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
University City, Mo.	NCX	P-Y	TC	F-N-N	10	Y-. .	..	....	.....	...
Vallejo, Calif.	NRCXL	P-N	S	F-N-N	15	Y-A	58	299	NCX	4.3
Vancouver, Wash.	ZNX	P-N	AS	FA-Y-Y	10	N	58	53	ZN	4.5
Vicksburg, Miss.	NCX	P-N	...	F-Y-N	10	Y-BC	..	....	.....	...
Vineland, N. J.	WC	P-N	S	F-Y-N	5	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Warren, Ohio	ZNX	P-N	C	F-Y-N	..	Y-ABC	58	16	ZW	...
Watertown t, Mass.	NX	P-N	...	F-Y-N	..	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Watertown, N. Y.	ZCX	PC-N	T	F-Y-N	5	Y-BC	..	....	.....	...
Wausau, Wis.	ZWNRCX	P-N	T	F-Y-N	5	Y-AC	..	....	.....	...
Wauwatosa, Wis.	SZNRCX	C-N	...	F-..-..	5	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
West Allis, Wis.	ZWNRCXL	C-N	T	F-Y-N	10	Y-ABC	..	....	.....	...
West Covina, Calif.	ZWCXL	P-Y	S	F-Y-N	10	Y-. .	58	81	Z	6.0
W. Hartford t, Conn.	ZNCXP	PC-N	TS†	F-Y-N	10	Y-A	57	600	Z	6.0
White Plains, N. Y.	ZNCX	PC-N	T	F-Y-N	..	Y-AC	..	....	.....	...
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	SNC	P-N	A	F-Y-N	..	Y-ABC	..	....	.....	...
Williamsport, Pa.	SZWN	C-N	T	F-Y-N	..	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
Wilmington, N. C.	NCX	P-N	TS†	F-N-N	10	Y-AB	55	450	NC	6.0
Winona, Minn.	ZWNCX	PC-N	T	F-Y-Y	10	Y-BC	..	....	.....	...
Wyandotte, Mich.	SZWNX	PC-N	S†	FA-Y-Y	5	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
Zanesville, Ohio	SZWNRCX	P-N	S†	FV-Y-Y	10	Y-C	58	6	Z	3.5
10,000 to 25,000										
Aberdeen, S. D.	ZNCX	PC-N	AS	F-N-N	..	Y-C	58	18	X	6.0
Ada, Okla.	SZNR	C-N	C	A-Y-Y	10	N	58	150	N	6.0
Adrian, Mich.	ZWCX	P-N	T	FA-Y-N	..	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Albany, Ore.	SZNCX	PC-N	S†	FA-Y-Y	10	Y-. .	58	570	SZN	6.0
Albemarle, N. C.	NC	P-Y	T	F-N-N	10	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Albert Lea, Minn.	ZWCRNX	PC-N	TS†	FA-Y-N	10	Y-BC	58	220	ZN	5.0
Albion, Mich.	ZNCX	P-N	T	F-N-N	4	Y-AC	..	....	.....	...
Allen Park, Mich.	ZWNXP	PC-N	S†	F-Y-N	5	Y-BC	58	431	NRP	6.0
Americus, Ga.	NC	P-N	T	F-N-N	2	Y-A	50	150	NC	...
Ames, Iowa	SZWNCX	P-N	S	FA-Y-Y	10	N	58	51	NC	5.0
Anchorage, Alaska	ZNCX	P-N	S†	A-Y-Y	..	Y-A	58	350	ZN	...
Ansonia, Conn.	ZCX	P-N	T	F-N-N	..	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Antioch, Calif.	SZWNCXP	PC-N	S†C	FA-Y-Y	..	Y-. .	58	37	N	6.0
Ardmore, Okla.	SZWN	PC-N	S	FAV-Y-Y	10	N	58	25	N	6.0
Arkansas City, Kan.	ZNRCX	P-N	S†	F-N-N	10	Y-A	58	84	N	2.8
Arlington Hgts., Ill.	SZWNRCXL	C-N	S†C	FA-Y-Y	10	Y-ABC	58	36	N	6.0
Ashland, Ohio	SZWNCX	PC-N	S	FAV-Y-N	..	Y-AC	..	81	ZNC	3.3
Astoria, Ore.	SZNCX	P-N	S	F-Y-Y	10	N	..	....	.....	...
Atchison, Kan.	ZN	P-N	S	..-N-Y	10	Y-C	58	50	N	2.9

TABLE XII—SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959—Continued

City	Improvements Financed	Who Initiates Projects—Issues Brochures	Methods of Financing	Allocation to Prop. Owners	No. Yrs. to Repay	City Shares Cost—How Shared	Latest Issue Special Assessment Bonds			
							Year Issued	Amount (in thousands)	Improvements Financed	Interest Rate to Property Owner
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Auburn, Ala.	ZNRCX	P-N	S†	F-Y-N	10	N	58	$ 40	N	6.0%
Augusta, Me.	Z	P-N	S†	F-Y-N	3	Y-A	56	73	Z	...
Aurora, Colo.	N	C-Y	S	F-Y-Y	10	Y-..	56	422	N	6.0
Austin, Minn.	NCX	PC-N	ATS†	F-N-N	3	Y-AC	54	160	N	...
Azusa, Calif.	CS	P-N	S	F-Y-N	10	Y-..	58	53	CX	6.0
Bartlesville, Okla.	ZN	P-N	S	FA-Y-..	..	N	58	139	N	7.0
Batavia, N. Y.	CX	P-N	T	F-N-N	10	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Baytown, Tex.	NCX	P-N	AS†C	F-N-N	5	Y-A	58	2	N	6.0
Beatrice, Neb.	ZWNRCX	C-N	S†	F-Y-Y	..	Y-C	57	182	.....	4.0
Beaver Dam, Wis.	ZNCX	P-N	T	F-Y-..	5	Y-AC	..	....	.....	...
Bellaire, Ohio	SZN	P-N	S†	F-N-N	10	N	..	....	.....	...
Bellaire, Tex.	N	P-N	TS†	F-Y-N	4	Y-ABC	51	150	N	2.3
Bellefontaine, Ohio	ZNRCX	P-N	S	F-Y-N	10	Y-AC	58	6	.....	4.0
Bemidji, Minn.	ZCX	P-N	AS†	F-N-N	10	Y-C	54	925	Z	2.8
Bend, Ore.	ZNCX	P-N	S†	A-N-Y	10	N	58	61	N	6.0
Bensalem tp, Pa.	ZC	PC-N	ATS†	F-Y-N	7	Y-B	..	....	.....	...
Benton Harbor, Mich.	SZNCX	PC-N	TS†	FA-Y-N	10	Y-ABC	56	215	.....	6.0
Bergenfield, N. J.	SZNCX	P-N	AS†	F-N-N	3	N	..	....	.....	...
Berkeley, Mich.	NRCX	P-N	ATS†	F-Y-Y	5	Y-AC	57	28	R	6.0
Berwick, Pa.	Z	C-N	S†	F-Y-N	..	Y-ABC	..	....	.....	...
Bexley, Ohio	SZWNXL	PC-N	TS†	F-Y-Y	..	Y-BC	57	24	N	3.0
Big Spring, Tex.	NC	C-N	C	F-N-N	5	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Birmingham, Mich.	SZWNCXP	P-N	A	FA-Y-Y	..	Y-ABC	..	....	.....	...
Bismarck, N. D.	SCWNRZXPL	P-N	AS†	FA-Y-Y	..	Y-A	58	400	.....	5.0
Bluefield, W. Va.	ZNRCX	PC-N	C	F-N-N	10	N	..	....	.....	...
Boone, Iowa	SZNRCX	P-N	S	FA-Y-Y	10	Y-A	56	31	N	6.0
Borger, Tex.	NC	P-N	AC	F-N-N	..	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Bossier City, La.	SNCXL	P-N	S†C	FV-N-..	10	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Boulder, Colo.	NCX	P-N	S†	FA-N-N	12	Y-A	58	180	NC	6.0
Bozeman, Mont.	SZWNRCL	P-N	S†	FA-Y-Y	..	N	57	758	SN	4.3
Brainerd, Minn.	SZNCX	P-N	S†	FA-N-N	9	Y-C	53	120	SZNCX	6.0
Brawley, Calif.	CX	P-N	S†	FV-Y-Y	10	N	58	25	CX	6.0
Bristol t, R. I.	Z	P-N	A	F-N-N	10	Y-A	58	100	Z	...
Brunswick, Ga.	SNCX	PC-N	T	F-N-N	3	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
Burlington, N. J.	CX	P-N	T	F-N-N	..	Y-..	..	....	.....	...
Burlington, N. C.	SZWNCX	P-N	AT	F-Y-N	5	Y-BC	..	....	.....	...
Cadillac, Mich.	SZNCX	P-N	T	F-Y-Y	..	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Caldwell, Idaho	ZNC	P-..	S	FA-Y-Y	10	Y-C	59	32	NC	5.0
Canonsburg, Pa.	SZNRC	PC-N	S†	F-N-N	..	Y-AC	57	60	SN	4.0
Canton, Ill.	N	P-N	S	F-Y-N	10	Y-ABC	56	75	N	5.0
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	SZNRC	P-N	C	FA-Y-N	5	N	..	....	.....	...
Carthage, Mo.	ZNRCX	PC-N	C	FA-N-N	5	N	..	....	.....	...
Cedar Falls, Iowa	SZNCXO	PC-N	SC	AV-N-Y	..	Y-A	58	180	NC	6.0
Central Falls, R. I.	CX	P-N	A	F-..-..	..	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Centralia, Ill.	SNRX	C-N	S	F-..-Y	10	N	..	....	.....	...
Chambersburg, Pa.	ZWN	C-N	T	F-Y-N	..	Y-BC	..	....	.....	...
Chanute, Kan.	ZNRCX	P-N	S†	V-N-N	10	Y-C	57	184	ZN	2.8
Charles City, Iowa	SZNC	P-N	AS†	FAV-Y-Y	10	Y-A	58	60	Z	6.0
Chickasha, Okla.	ZN	P-..	AC	FA-Y-Y	..	Y-..	55	....	N	6.0
Chico, Calif.	SP	P-N	ATS	FAV-N-Y	20	N	58	200	P	5.0
Chillicothe, Ohio	SZWNCX	P-N	S†	F-N-..	10	Y-ABC	..	....	.....	...
Clayton, Mo.	NXO	PC-N	C	F-N-..	..	N	..	....	.....	...
Cleburne, Tex.	NRC	P-N	T	F-N-N	8	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
Clovis, N. M.	NC	C-N	S†	FA-Y-Y	10	N	58	50	N	6.0
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	ZNRCX	P-N	AS†	FA-Y-Y	10	Y-AC	58	87	NC	3.9
Coffeyville, Kan.	ZNC	P-N	S†	V-N-Y	10	Y-C	58	90	Z	3.1
College Park, Ga.	ZNRCS	PC-N	...	F-Y-N	1	Y-BC	..	....	.....	...
College Park, Md.	SZNRCX	P-N	S†	F-Y-N	10	Y-..	58	72	N	4.0

TABLE XII—SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959—Continued

City	Improvements Financed	Who Initiates Projects—Issues Brochures	Methods of Financing	Allocation to Prop. Owners	No. Yrs. to Repay	City Shares Cost—How Shared	Latest Issue Special Assessment Bonds			
							Year Issued	Amount (in thousands)	Improvements Financed	Interest Rate to Property Owner
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Collingswood, N. J.	ZNCX	C-N	S†	F-Y-N	..	..-..	58	$ 520	Z	2.8%
Colton, Calif.	ZWNCX	P-Y	AS	F-Y-Y	10	Y-..	58	13	Z	6.0
Columbia, Tenn.	ZNCX	P-N	T	F-N-N	4	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Columbus, Ind.	SZCX	P-N	AS	FA-..-..	10	Y-AC	58	....	Z	6.0
Concord, Calif.	SZNCX	P-N	S	FA-Y-Y	15	Y-A	58	80	Z	6.0
Coral Gables, Fla.	ZNRC	PC-N	T	FA-N-N	..	Y-AC	..	....	.....	...
Corapolis, Pa.	ZNC	PC-N	S†	F-N-N	1	Y-BC	51	30	N	...
Corvallis, Ore.	SZNCX	PC-N	AS†	A-Y-Y	10	Y-..	58	123	SN	6.0
Coshocton, Ohio	SZNRC	C-N	S	F-N-..	10	N	..	....	.....	...
Cranford tp, N. J.	ZNCX	PC-N	T	F-Y-N	5	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
Crawfordsville, Ind.	Z	P-N	AS†	A-Y-Y	10	Y-A	53	128	Z	6.0
Crystal, Minn.	SZNRCX	C-N	TS†	FA-Y-Y	..	Y-..	58	759	ZNC	6.0
Cudahy, Wis.	ZWNRCX	P-N	T	F-Y-N	5	Y-BC	..	....	.....	...
Dalton, Ga.	SNRCX	PC-N	AS†	FV-Y-N	10	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
Daly City, Calif.	SZWNCX	P-N	AS	FA-N-Y	10	N	50	43	NC	6.0
Danvers t, Mass.	ZRCX	PC-N	AS†	F-N-N	20	Y-A	58	200	Z	4.0
Darien t, Conn.	Z	C-N	S†	V-..-..	20	Y-A	55	200	Z	1.9
Decatur, Ga.	NCX	PC-N	T	F-Y-N	4	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Defiance, Ohio	ZWN	P-N	S†	FAV-N-N	..	Y-C	58	2,040	Z	3.5
Delano, Calif.	ZCX	P-N	S	FA-N-N	10	Y-A	58	33	CX	6.0
Delaware, Ohio	SZWCX	P-N	S†	FA-Y-N	10	Y-C	58	14	W	2.5
Denison, Tex.	NRC	P-N	T	F-N-N	3	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Des Plaines, Ill.	ZWNCXL	P-N	S	F-Y-Y	10	Y-A	58	....	L	6.0
Dodge City, Kan.	ZNRCX	P-N	S†	F-Y-Y	10	Y-C	58	204	ZNC	2.3
Dormont, Pa.	SZNCX	P-N	T	F-N-N	..	Y-AC	..	....	.....	...
Dothan, Ala.	NCX	C-N	S†	F-N-N	10	Y-AC	54	750	N	5.0
Dover, N. H.	ZWX	P-N	S†	..-Y-N	15	Y-A	56	45	W	3.5
Downers Grove, Ill.	SZN	P-N	S	FA-..-Y	5	Y-A	58	55	S	5.0
Duncan, Okla.	N	P-N	AS†	F-N-Y	10	Y-A	57	10	N	7.0
Dunkirk, N. Y.	ZNCX	P-N	S	F-Y-N	10	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
Dunmore, Pa.	NRC	PC-N	AC	F-N-N	5	Y-AC	..	....	.....	...
Duquesne, Pa.	ZNCX	PC-N	S†	F-Y-..	..	Y-A	58	100	R	...
Dyersburg, Tenn.	N	..-..	T	F-N-..	5	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
East Detroit, Mich.	SZWNXO	P-N	TS†	FA-Y-N	5	Y-B	58	200	N	6.0
East Lansing, Mich.	ZWNCXL	P-Y	T	F-N-Y	10	Y-AC	..	....	.....	...
East Moline, Ill.	ZWNRXL	PC-Y	S†	FA-Y-Y	..	Y-A	58	60	L	6.0
East Point, Ga.	SZWNCX	PC-N	AS	F-Y-N	..	Y-BC	..	....	.....	...
Ecorse, Mich.	NX	C-N	S†	F-N-N	5	Y-A	56	35	N	3.0
Edinburg, Tex.	SNC	C-N	C	F-N-N	5	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Edison tp, N. J.	SZCX	C-N	S†	F-Y-Y	10	N	58	400	Z	3.6
El Cajon, Calif.	SZNRCXL	P-N	S	FA-Y-Y	10	Y-A	58	45	NCX	6.0
El Cerrito, Calif.	SZWNCXL	C-Y	S†	F-Y-Y	..	Y-A	57	124	WNCX	5.5
El Dorado, Kan.	ZWNRCXPO	P-N	S†	F-N-Y	10	Y-C	58	165	NCX	2.8
El Reno, Okla.	SZNRCX	PC-Y	TS	..-Y-Y	..	N	..	....	.....	...
El Segundo, Calif.	ZNCX	P-N	S	F-Y-N	10	Y-..	58	15	ZN	6.0
Elizabeth City, N. C.	NCX	P-N	T	F-N-N	5	C	..	....	.....	...
Elizabethton, Tenn.	SZNCX	PC-N	T	F-Y-N	..	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Elmwood Park, Ill.	N	P-N	S	F-Y-Y	10	N	58	170	N	6.0
Emporia, Kan.	ZNRCX	P-N	S†	FV-N-Y	10	Y-C	57	51	N	3.3
Endicott, N. Y.	ZCX	P-N	T	F-N-N	1	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Englewood, Colo.	N	P-N	S	F-Y-Y	9	Y-C	58	215	N	6.0
Englewood, N. J.	ZWNCX	P-N	S†	F-Y-N	10	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
Escanaba, Mich.	ZWNCX	P-N	T	F-Y-N	5	Y-BC	..	....	.....	...
Fair Lawn, N. J.	ZWNCX	PC-N	S†	F-Y-N	10	Y-BC	58	25	NC	8.0
Fairfield, Ala.	SZNCX	P-N	TS†	FA-N-N	10	N	58	160	Z	6.0
Faribault, Minn.	ZNRCX	P-N	T	F-Y-N	10	Y-BC	..	....	.....	...
Farrell, Pa.	ZNCX	P-N	...	F-..-N	5	N	..	....	.....	...
Fergus Falls, Minn.	ZWNRCXL	PC-N	S†	F-Y-N	15	Y-BC	58	95	NC	5.0

TABLE XII—SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959—Continued

City	Improvements Financed	Who Initiates Projects—Issues Brochures	Methods of Financing	Allocation to Prop. Owners	No. Yrs. to Repay	City Shares Cost – How Shared	Latest Issue Special Assessment Bonds			
							Year Issued	Amount (in thousands)	Improvements Financed	Interest Rate to Property Owner
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Ferguson, Mo.	SZNCX	C-N	T	F-Y-..	5	Y-C	..	$....	.....	..%
Findlay, Ohio	ZWNX	P-N	TS	F-N-N	..	Y-A	58	196	ZWNX	...
Florence, Ala.	SZNCX	P-N	TS†	FA-N-N	10	Y-AB	57	355	Z	6.0
Florence, S. C.	NCX	P-N	T	F-N-N	10	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Fort Collins, Colo.	SZNCX	P-Y	S	F-Y-Y	..	Y-B	58	300	.....	3.9
Fort Lee, N. J.	SZNC	P-N	S†	F-N-N	4	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Fort Madison, Iowa	ZN	PC-N	S	AV-Y-Y	10	Y-C	57	76	N	6.0
Fort Pierce, Fla.	SZWNRCX	P-N	AT	F-N-N	..	Y-AC	..	....	.....	...
Fort Scott, Kan.	ZNC	P-N	S	V-N-Y	10	N	58	44	ZNC	2.8
Fort Thomas, Ky.	ZNRC	C-N	SC	F-Y-N	10	Y-C	57	5	N	6.0
Franklin Park, Ill.	SZWRCL	PC-N	C	F-Y-Y	10	Y-..	..	....	.....	...
Freeport, N. Y.	ZWCXP	C-N	TS†	FA-Y-N	..	N	59	175	Z	3.5
Fremont, Neb.	ZWNC	P-N	S	FA-N-Y	10	N	57	115	N	3.5
Fremont, Ohio	SZWNX	..-N	AS†	F-N-N	10	Y-C	58	28	N	2.5
Fulton, N. Y.	NC	PC-N	S†	..-N-N	5	Y-A	57	528	NC	3.0
Gainesville, Ga.	ZW	P-N	...	F-Y-N	..	Y-BC	..	....	.....	...
Garden City, Kan.	ZNCX	P-N	TS†	V-N-Y	10	N	..	....	.....	...
Gardena, Calif.	ZNCXL	P-N	S	F-Y-..	10	N	58	5	Z	6.0
Gardner, Mass.	Z	C-N	A	..-N-N	10	N	..	....	.....	...
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	SZWNRX	P-N	S†	..-N-Y	10	Y-..	58	142	SZWNRX	3.5
Garland, Tex.	C	P-N	A	F-N-N	..	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Gastonia, N. C.	CXP	P-N	T	F-N-N	5	N	..	....	.....	...
Geneva, N. Y.	ZN	C-N	T	F-N-N	..	Y-AC	..	....	.....	...
Girard, Ohio	ZNX	P-N	AS†	F-N-N	..	Y-C	58	42	N	3.8
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	SZNCXL	P-N	SC	F-Y-Y	10	Y-BC	..	....	.....	...
Glenview, Ill.	SZWNRCX	PC-N	S†C	FA-Y-Y	10	Y-..	55	16	Z	6.0
Gloversville, N. Y.	ZCXO	C-N	T	F-N-N	5	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Grand Island, Neb.	ZWNCX	C-Y	TS†	F-N-Y	..	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
Gr. Junction, Colo.	ZNCXL	P-N	AS†	FA-Y-Y	10	Y-C	58	137	N	4.0
Grand Prairie, Tex.	NR	C-N	S†	F-Y-Y	4	Y-A	58	558	N	6.0
Great Bend, Kan.	ZNRCX	PC-N	S†	FV-Y-Y	10	Y-C	58	167	ZNRCX	...
Greeley, Colo.	ZNRCS	P-N	T	F-Y-Y	10	N	..	....	.....	...
Greenville, N. C.	NCX	PC-N	AS†	F-N-N	..	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Greenville, Tex.	NC	PC-N	TC	F-N-N	4	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Greenwood, Miss.	ZWNRCX	C-N	S	F-Y-..	3	Y-A	57	117	N	2.5
Greenwood, S. C.	NCX	P-N	T	F-N-N	2	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Gretna, La.	NCX	P-N	S	F-N-N	10	N	..	....	.....	...
Griffin, Ga.	NX	PC-N	T	F-Y-Y	4	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Grosse Pte. Wds., Mich.	SZWNCXL	C-N	ATS†	FV-Y-Y	10	Y-ABC	55	104	N	2.3
Guthrie, Okla.	N	P-N	S	F-Y-Y	..	N	..	....	.....	...
Haddon tp, N. J.	SZNRC	C-N	S†	..-Y-N	10	Y-A	58	775	Z	6.0
Haddonfield, N. J.	NX	P-N	T	F-..-N	5	Y-..	..	....	.....	...
Hannibal, Mo.	NC	P-N	ASC	FAV-Y-Y	5	..-..	..	....	.....	...
Hanover, Pa.	ZWN	P-Y	T	F-N-N	1	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
Harlingen, Tex.	NC	PC-N	AC	F-N-N	3	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
Harrison tp, Pa.	SZNC	P-N	AS†	F-N-N	..	Y-A	56	204	SZNC	4.3
Harrisonburg, Va.	X	P-N	T	F-N-N	..	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Harvey, Ill.	NL	P-N	S	F-N-Y	10	N	58	80	N	6.0
Hastings, Neb.	ZWBCX	C-N	S†C	F-N-Y	..	N	57	60	N	2.4
Hawthorne, N. J.	SZCX	P-N	S†	F-Y-N	3	N	..	....	.....	...
Hazel Park, Mich.	ZWNCX	PC-N	TS†	F-Y-N	5	Y-BC	56	70	NC	4.0
Helena, Mont.	NRCLO	P-N	S†	FA-Y-N	15	Y-..	58	28	NC	4.3
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	ZCXL	P-N	TS	F-N-Y	10	Y-A	57	10	X	6.0
Hialeah, Fla.	NCX	C-N	S	F-N-N	..	..-..	57	266	X	6.0
Hickory, N. C.	NCX	P-N	A	F-N-..	..	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Highland Park, Ill.	SZWNCXL	P-N	S	F-Y-Y	10	Y-C	..	150	L	6.0
Hobbs, N. M.	NC	P-N	S†	F-Y-Y	10	N	56	478	N	8.0
Holland, Mich.	ZWNCX	P-N	TS†	F-Y-N	..	Y-AC	57	63	N	4.0

TABLE XII—SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959—Continued

City	Improvements Financed	Who Initiates Projects—Issues Brochures	Methods of Financing	Allocation to Prop. Owners	No. Yrs. to Repay	City Shares Cost—How Shared	Latest Issue Special Assessment Bonds			
							Year Issued	Amount (in thousands)	Improvements Financed	Interest Rate to Property Owner
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Hollywood, Fla.	ZNRCX	P-N	AT	FA-Y-Y	..	Y-AC	..	$	.....	..%
Homewood, Ill.	SZWNRCX	P-N	S	F-Y-Y	10	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Hopewell, Va.	CX	P-N	A	F-N-N	..	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Houma, La.	NX	P-N	AS	F-N-N	15	Y-A	58	60	N	6.0
Huntington, Ind.	ZNCX	P-N	TS†	F-Y-N	..	Y-BC	52	2	N	6.0
Huron, S. D.	ZWNRCX	P-N	S	F-N-Y	5	N	58	88	NC	6.0
Hyattsville, Md.	NCX	P-N	C	F-Y-N	10	Y-B	49	116	NCX	5.0
Idaho Falls, Idaho	NRCX	P-N	S	F-Y-Y	10	Y-A	58	500	NRCX	4.0
Independence, Kan.	ZN	P-N	S†	V-N-Y	10	Y-C	58	100	N	4.0
Ironton, Ohio	SZNXL	P-N	T	F-Y-Y	10	Y-A	58	11	N	3.0
Ironwood, Mich.	ZCX	P-N	T	F-N-N	3	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Jacksonville, Ill.	SZWNRL	P-N	SC	F-..-..	20	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
Jamestown, N. D.	SZWNCXL	C-N	S†	..-..-..	..	Y-A	53	....	ZW	3.5
Janesville, Wis.	ZWNRCX	P-N	T	F-Y-N	5	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
Johnston t, R. I.	ZW	P-N	TS	F-N-N	10	N	..	....	.....	...
Johnstown, N. Y.	ZNCX	P-N	T	F-Y-N	..	Y-AC	..	....	.....	...
Junction City, Kan.	ZNCX	P-N	S†	V-N-Y	10	Y-C	57	118	ZNCX	2.7
Kearney, Neb.	ZWN	P-N	S†	F-Y-Y	..	Y-AC	58	183	N	4.0
Keene, N. H.	SZ	P-N	T	F-N-N	20	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Keenewick, Wash.	SZWNRCXL	P-N	S	FA-N-N	10	Y-..	58	4	NCX	5.0
Kent, Ohio	ZWNRCX	PC-N	S†	F-N-N	10	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
Kewanee, Ill.	ZWN	P-N	S	F-Y-Y	10	Y-A	57	30	Z	5.0
Kingsport, Tenn.	ZNRCX	P-N	S	F-N-N	5	Y-AC	58	157	ZN	6.0
Kingston, Pa.	ZNC	P-N	T	F-Y-N	..	N	..	....	.....	...
Kingsville, Tex.	NC	P-N	AC	..-N-N	..	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Kinston, N. C.	NCX	P-N	TS†	F-N-N	10	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
Klamath Falls, Ore.	SZNCX	PC-N	AS	FA-Y-Y	10	N	58	22	Z	3.5
La Grange, Ill.	SZWNCXL	P-N	S	FA-Y-Y	10	Y-..	58	154	SZWNC	6.0
La Mesa, Calif.	ZWNCXPL	P-N	AS	F-N-Y	10	N	58	70	ZWNCX	6.0
La Porte, Ind.	SZNCX	P-N	AS	F-Y-N	10	Y-A	58	1	Z	6.0
Lakewood tp, N. J.	CX	P-N	T	F-Y-N	5	N	..	....	.....	...
Lamesa, Tex.	NC	P-N	AC	F-N-N	3	Y-AC	..	....	.....	...
Lancaster, Ohio	SZNR	PC-N	S†	F-N-N	..	Y-AC	58	74	SZN	3.0
Lansdowne, Pa.	ZNCX	PC-N	T	F-Y-N	1	Y-BC	..	....	.....	...
Laramie, Wyo.	SN	C-N	S	A-N-N	10	Y-..	57	34	S	6.0
Las Vegas, Nev.	ZNRCXL	P-N	AS†	FA-Y-Y	10	N	58	104	NRCL	3.8
Latrobe, Pa.	SZNCP	P-N	T	F-N-N	..	Y-A	54	50	N	2.0
Lawrence, Kan.	ZNCXP	PC-N	S†	AV-N-Y	10	Y-C	58	177	ZN	2.5
Leavenworth, Kan.	SZNRC	P-N	S†	V-Y-Y	10	Y-AC	58	150	.....	2.5
Leominster, Mass.	Z	C-..	A	F-Y-N	..	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Lewiston, Idaho	ZNCX	P-N	S	A-Y-Y	..	Y-A	58	31	CX	5.0
Lewistown, Pa.	SZWNCX	C-N	A	F-Y-N	1	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Lexington t, Mass.	ZWX	P-N	S†	F-N-Y	20	N	58	225	Z	...
Lexington, N. C.	CX	P-N	...	F-N-N	1	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
Livonia, Mich.	NCXL	P-N	AS†	F-N-N	..	Y-..	57	90	N	4.3
Lodi, Calif.	PL	P-N	S	F-N-N	..	Y-..	58	380	P	5.3
Logan, Utah	ZNCX	P-N	T	F-Y-N	5	N	..	....	.....	...
Lombard, Ill.	SZWNCL	P-N	S	FA-Y-Y	10	Y-C	58	....	SZNC	6.0
Long Beach, N. Y.	ZNCX	C-N	S†	F-N-N	10	Y-A	56	15	Z	2.5
Longview, Tex.	N	C-N	...	..-N-..	4	Y-A	58	300	N	3.0
Longview, Wash.	SZWNCX	PC-N	S†	A-N-Y	10	Y-..	..	....	.....	...
Lufkin, Tex.	N	P-N	T	F-N-N	..	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Lynbrook, N. Y.	CX	C-N	A	..-N-..	1	N	..	....	.....	...
McAlester, Okla.	NRC	P-N	AS	F-Y-Y	10	Y-..	56	24	N	7.0
McComb, Miss.	N	P-N	A	F-N-N	..	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Macomb, Ill.	NRC	P-N	AS†	F-Y-N	10	Y-AC	56	72	N	6.0
Madera, Calif.	ZWNCP	C-N	S†	F-Y-N	10	Y-..	56	16	C	5.0
Madison, N. J.	ZCX	PC-N	...	F-N-Y	5	Y-..	..	....	.....	...

TABLE XII—SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959—Continued

City	Improvements Financed	Who Initiates Projects—Issues Brochures	Methods of Financing	Allocation to Prop. Owners	No. Yrs. to Repay	City Shares Cost—How Shared	Latest Issue Special Assessment Bonds			
							Year Issued	Amount (in thousands)	Improvements Financed	Interest Rate to Property Owner
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Manhattan, Kan.	ZNCX	P-N	S†	V-Y-Y	..	..-..	58	$ 287	ZN	2.3%
Mankato, Minn.	ZWNC	C-N	S†	F-Y-N	14	Y-A	58	727	ZWN	6.0
Maple Hgts., Ohio	SZWNX	PC-N	S†	FA-Y-N	..	Y-A	58	75	Z	4.0
Maplewood, Mo.	NRCX	P-N	S†C	F-Y-N	5	N	38	25	.....	2.8
Marblehead t, Mass.	ZX	PC-N	S†	F-Y-N	10	Y-ABC	..	....	.....	...
Marietta, Ga.	SZNCX	P-N	...	F-N-N	5	N	..	....	.....	...
Marinette, Wis.	ZWNRC	P-..	...	A-N-N	5	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
Marquette, Mich.	ZWNCX	PC-N	ATS†	F-N-N	5	Y-C	59	225	ZWNCX	4.0
Marshall, Tex.	NCX	P-N	C	F-N-N	..	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Marshalltown, Iowa	ZNCX	C-N	S†	FAV-N-Y	..	N	59	24	NC	6.0
Martinsville, Va.	CX	P-N	A	F-Y-N	..	Y-AB	..	....	.....	...
Matoon, Ill.	NR	P-N	...	FA-Y-Y	10	Y-C	58	47	N	5.0
Meadville, Pa.	SZNCX	P-N	T	F-Y-N	..	N	..	....	.....	...
Medford, Ore.	ZWNCX	P-N	S†	FA-Y-N	10	Y-C	58	114	.....	6.0
Melrose Park, Ill.	NRC	P-N	S	F-Y-Y	10	Y-A	58	51	.....	6.0
Menasha, Wis.	SZWNRCX	C-N	...	F-Y-N	5	Y-B	..	....	.....	...
Menlo Park, Calif.	SNRCXPL	P-N	S†	FAV-Y-N	10	Y-..	..	....	.....	...
Menominee, Mich.	ZWNC	PC-N	T	F-..-N	..	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Merced, Calif.	SZNCX	P-N	AS	FA-Y-Y	10	N	54	962	SNCX	3.7
Mesa, Ariz.	SZWNCX	PC-Y	S†C	FA-Y-Y	10	Y-B	58	86	SNC	4.5
Mexico, Mo.	ZNRCX	PC-N	AC	FA-N-N	5	Y-AC	..	....	.....	...
Middleborough t, Mass.	ZWNX	P-N	S†	F-Y-Y	10	Y-ABC	57	30	.....	4.0
Middletown, N. Y.	ZWCX	PC-Y	T	F-N-N	5	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
Midland, Mich.	ZWNC	P-N	S†	F-Y-N	5	Y-..	58	12	Z	2.8
Midland, Tex.	NC	P-N	C	F-N-N	4	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Midwest City, Okla.	ZNRCX	C-N	S	FA-Y-Y	10	N	58	31	N	7.0
Millburn tp, N. J.	SZNCX	PC-N	S†	F-Y-Y	..	N	57	....	Z	2.9
Millcreek tp, Pa.	ZWNXLO	P-..	S†C	F-Y-N	5	N	52	800	ZW	6.0
Minot, N. D.	SZWNRCXPL	P-N	S†	FA-Y-Y	..	Y-A	58	510	SZWN	5.0
Mission, Tex.	NCX	C-N	...	F-N-N	..	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Missoula, Mont.	SZNRCXL	P-N	S†	FA-N-N	..	N	58	88	N	4.6
Mitchell, S. D.	ZNRCX	C-N	S	FA-Y-Y	5	N	58	35	NC	6.0
Moberly, Mo.	ZNC	PC-N	TC	FA-Y-N	5	Y-AC	56	1,499	ZN	2.7
Modesto, Calif.	ZNCL	P-N	TS†C	FA-Y-N	..	Y-AB	58	24	C	6.0
Monessen, Pa.	NCX	PC-Y	S†C	F-Y-N	1	Y-C	58	225	NC	6.0
Monmouth, Ill.	ZC	P-N	C	F-N-N	..	Y-BC	..	....	.....	...
Monroe, Mich.	SZWNCX	P-N	S†	FA-Y-N	10	Y-ABC	58	69	SN	4.0
Monroe, N. C.	SZWNCX	P-N	A	F-N-N	..	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Monterey, Calif.	SZNRCXL	P-N	S†	F-Y-Y	10	Y-A	58	27	Z	5.0
Morristown, Tenn.	Z	C-N	S†	..-N-N	..	N	..	....	.....	...
Moultrie, Ga.	NCX	P-N	S†	F-N-N	2	Y-A	57	265	NC	7.0
Moundsville, W. Va.	NRC	P-N	C	F-N-N	10	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Mt. Clemens, Mich.	ZWNRCX	PC-N	S†	F-Y-Y	10	Y-ABC	58	57	N	6.0
Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	ZNCX	P-N	TS†	F-N-N	5	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Mount Rainier, Md.	NCX	P-N	S†	F-Y-Y	10	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Mt. Vernon, Ohio	ZNX	P-N	S†	..-..-..	20	..-..	57	16	N	4.0
Mtn. View, Calif.	SZWNCXPL	C-N	S†	FA-Y-N	..	Y-A	58	91	SZWN	5.0
Muscatine, Iowa	ZC	C-N	TS†C	F-..-Y	..	N	57	153	Z	4.0
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	SZNRCX	PC-N	AT	F-N-N	..	Y-..	..	....	.....	...
Nacogdoches, Tex.	NC	PC-N	AC	F-N-N	4	Y-AC	..	....	.....	...
Nampa, Idaho	ZL	P-N	S†	F-..-..	10	N	51	390	Z	...
Napa, Calif.	SNRCX	P-N	AS†	F-N-N	..	Y-..	58	11	SNRCX	4.0
Needham t, Mass.	ZNX	P-N	S†	FA-Y-N	20	N	..	....	.....	...
Neenah, Wis.	SZWNRCX	PC-N	...	F-Y-N	5	Y-ABC	57	50	Z	4.0
Neptune tp, N. J.	ZWCX	C-N	T	F-N-..	5	N	..	....	.....	...
New Braunfels, Tex.	NC	P-N	C	F-N-N	5	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
New Iberia, La.	NRCX	P-Y	S	F-N-N	10	Y-C	58	881	N	5.0
Newark, N. Y.	C	P-N	T	F-N-N	1	Y-AC	..	....	.....	...

TABLE XII—SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959—Continued

City	Improvements Financed	Who Initiates Projects—Issues Brochures	Methods of Financing	Allocation to Prop. Owners	No. Yrs. to Repay	City Shares Cost—How Shared	Latest Issue Special Assessment Bonds			
							Year Issued	Amount (in thousands)	Improvements Financed	Interest Rate to Property Owner
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Newport Beach, Calif.	ZNCXL	P-N	AS	FA-N-N	10	N	56	$	N	6.0%
Newton, Iowa	ZWNCX	P-N	ATSC	FAV-N-Y	10	Y-AC	55	10	N	6.0
Newton, Kan.	ZNCX	P-Y	S†	FV-N-Y	10	Y-C	58	189	ZN	3.0
Niles, Mich.	ZNC	PC-N	S†	F-Y-N	10	Y-C	58	115	N	4.0
Niles, Ohio	SZNCX	P-N	S†	F-N-N	..	Y-C	57	118	ZNX	3.3
Norfolk, Neb.	ZWNCX	C-N	S	F-Y-Y	..	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
N. Attleborough t, Mass.	SZWNCX	P-N	T	F-Y-Y	10	..-..	..	....	.....	...
North Braddock, Pa.	SZNRCX	C-..	S†	F-Y-N	10	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
North Miami, Fla.	NRCXL	PC-N	TS	F-Y-N	..	Y-BC	55	1,500	N	6.0
N. Plainfield, N. J.	ZNCX	PC-N	TS†	F-Y-N	5	Y-BC	..	....	.....	...
N. Providence t, R. I.	W	C-N	S†	F-Y-Y	10	N	58	20	W	6.0
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	SZWNCX	P-N	S†	..-Y-N	8	Y-C	58	51	NC	3.3
Oak Lawn, Ill.	SZWNC	PC-N	S	FA-Y-Y	10	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Ocala, Fla.	ZNCX	PC-N	T	F-N-N	10	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Oceanside, Calif.	ZNCXL	P-Y	A	FA-Y-Y	10	N	58	....	N	6.0
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	SZCX	PC-N	S†	F-Y-N	5	Y-C	57	584	.....	2.9
Oil City, Pa.	SZN	P-N	T	F-Y-N	..	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
Okmulgee, Okla.	ZWC	P-N	AS†	F-N-N	..	Y-A	48	2	N	6.0
Olympia, Wash.	SZWNCX	C-Y	S†	FA-Y-Y	10	N	58	117	N	4.5
Orange, Tex.	ZNC	P-N	T	F-N-N	6	Y-AC	..	....	.....	...
Oskaloosa, Iowa	ZC	P-N	S	FV-..-Y	10	..-..	..	....	.....	...
Overland, Mo.	RCX	P-N	C	F-Y-N	5	N	..	....	.....	...
Owatonna, Minn.	ZNRCX	P-..	TS†	F-Y-N	5	Y-BC	58	127	ZC	5.0
Painesville, Ohio	SZNCX	P-N	S†	F-Y-N	10	Y-AC	58	7	S	4.0
Palestine, Tex.	NC	P-N	A	F-N-N	1	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Palm Springs, Calif.	ZNCO	P-N	AS	FA-Y-N	10	Y-..	58	5	.....	6.0
Paris, Tex.	NR	PC-N	T	F-Y-N	5	Y-AC	..	....	.....	...
Park Ridge, Ill.	SZWNCX	C-N	SC	F-Y-Y	10	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Parsons, Kan.	NRCX	P-N	AS†	FV-Y-Y	10	Y-C	57	100	N	3.5
Pasco, Wash.	ZWNCX	P-Y	AS†	FA-Y-Y	..	Y-A	58	213	Z	5.5
Pekin, Ill.	SZNRC	P-N	SC	FA-Y-N	..	Y-A	55	78	N	5.0
Pendleton, Ore.	ZNC	P-N	S†	V-Y-Y	10	N	56	32	N	6.0
Pensauken tp, N. J.	ZWNCX	P-N	S†	F-Y-N	10	Y-BC	..	....	.....	...
Petaluma, Calif.	ZNR	P-N	AS	FA-Y-N	15	N	56	16	Z	6.0
Phillipsburg, N. J.	ZCX	C-N	T	F-N-N	3	Y-AC	..	....	.....	...
Pittsburg, Kan.	SZNRCX	P-N	S†	FA-N-Y	..	Y-C	58	4	.....	3.0
Plainview, Tex.	NC	P-N	C	F-N-N	4	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	ZWCX	P-N	AT	F-N-N	1	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Ponca City, Okla.	ZNRCX	PC-N	S	FA-Y-Y	..	Y-A	58	12	N	7.0
Port Angeles, Wash.	SZWNRCXP	PC-N	TS†C	A-Y-Y	10	N	58	26	Z	3.5
Port Chester, N. Y.	ZNP	P-N	S†	F-Y-N	..	Y-..	..	....	.....	...
Pottstown, Pa.	SZNRCX	PC-N	TS†	F-Y-N	1	Y-A	56	350	NC	6.0
Princeton, N. J.	NCX	PC-N	TS†	..-Y-N	10	Y-A	53	26	N	8.0
Pullman, Wash.	SZCX	C-N	AS	FA-N-Y	10	Y-A	58	15	S	4.0
Puyallup, Wash.	ZWNRCXL	PC-N	TS	FA-Y-Y	10	N	58	118	NC	4.8
Radnor tp, Pa.	ZCX	C-N	TS†	F-Y-N	5	Y-ABC	57	905	Z	3.9
Rahway, N. J.	SZNRCX	P-N	...	F-Y-N	10	Y-AC	..	....	.....	...
Reading t, Mass.	ZNX	P-N	T	F-Y-N	20	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Red Wing, Minn.	ZWNRCX	P-N	TS†	F-Y-N	..	Y-A	58	11	ZCX	4.5
Redlands, Calif.	ZP	PC-N	PTSC	F-N-Y	..	Y-A	58	186	P	4.8
Renton, Wash.	SZWNCX	PC-N	S†	FA-N-N	10	Y-A	52	93	Z	5.0
Richmond Hgts., Mo.	NCX	P-N	C	..-N-N	5	N	..	....	......	...
Ridgewood, N. J.	ZNCX	C-N	S†	..-N-Y	10	Y-..	..	....	......	...
Robbinsdale, Minn.	SZWNRCX	PC-N	TS†	FA-Y-Y	5	Y-A	57	100	NC	5.0
Rock Hill, S. C.	NCX	P-N	T	F-Y-N	5	Y-AC	..	....	.....	...
Rock Springs, Wyo.	ZNRCXL	P-N	AS	FA-Y-Y	10	N	58	78	N	4.0
Rocky River, Ohio	SZWNCX	PC-N	S†	F-N-N	10	Y-C	58	37	.....	3.8
Roselle Park, N. J.	SZNCX	P-N	...	F-Y-N	5	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Roseville, Calif.	ZNCXPL	PC-N	ATS†	FA-Y-Y	..	Y-A	57	$ 40	NC	4.5%

TABLE XII—SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959—Continued

City	Improvements Financed	Who Initiates Projects—Issues Brochures	Methods of Financing	Allocation to Prop. Owners	No. Yrs. to Repay	City Shares Cost—How Shared	Latest Issue Special Assessment Bonds			
							Year Issued	Amount (in thousands)	Improvements Financed	Interest Rate to Property Owner
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Roseville, Mich.	SZWNCX	PC-N	TS†	F-Y-N	5	N	58	54	N	6.0
Ruston, La.	SZNCX	P-N	AS	FV-N-N	10	N	58	400	Z	3.5
Rutherford, N. J.	ZNCX	P-N	S†	..-N-N	5	Y-. .	55	34	. . . . .	6.0
St. Charles, Mo.	NRCX	PC-N	T	F-Y-N	5	Y-. .	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	SZWNCX	P-N	TS†	FA-Y-N	. .	Y-B	58	925	ZN	6.0
St. Joseph, Mich.	ZNCX	P-N	S†	F-N-N	10	N	58	185	N	6.0
Salinas, Calif.	SZNCXL	P-N	S	FA-Y-N	10	N	58	23	NL	5.0
Salisbury, Md.	C	PC-N	AT	F-N-N	1	Y-A	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
San Bruno, Calif.	SP	P-N	S†	FA-Y-Y	. .	Y-. .	58	350	. . . . .	4.2
San Buenaventura, Cal.	PL	PC-N	S†	F-N-N	. .	Y-A	54	118	P	4.0
San Carlos, Calif.	SZNRCXP	P-N	AS	F-N-Y	15	Y-. .	58	40	SCX	4.0
San Fernando, Calif.	ZNCXL	P-N	C	F-Y-N	10	Y-C	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
San Gabriel, Calif.	CXL	P-N	S	F-Y-N	10	N	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	SZWNCXPL	P-N	AS†	FA-Y-Y	15	Y-A	58	101	NC	4.6
San Marino, Calif.	ZCXL	PC-N	S	FV-N-N	10	N	51	12	Z	6.0
San Pablo, Calif.	NRCX	P-Y	TS	F-N-N	13	Y-. .	58	10	NC	6.0
San Rafael, Calif.	ZWNCXP	P-N	SC	F-N-Y	15	Y-A	57	1,200	. . . . .	6.0
Sanford, Fla.	NCX	P-N	A	..-N-N	1	Y-A	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
Sanford, N. C.	ZWNCX	P-N	A	F-N-N	5	N	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
Santa Clara, Calif.	SZNCX	P-N	S	F-Y-N	10	N	58	22	S	6.0
Santa Cruz, Calif.	ZN	P-Y	AS	F-Y-Y	15	Y-A	57	55	Z	5.3
Santa Rosa, Calif.	SZWNCXPL	PC-N	TS†	FA-N-N	15	Y-A	58	34	N	4.0
Sapulpa, Okla.	SZNRC	C-N	ASC	FA-Y-Y	5	N	58	53	Z	6.0
Sarasota, Fla.	NCX	P-N	A	F-Y-N	. .	Y-AC	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
Saugus t, Mass.	SZWCX	PC-N	S	FA-Y-N	. .	Y-A	58	153	Z	6.0
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	SZWNRCX	C-N	T	F-Y-N	. .	Y-ABC	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
Scottsbluff, Neb.	ZWNCX	P-N	S†	F-Y-Y	. .	Y-C	57	109	N	4.0
Sedalia, Mo.	ZNRCX	P-N	. . .	FA-N-N	5	N	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
Shawnee, Okla.	ZNCX	P-N	S	FA-Y-Y	. .	N	54	9	Z	6.0
Sheffield, Ala.	SZNCX	P-N	S†	F-Y-Y	10	N	58	105	N	5.3
Shelbyville, Ind.	ZNC	PC-N	AS	FA-Y-N	10	Y-A	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
Sheridan, Wyo.	SNRC	P-N	S	A-Y-Y	10	N	56	14	N	8.0
Sidney, Ohio	SCXL	P-N	S†	FA-N-N	10	Y-AC	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
Snyder, Tex.	NC	P-N	A	F-N-N	4	Y-C	56	150	NC	6.0
S. Charleston, W. Va.	SZNCX	PC-N	S†C	..-Y-N	10	Y-B	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
South Euclid, Ohio	SZWNXL	P-..	S†	F-Y-N	10	Y-AC	58	71	WN	3.0
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	ZWCX	PC-N	T	F-Y-N	. .	Y-BC	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
South Norfolk, Va.	ZX	P-N	A	F-Y-N	3	Y-A	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
S. Pasadena, Calif.	XPL	P-N	AS†	F-N-N	. .	Y-A	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
South River, N. J.	ZWNCX	P-N	S†	F-Y-N	2	N	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
S. St. Paul, Minn.	ZWNRCXL	P-N	S†	F-Y-N	10	Y-A	58	222	. . . . .	6.0
Southbridge t, Mass.	ZX	P-N	T	F-N-N	5	Y-ABC	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
Springfield, Ore.	ZNCX	P-N	S	FA-Y-N	10	Y-AB	58	85	NC	6.0
Springfield tp, (Delaware Co., Pa.)	SZNCX	C-N	T	F-Y-N	5	Y-BC	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
Springfield tp, (Montgomery Co., Pa.)	ZNCX	PC-N	AS†	F-Y-N	2	Y-. .	53	250	Z	6.0
State College, Pa.	ZNCX	PC-Y	S†	F-N-N	10	Y-C	58	100	NC	2.9
Statesville, N. C.	NCX	P-N	T	F-N-N	. .	Y-AC	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
Sterling, Ill.	ZC	P-N	AS	F-N-N	10	Y-C	58	46	NC	6.0
Stevens Point, Wis.	ZNCX	P-N	T	F-N-N	5	Y-C	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
Stillwater, Okla.	ZN	P-N	S	F-..-..	. .	N	58	20	N	6.0
Stoughton t, Mass.	ZWNX	PC-N	T	FA-Y-N	20	Y-AB	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
Stowe tp, Pa.	SZNCX	PC-N	T	F-Y-N	1	Y-ABC	41	100	N	1.8
Struthers, Ohio	SZNRCX	PC-N	S†	F-N-N	. .	Y-AC	58	14	CX	3.8
Summit, N. J.	NX	C-N	T	F-N-N	5	Y-A	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .
Sumter, S. C.	NCX	P-N	S†	F-N-..	20	Y-AC	46	340	WN	2.5
Sunnyvale, Calif.	SZWNRCXPL	P-N	ATS†	F-N-N	. .	Y-A	58	$ 11	CX	4.8%
Susquehanna tp, Pa.	ZNCLO	PC-N	S†	F-Y-N	5	Y-AC	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .

TABLE XII—SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959—Continued

City	Improvements Financed	Who Initiates Projects—Issues Brochures	Methods of Financing	Allocation to Prop. Owners	No. Yrs. to Repay	City Shares Cost—How Shared	Latest Issue Special Assessment Bonds			
							Year Issued	Amount (in thousands)	Improvements Financed	Interest Rate to Property Owner
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Sweetwater, Tex.	SNCX	PC-N	A	F-N-N	..	Y-AC	..	....	.....	...
Takoma Park, Md.	SNCX	PC-N	S†	F-Y-N	10	Y-A	58	42	ZNC	...
Talladega, Ala.	ZNCX	C-N	T	F-Y-N	..	N	..	....	.....	...
Terrell, Tex.	NC	P-N	AS	F-N-N	3	Y-AC	..	....	.....	...
Texarkana, Ark.	ZW	P-N	S†	V-N-N	..	N	54	413	.....	2.0
Texas City, Tex.	NCX	PC-N	S†	F-N-N	4	Y-AC	57	985	NCX	3.5
Thomasville, Ga.	ZNC	C-N	T	F-N-N	9	Y-AC	58	525	ZNC	7.0
Thomasville, N. C.	NCX	P-N	TS†	F-Y-N	5	Y-B	49	500	NCX	6.0
Tonawanda, N. Y.	NR	P-N	S	F-Y-N	10	Y-BC	58	57	N	3.8
Traverse City, Mich.	SZWNRCX	P-N	S†	FA-Y-N	10	Y-AC	..	....	.....	...
Troy, Ohio	ZCX	P-N	ATS†	F-Y-N	10	Y-ABC	58	1	Z	4.0
Tulare, Calif.	ZWNC	C-N	AS†	F-Y-Y	..	N	58	42	.....	3.5
Twin Falls, Idaho	ZNCX	PC-N	AS†	FA-Y-N	10	Y-C	57	140	NCX	4.3
Two Rivers, Wis.	ZWNC	PC-Y	T	F-Y-N	10	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
University Hgts., Ohio	SZWNLO	P-N	AS†	F-Y-N	..	Y-AC	58	28	ZN	3.8
University Pk., Tex.	ZWNCX	P-N	ATC	F-N-N	4	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Upland, Calif.	ZNRCXP	P-N	ASC	F-N-N	10	N	58	132	P	5.0
Urbana, Ill.	SZNRCXL	P-N	S	FA-Y-Y	10	Y-A	58	34	NXL	5.0
Valdosta, Ga.	N	P-N	S†	F-N-N	5	Y-C	51	150	N	5.0
Valparaiso, Ind.	NC	P-N	T	F-Y-N	5	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
Van Wert, Ohio	SZNCX	C-..	TS†	F-Y-N	10	Y-A	58	22	Z	3.5
Virginia, Minn.	NCX	P-N	S†	A-N-N	10	Y-A	..	15	X	6.0
Wabash, Ind.	CX	P-N	...	F-N-N	5	N	..	....	.....	...
Warren, Pa.	NL	C-N	T	F-N-N	..	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Wash. Court House, O.	SZNCX	PC-N	S†	..-Y-N	..	Y-AC	54	5	Z	3.0
Watertown t, Conn.	Z	P-N	A	FA-Y-N	..	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
Watertown, S. D.	ZWNRCX	P-N	C	F-Y-N	10	N	..	....	.....	...
Watertown, Wis.	ZNCX	P-N	S	F-Y-N	2	Y-AC	..	....	.....	...
Watervliet, N. Y.	ZWNCX	P-N	AS†	F-N-N	15	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
Watsonville, Calif.	NCX	P-N	S	F-Y-Y	10	Y-C	58	40	NCX	5.0
Waukesha, Wis.	SZNRCXL	P-Y	T	F-Y-N	..	Y-BC	57	1,150	ZN	5.0
Waxahachie, Tex.	N	P-N	A	F-N-N	..	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Wayne, Mich.	SNXO	PC-N	S†	F-Y-N	10	Y-BC	57	217	SN	6.0
Waynesboro, Pa.	NC	C-N	TS†	..-N-N	..	Y-AB	52	65	.....	1.5
Waynesboro, Va.	WCX	P-N	A	F-Y-N	1	Y-ABC	..	....	.....	...
Webster Groves, Mo.	NRX	C-N	T	F-N-N	4	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Weirton, W. Va.	ZNX	C-N	C	F-Y-N	10	N	..	....	.....	...
Wellesley t, Mass.	ZN	C-N	T	FA-Y-..	20	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Wenatchee, Wash.	SZWNCX	PC-N	S	F-Y-N	10	Y-..	58	84	SZNCX	5.0
West Lafayette, Ind.	SZNRC	P-N	ATS	..-Y-N	5	Y-C	..	....	.....	...
West Monroe, La.	ZW	P-N	S†	V-N-N	..	N	57	968	Z	5.0
W. Springfield t, Mass.	ZS	C-N	A	FA-Y-N	10	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
W. Univ. Place, Tex.	NRC	PC-N	C	F-Y-N	5	Y-BC	..	....	.....	...
West Warwick t, R. I.	Z	C-N	S†	V-Y-Y	30	Y-A	52	1,200	Z	6.0
Westerly t, R. I.	ZWX	P-N	TS†	F-N-N	5	Y-A	58	500	Z	3.9
Westfield, Mass.	N	P-N	T	F-N-N	20	N	..	....	.....	...
Wethersfield t, Conn.	NX	C-N	T	F-Y-N	..	Y-BC	..	....	.....	...
White Settlement, Tex.	NRC	PC-N	A	F-Y-N	..	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	ZWNRCX	C-N	T	F-Y-..	..	Y-AC	..	....	.....	...
Willimantic, Conn.	ZWCX	P-N	TS†	F-Y-N	1	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Wilson, N. C.	NRCX	P-N	A	F-N-..	1	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Winchester t, Mass.	ZNCX	P-N	T	F-Y-N	20	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Winnetka, Ill.	SZWNCX	P-N	S	F-Y-Y	10	Y-C	58	32	ZNC	6.0
Winthrop t, Mass.	CX	..-N	A	F-N-N	10	Y-A	..	....	.....	...
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	ZWNRCX	P-N	T	F-Y-N	..	Y-BC	..	....	.....	...
Woodbury, N. J.	ZWCX	C-N	T	F-N-N	5	N	..	....	.....	...
Woodland, Calif.	CXP	C-N	S†	F-Y-Y	10	Y-C	55	$ 50	CX	5.0%
Xenia, Ohio	SZWNRCXL	PC-N	AS†	FA-Y-Y	..	Y-AC	55	92	NC	2.5
Ypsilanti, Mich.	ZNRCX	P-N	S†	F-Y-N	10	Y-ABC	58	88	NC	3.5

Trends in Municipal Finances*

BY ALLEN D. MANVEL

Chief, Governments Division, United States Bureau of the Census

THE financial scale of municipal governments increased even more sharply in fiscal 1957 than in recent prior years. City revenue, expenditure, indebtedness, and financial holdings all reached new highs.

During their fiscal years that ended in 1957, city governments spent $12.8 billion and received revenue totaling $11.9 billion. They borrowed $2.6 billion and paid off $1.2 billion of previously incurred debt. During this same period, the cash and investment holdings of cities rose from $9.5 to $10.2 billion, with about half the increase applying to their employee retirement funds. At the close of the fiscal year, such funds had financial assets worth nearly $3.8 billion.

In fiscal 1957, cities had a much greater increase in debt (up $1.9 billion) than in financial assets. However, their expenditure during this year included $3.3 billion of capital outlay, with most of this for new construction. This sum was considerably more than the aggregate of municipal borrowing in fiscal 1957, and approached being double the rise in municipal debt.

Current expenditure of city governments (i.e., total expenditure other than capital outlay) rose from $8.5 billion in 1956 to about $9.4 billion in 1957, thus pacing the rise in total city revenue, which was up by approximately $0.9 billion to a 1957 total of $11.9 billion.

Summary figures on municipal finances covering 1957 and the four fiscal years 1953 through 1956 are shown in Tables 1 and 2. These figures and the municipal amounts cited in the following analysis represent totals covering all city governments in the nation, including sample-based estimates for the cities that had a population of less than 25,000 in 1950.

Municipalities account for about 40 per cent of all local government expenditure in the nation (which amounted to $31 billion in 1957), twice as much as county governments, and considerably more than all local school districts. Nearly one-half of all local government indebtedness (which amounted to $39.5 billion in 1957) represents obligations of municipalities. Table 3 presents state-by-state figures on several key financial items for

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*This article, summary Tables 1 and 2, and detailed Table XIII are based on the Bureau of the Census reports, *Summary of Governmental Finances in 1957* and *Compendium of City Government Finances in 1957*, and on earlier issues of those annual publications. The statistics in Table 3 are based on *State and Local Government Finances in 1957* (Advance Release No. 8 of the 1957 Census of Governments), and add to totals differing somewhat from those appearing in the annual reported cited. National and state-by-state figures in each of these sources for 1957 represent preliminary data that will be supplemented by final published results of the 1957 Census of Governments.

state and local governments, and indicates the portion of each that pertains to municipalities.

Revenue of city governments in fiscal 1957 amounted to $11,867 million in total, composed of general revenue of $9,165 million, utility revenue of $2,379 million, and insurance trust revenue (almost entirely employee retirement revenue) of $323 million.

Aggregate city expenditure in 1957 of $12,751 million was divided among general expenditure of $9,546 million, utility expenditure of $2,851 million, and insurance trust expenditure equalling $354 million.

General Revenue. Nearly two-thirds of municipal general revenue in 1957 came from city-imposed taxes, which altogether brought in $5,859 million, or nearly 8 per cent more than in 1956. Property taxes accounted for nearly three-fourths of city tax revenue, providing $4,251 million in 1957. Sales and gross receipts taxes — including selective excises such as those on gasoline, cigarettes, and amusements, as well as general sales taxes — yielded $937 million, up by 12 per cent from the previous year. City licenses and other taxes totaled $671 million in 1957.

Intergovernmental revenue of cities — primarily fiscal aid and reimbursements from state governments but including some amounts directly from the federal government and from other local governments — totaled $1,720 million in 1957, or 9.8 per cent more than in 1956. Municipalities receive on the average a much smaller fraction of their financial support in the form of intergovernmental revenue than do school districts, counties, and townships.

General Expenditure. General expenditure of city governments reached $9,546 million in 1957, a striking 12 per cent more than in 1956. All major municipal functions participated in the expenditure increase.

For education, the largest single function as measured by expenditure, municipal governments spent $1,415 million in 1957, or 14.4 per cent more than in the preceding year. Education accounts for about one-seventh of all city general expenditure, even though most city spending for education occurs in the limited minority of cities that directly administer local public schools. Most city schools are administered by independent school districts. Education expenditure of independent school districts ($9.6 billion in 1957) is not reflected in the figures cited here on city government finances.

The provision and maintenance of highway facilities ranks next as a major city function with expenditure totaling $1,323 million in 1957, much of it for capital outlay. City spending for highways was 11.6 per cent greater than in 1956. Municipal spending for sanitation amounted to $1,150 million in 1957, (8.4 per cent more than in 1956), with $650 million of this for sewer services and facilities. Police protection accounted for $1,040 million of city expenditure, and fire protection cost $696 million in 1957. Spending for municipally operated hospitals amounted to $449 million, and other health and hospital expenditure totaled $225 million.

Expenditure by Character and Object. Nearly two-thirds of total expenditure of city governments in 1957 was for current operation, which cost $7,939 million, up 9.0 per cent from 1956. Capital outlay totaled $3,323 million or 19.6 per cent more than in 1956. Assistance and sub-

FINANCE

TABLE 1

NATIONAL SUMMARY OF CITY FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS: 1954-1957

(all cities)

Item	Amount (in millions)				Per Cent Change 1956 to 1957
	1957	1956	1955	1954	
REVENUE AND BORROWING					
Total revenue and borrowing	$14,505	$13,132	$11,913	$11,510	10.5
Total borrowing	2,639	2,190	2,170	1,925	20.5
Total revenue	11,867	10,942	10,227	9,585	8.4
General revenue, total	9,165	8,442	7,824	7,327	8.6
Taxes, total	5,849	5,447	5,100	4,796	7.6
Property	4,251	3,986	3,767	3,585	6.7
Sales and gross receipts	937	833	728	659	12.5
Other	671	627	606	552	7.0
Intergovernmental revenue	1,720	1,566	1,438	1,336	9.8
Charges and miscellaneous	1,586	1,429	1,285	1,195	11.0
Utility revenue, total	2,379	2,212	2,137	2,011	7.6
Water system	1,080	1,002	952	877	7.7
Electric power system	755	682	677	624	10.6
Gas supply system	99	90	68	62	10.8
Transit system	377	380	384	391	-0.8
Liquor stores	69	58	57	56	17.6
Insurance trust revenue	323	289	267	246	11.8
EXPENDITURE AND DEBT REDEMPTION					
Total expenditure and debt redemption	13,926	12,258	11,523	10,843	13.6
Total debt redemption	1,175	993	982	937	18.3
Total expenditure by purpose	12,751	11,265	10,541	9,906	13.2
General expenditure, total	9,546	8,522	7,976	7,500	12.0
Intergovernmental expenditure	267	94	106	97	184.0
Direct general expenditure	9,279	8,428	7,870	7,403	10.1
Police	1,040	948	884	816	9.7
Fire	696	645	610	588	7.9
Public welfare	487	472	471	443	3.2
Education	1,368	1,217	1,121	1,056	12.4
Libraries	147	135	128	120	8.9
Highways	1,311	1,175	1,098	1,014	11.6
Health and hospitals	660	601	566	534	9.8
Sanitation	1,141	1,052	952	904	8.5
Recreation	448	419	406	368	6.9
General control	504	470	437	417	7.2
Interest on general debt	309	273	246	232	13.2
Other	1,170	1,023	951	899	14.4
Utility expenditure, total	2,851	2,426	2,274	2,134	17.5
Water system	1,375	1,182	1,087	1,000	16.3
Electric power system	827	621	601	601	33.1
Gas supply system	105	90	88	61	16.8
Transit system	489	483	452	425	1.1
Liquor stores	56	50	46	47	11.9
Insurance trust expenditure	354	317	291	272	11.6
Total expenditure by character and object	12,751	11,265	10,541	9,906	13.2
Current operation	7,939	7,284	6,757	6,361	9.0
Capital outlay	3,323	2,779	2,586	2,417	19.6
Intergovernmental expenditure	267	94	106	97	184.8
Assistance and subsidies	357	345	392	370	3.4
Interest on debt	512	447	410	389	14.5
Insurance trust benefits	354	317	291	272	11.6
Exhibit: Expenditure for personal services	5,498	5,083	4,749	4,463	8.2

sidies (almost entirely for public welfare programs) amounted to $357 million, little changed from the immediately preceding year. Interest on debt rose 14.5 per cent to $512 million. Insurance trust benefits and payments (almost entirely for employee retirement systems) called for $354 million of city spending in 1957 and intergovernmental payments for the remaining $267 million of city expenditure.

Expenditure for personal services was $5,498 million, or somewhat less than one-half of total expenditure. Personal services costs are mainly for "current operation" but include also some amounts for force account construction.

City Utility Finances. Total revenue of municipal utility undertakings (water supply, electric power, gas, and transit systems, and liquor stores owned and operated by municipal governments) was $2,379 million in 1957, or 7.5 per cent more than in 1956. Total utility expenditure was $2,851 million, comprising $1,493 million for current operation, $1,154 million for capital outlay, and $203 million for interest on utility debt.

Insurance Trust Finances. With the exception of the Washington, D. C., unemployment compensation system, city insurance trust systems consist entirely of municipal employee retirement systems. Most of the larger

TABLE 2

NATIONAL SUMMARY OF CITY DEBT AND SELECTED ASSETS: 1954-1957

(all cities)

Item	Amount (in millions)				Per Cent Change 1956 to 1957
	1957	1956	1955	1954	
DEBT OUTSTANDING, ISSUED AND RETIRED					
Debt, outstanding at end of fiscal year, total	$18,833	$16,937	$15,973	$14,587	11.2
Long-term, total	17,941	16,139	15,302	13,892	11.2
Full faith and credit	12,250	11,497	10,864	10,415	6.6
Nonguaranteed	5,691	4,643	4,438	3,478	22.6
Short-term	891	797	671	695	11.8
Exhibit: Net long-term	16,218	14,454	13,632	12,252	12.2
Original issues of long-term debt	2,448	2,004	2,100	1,748	22.1
Redemption of long-term debt	1,059	901	856	870	17.6
CASH AND SECURITY HOLDINGS					
Cash and security holdings, total	10,218	9,546	8,909	8,083	7.0
By type of holding:					
Cash and deposits	2,687	2,551	2,519	2,348	5.3
Federal securities	3,795	3,587	3,277	2,900	5.8
Own-city securities	2,552	2,409	2,298	2,184	5.9
Other governmental securities	221	185	177	145	19.5
Other securities	963	813	637	505	18.4
By purpose of holding:					
Debt offsets	1,723	1,685	1,670	1,641	2.2
Employee retirement systems	3,770	3,340	3,017	2,684	12.9
Other insurance trust	57	56	55	56	3.4
Other purposes	4,667	4,465	4,168	3,703	4.5

cities and a minority of the small municipalities have such systems administered by the municipal government. City insurance trust funds, including the Washington, D. C., unemployment compensation system, had revenue from employee contributions and investment earnings of $323 million in 1957. Employer contributions from the parent cities for insurance trust systems amounted to $419 million. The latter are revenues of the systems, but are not treated in Bureau of the Census statistics as a part of total municipal revenue. Total insurance trust expenditure (benefit payments and withdrawals by employees and former employees) amounted to $354 million in 1957.

Indebtedness, Borrowing, and Debt Redemption. Outstanding gross debt of municipal governments rose 11 per cent in fiscal 1957 to $18,883 million by the end of the year. In addition to $12,250 million of long-term debt pledging the cities' full faith and credit, $5,691 million of nonguaranteed debt was outstanding. The remaining $891 million represented short-term obligations. Net long-term debt also rose during the year to $16,218 million, an increase of 12 per cent. Of the gross debt total cited above, a substantial portion represented obligations incurred specifically for city utilities.

New borrowing by city governments — i.e., original issues of long-term debt plus any net increase in short-term obligations — totaled $2,639 million in 1957. Municipal debt redemption — i.e., long-term debt redeemed plus any net decrease in short-term obligations — was $1,175 million.

Cash and Security Holdings. Municipal government cash and security holdings amounted to $10,218 million at the end of fiscal 1957. Of this total, $3,770 million represented employee retirement system holdings, $1,723 million was held as offsets to long-term debt, $57 million represented unemployment compensation fund balances of Washington, D. C., held in the United States Treasury, $1,506 million represented bond fund holdings, and the remaining $3,161 million represented holdings of all other city funds.

TABLE 3

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA FOR STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: 1957

State	Tax Revenue			Direct General Expenditure			Total Debt Outstanding		
	State and Local		Municipalities Only — Amount (in thousands)	State and Local		Municipalities Only — Amount (in thousands)	State and Local		Municipalities Only — Amount (in thousands)
	Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita		Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita		Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	
Alabama	$ 319,166	$100.94	$ 40,170	$ 563,018	$178.06	$ 81,737	$ 605,900	$191.62	$ 265,092
Arizona	183,103	169.85	14,337	294,271	272.98	32,153	305,565	283.46	66,991
Arkansas	178,716	100.40	10,311	262,656	147.56	23,498	285,980	160.66	64,228
California	3,301,496	237.88	457,496	4,457,889	321.20	709,335	4,568,165	329.14	1,057,487
Colorado	313,832	188.71	46,867	467,424	281.07	90,384	475,431	285.89	175,244
Connecticut	464,625	204.77	118,240	736,586	324.63	160,317	1,125,297	495.94	158,336
Delaware	58,753	135.36	8,359	105,643	243.42	14,933	221,560	510.51	37,257
Florida	671,124	159.45	131,109	993,122	235.95	252,181	1,269,076	301.51	623,651
Georgia	467,328	123.93	52,725	700,863	185.86	95,651	875,976	232.29	303,442
Idaho	99,973	155.00	7,733	150,458	233.27	15,443	95,550	148.14	11,809
Illinois	1,740,744	179.48	319,767	2,208,771	227.73	498,109	3,151,666	324.95	855,286
Indiana	638,553	141.68	83,370	931,815	206.75	139,351	804,369	178.47	264,653
Iowa	490,727	176.33	50,700	656,926	236.05	83,508	326,230	117.22	121,871
Kansas	370,115	176.25	40,106	572,860	272.79	82,196	664,211	316.29	266,920
Kentucky	326,703	107.36	43,042	469,160	154.18	80,449	458,822	150.78	278,119
Louisiana	499,704	162.98	58,030	847,904	276.55	117,116	1,104,063	360.10	276,665
Maine	145,127	154.55	29,219	196,870	209.66	36,373	198,782	211.70	20,763
Maryland	457,477	158.02	108,496	695,800	240.35	193,227	1,433,510	495.17	344,286
Massachusetts	1,014,656	210.20	354,854	1,411,382	292.39	545,743	2,286,275	473.64	382,296
Michigan	1,395,626	181.13	220,798	2,024,970	262.81	427,425	1,850,309	240.14	649,819
Minnesota	596,228	179.71	93,655	851,729	256.70	161,680	668,774	201.56	238,734
Mississippi	235,184	108.58	23,577	328,895	151.84	34,437	314,978	145.42	90,432
Missouri	553,028	130.49	114,602	833,922	196.77	170,946	707,092	166.85	303,702
Montana	125,996	187.77	10,787	189,039	281.73	19,546	147,717	220.14	26,507
Nebraska	202,211	140.72	26,401	290,831	202.39	40,501	510,539	355.28	84,451
Nevada	60,062	229.24	7,401	96,339	367.71	14,311	65,919	251.60	13,382
New Hampshire	87,206	152.19	21,268	139,165	242.87	27,996	123,616	215.73	22,049
New Jersey	978,422	174.19	367,131	1,330,158	236.81	455,568	2,267,702	403.72	484,688
Nex Mexico	128,087	157.55	12,416	226,311	278.37	23,183	195,839	240.88	80,050
New York	3,702,839	229.31	1,567,148	4,780,568	296.05	2,240,365	9,765,232	604.73	5,740,483
North Carolina	503,323	112.55	56,851	723,506	161.79	136,361	814,039	182.03	244,458
North Dakota	107,491	166.65	8,218	166,845	258.67	17,718	85,968	133.28	50,136
Ohio	1,408,326	152.98	229,067	2,052,132	222.91	465,630	2,650,926	287.96	958,484
Oklahoma	346,929	153.71	22,282	561,024	248.57	61,373	574,943	254.74	241,912
Oregon	349,784	200.68	31,283	473,563	271.69	53,004	460,208	264.03	86,581
Pennsylvania	1,772,478	160.97	310,424	2,163,240	196.48	432,401	3,543,034	321.77	1,037,473
Rhode Island	130,116	151.83	48,404	179,252	209.16	66,693	271,589	316.91	118.877
South Carolina	245,981	103.88	19,948	366,602	154.82	30,410	433,643	183.13	85,038
South Dakota	114,228	164.83	9,953	169,568	244.69	16,771	55,173	79.61	19,782
Tennessee	406,672	118.12	58,741	563,631	163.70	157,069	962,763	279.63	503,861
Texas	1,257,016	137.00	194,564	1,869,994	203.81	338,627	2,947,783	321.28	1,156,519
Utah	136,680	162.71	13,485	195,216	232.40	21,543	164,438	195.76	27,469
Vermont	65,629	177.38	9,087	92,212	249.22	13,041	57,484	155.36	22,820
Virginia	503,819	131.61	109,345	716,695	187.22	209,161	841,371	219.79	413,934
Washington	512,638	188.12	45,634	779,885	286.20	96,012	1,334,584	489.76	284,330
West Virginia	220,014	112.08	16,448	303,885	154.81	31,365	401,205	204.38	75,725
Wisconsin	711,211	184.20	144,042	937,552	242.83	309,576	601,468	155.78	351,033
Wyoming	60,796	191.79	4,484	104,131	328.49	8,557	63,557	200.50	16,550
United States	$28,803,000	$169.14	$5,916,000	$40,420,000	$237.35	$9,468,000	$53,223,000	$312.54	$19,048,000

TABLE XIII

REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1957

This table includes the 481 cities of 25,000 population or more according to the 1950 census. Data are not included for New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships shown in other sections of the Year Book. Data are for fiscal years ending in calendar year 1957 unless otherwise indicated by footnotes and are taken from the United States Bureau of the Census report, "Compendium of City Government Finances in 1957." Under GENERAL REVENUE, "Total" comprises all tax and nontax revenues except utility and insurance trust revenue; "Taxes—Total" includes all city-imposed taxes—property, income, sales, gross receipts, etc.—including licenses and permits; "Taxes—Property" includes both real and personal property; "Intergovernmental Revenue" includes all amounts received from any other government as fiscal aid or as reimbursement for services performed; "Charges and Miscellaneous" includes current charges, special assessments, and all other general revenue. GENERAL EXPENDITURE includes all expenditures except utility and insurance trust expenditures. A majority of the cities do not have expenditures for education since this is a function of independent school districts. Under LONG-TERM DEBT, "Gross" comprises all long-term (issued for more than one year) credit obligations outstanding at the end of the fiscal year for all city government purposes (both general government and utility) including general obligation, revenue, and special assessment bonds; "Net" shows gross debt less assets held specifically for debt retirement. Data under UTILITY FINANCES are limited to water, electricity, gas, transit, and liquor stores; "Revenue" includes direct amounts from sale of utility service but does not include any revenues from sales to other city departments or contributions from general revenue; "Expenditures" include direct operating costs, capital outlay, and interest on utility debt but do not include in lieu tax payments, contributions to the general city government, or services provided for other city departments; "Gross Long-Term Debt" includes only credit obligations issued specifically for utility purposes; amount shown is that outstanding at end of fiscal year. Superior numerals (¹) refer to footnotes at end of table.

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURE (in thousands)				LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands)		UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands)		
	Total	Taxes		Inter-govt'l. Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Total Less Capital Outlay			Gross	Net	Revenue	Expenditures	Gross Long-term Debt
		Total	Property				All Functions	Highways Only	Education Only					
Over 1,000,000														
Chicago, Ill.	$ 288,915	$ 212,867	$116,800	$ 48,859	$ 27,189	$ 342,235	$ 224,617	$18,273	$ 0	$ 488,632	$ 448,751	$ 36,942	$ 44,143	$ 100,596
Detroit, Mich.	198,008	114,071	109,783	56,419	27,518	192,890	154,985	9,066	0	360,601	325,763	51,884	50,274	95,706
Los Angeles, Calif.	191,744	122,465	65,963	26,279	43,000	178,693	129,410	13,276	0	517,459	512,973	112,625	129,572	357,726
New York, N. Y.	1,988,898	1,308,677	864,660	435,503	244,718	1,845,544	1,502,953	59,956	393,732	4,791,926	3,844,868	314,174	448,279	2,174,983
Philadelphia, Pa.	228,164	172,297	80,846	13,216	42,651	220,980	179,276	14,371	0	609,010	582,712	14,030	23,433	51,021
500,000 to 1,000,000														
Baltimore, Md.	173,490	99,223	85,296	59,431	14,836	177,866	139,950	7,906	44,335	304,133	276,686	11,495	11,597	85,659
Boston, Mass.	175,944	117,113	113,421	46,904	11,927	188,484	171,421	4,803	29,934	133,969	72,175	6,273	2,960	0
Buffalo, N. Y.	72,129	44,244	40,392	19,985	7,900	77,781	60,860	2,624	24,373	93,603	87,272	3,319	3,015	8,250
Cincinnati, Ohio	69,285	36,582	18,360	10,420	22,283	70,827	48,483	3,362	9,450	150,717	139,731	7,216	10,582	21,991
Cleveland, Ohio	79,675	47,375	45,205	17,041	15,259	79,307	60,752	6,317	0	237,894	215,291	48,507	61,195	102,219
Houston, Tex.	47,209	36,168	32,175	2,011	9,030	52,999	35,536	2,875	0	185,642	176,627	10,059	8,452	52,428
Milwaukee, Wis.	74,817	36,901	33,785	24,849	13,067	83,637	59,482	6,149	0	102,947	95,113	6,261	7,326	10,354
Minneapolis, Minn.	45,042	30,172	26,979	5,084	9,786	43,992	33,028	2,252	0	64,564	62,991	4,176	4,355	6,884

New Orleans, La.	$ 58,724	$ 27,477	$ 12,779	$ 12,720	$ 18,527	$ 60,731	$ 45,019	$ 3,832	$ 506	$103,247	$ 98,001	$ 5,404	$ 4,507	$ 0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	44,810	37,890	26,133	3,527	3,393	55,295	36,603	2,601	0	63,116	60,456	7,244	6,718	20
St. Louis, Mo.	68,621	53,785	28,055	3,371	11,465	71,465	57,789	2,948	0	49,736	46,299	5,395	6,052	0
San Francisco, Calif.	125,721	80,443	67,390	33,196	12,082	111,005	94,284	3,443	0	185,013	182,989	36,243	30,500	78,292
Washington, D. C.	194,235	143,258	52,766	37,158	13,819	177,134	144,898	5,621	35,362	8,023	8,023	5,599	10,832	8,023
250,000 to 500,000														
Akron, Ohio	19,573	8,156	7,558	5,509	5,908	23,167	15,559	2,693	2,605	32,633	31,453	2,749	3,612	7,952
Atlanta, Ga.	29,035	15,558	9,749	3,880	9,597	47,498	37,691	3,159	0	81,127	79,042	5,421	6,129	20,016
Birmingham, Ala.	17,145	9,570	4,808	3,127	4,448	22,260	18,109	1,030	0	59,007	51,570	4,864	3,771	25,369
Columbus, Ohio	30,820	15,653	4,496	6,788	8,379	34,886	19,665	1,780	0	67,368	64,679	6,149	7,796	28,687
Dallas, Tex.	40,407	31,136	26,752	822	8,449	55,448	28,235	2,799	0	142,472	136,034	12,168	9,064	27,229
Denver, Colo.	61,313	31,438	22,339	20,764	9,111	62,588	52,165	1,971	0	95,403	95,172	6,722	22,108	59,941
Fort Worth, Tex.	19,533	12,682	11,266	1,085	5,766	20,386	14,907	1,530	0	78,134	75,403	4,688	9,472	37,636
Indianapolis, Ind.	27,854	19,084	18,306	5,177	3,593	36,932	18,817	2,187	0	58,934	56,586	0	0	0
Jersey City, N. J.	45,232	36,309	32,471	3,885	5,038	52,461	44,347	843	13,809	75,316	65,866	2,682	2,319	11,483
Kansas City, Mo.	31,684	23,676	12,195	1,825	6,183	44,363	25,389	2,139	0	135,100	132,362	6,522	10,812	38,597
Long Beach, Calif.	56,878	13,192	6,987	4,298	39,388	176,170	158,432	1,322	0	29,360	26,453	13,138	12,469	5,535
Louisville, Ky.	39,026	21,508	9,174	3,276	14,242	42,886	27,912	1,196	5,196	126,808	102,339	4,902	5,166	8,000
Memphis, Tenn.	48,620	20,485	15,035	17,422	10,713	50,660	38,100	2,278	13,614	224,484	222,514	48,348	92,921	167,275
Newark, N. J.	74,541	63,289	54,842	7,644	3,608	75,892	67,322	1,244	25,363	55,743	53,439	4,536	4,111	8,800
Oakland, Calif.	32,431	21,492	13,291	4,451	6,488	33,100	22,478	1,801	0	23,554	22,913	0	0	0
Omaha, Neb.	14,623	10,461	7,868	2,099	2,063	12,815	10,354	1,096	0	14,673	13,814	0	0	0
Portland, Ore.	28,696	18,926	14,701	2,772	6,998	26,159	20,719	2,030	0	34,206	29,411	4,151	4,501	10,436
Rochester, N. Y.[1]	46,171	23,480	22,182	16,913	5,778	48,496	39,296	2,642	15,403	23,941	23,926	3,766	2,043	2,875
St. Paul, Minn.	39,261	27,226	24,366	7,505	4,530	41,553	32,114	2,170	14,014	47,195	47,068	2,609	4,504	6,240
San Antonio, Tex.	19,811	14,783	13,631	310	4,718	24,434	16,083	1,859	0	92,663	86,738	35,314	39,283	63,698
San Diego, Calif.	34,493	18,195	9,732	4,416	11,882	33,781	22,783	1,872	0	41,901	41,724	8,693	7,656	24,180
Seattle, Wash.	40,289	22,050	11,746	7,269	10,970	40,794	27,825	2,196	0	156,346	148,426	47,847	46,809	129,246
Toledo, Ohio	24,715	13,501	3,919	3,755	7,459	24,913	19,823	1,978	3,289	23,192	19,992	3,733	3,806	8,623
100,000 to 250,000														
Albany, N. Y.	13,148	9,928	9,597	2,099	1,121	14,443	12,159	413	5,765	24,923	23,755	1,476	2,008	6,702
Allentown, Pa.	5,257	3,447	2,217	528	1,282	5,211	3,936	799	0	10,116	8,954	1,049	1,008	3,807
Austin, Tex.	7,467	4,503	3,996	515	2,449	12,788	9,083	601	0	41,268	38,933	10,119	7,398	25,175
Baton Rouge, La.[2]	11,613	8,929	5,273	1,428	1,256	10,222	6,831	952	0	11,743	11,126	0	0	0
Berkeley, Calif.	7,147	4,538	2,867	1,262	1,347	6,819	5,763	391	0	1,484	1,484	0	0	0
Bridgeport, Conn.	20,065	15,576	15,301	2,188	2,301	19,876	18,089	809	6,325	9,771	9,771	0	0	0
Cambridge, Mass.	19,189	12,880	12,447	4,643	1,666	20,968	18,066	584	3,874	7,434	7,434	984	753	674
Camden, N. J.	9,424	7,288	5,613	243	1,893	9,155	7,997	394	0	22,557	22,557	1,230	733	1,602
Canton, Ohio	6,383	3,480	1,077	1,638	1,265	5,650	5,028	1,311	0	2,960	2,858	805	771	64
Charlotte, N. C.	13,709	8,288	7,657	2,956	2,465	14,474	12,023	1,211	3,740	36,904	36,469	2,041	4,027	12,941
Chattanooga, Tenn.	18,152	5,913	3,941	7,378	4,861	18,040	14,093	516	5,622	28,678	27,899	16,461	15,332	7,881
Corpus Christi, Tex.	9,320	4,904	4,400	616	3,800	12,490	7,490	659	0	35,339	32,272	4,165	3,217	9,826
Dayton, Ohio	20,017	13,110	7,423	3,553	3,354	21,284	14,411	1,668	0	36,824	35,794	2,467	3,865	11,198
Des Moines, Iowa	11,298	7,692	6,761	1,021	2,585	10,563	8,186	938	0	12,156	9,634	2,269	2,238	1,733
Duluth, Minn.	6,288	3,482	3,087	1,519	1,287	5,337	4,577	358	0	3,740	3,740	2,466	3,425	1,795
El Paso, Tex.	20,481	9,518	8,707	6,423	4,540	18,739	14,321	560	7,858	22,139	21,101	2,861	6,598	13,420

TABLE XIII—REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1957—Continued

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURE (in thousands)				LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands)		UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands)		
	Total	Taxes		Inter-govt'l. Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Total Less Capital Outlay			Gross	Net	Revenue	Expenditures	Gross Long-term Debt
		Total	Property				All Functions	Highways Only	Education Only					
100,000 to 250,000—continued														
Elizabeth, N. J.	$ 14,047	$ 12,162	$ 10,812	$ 1,243	$ 642	$ 17,249	$ 13,558	$ 627	$ 5,864	$ 13,788	$ 13,472	$ 1,519	$ 1,341	$ 1,752
Erie, Pa.	7,143	4,907	3,495	643	1,593	8,429	5,387	781	0	22,040	21,382	1,511	1,345	2,695
Evansville, Ind.	6,215	3,871	3,606	1,113	1,231	6,300	5,201	1,013	0	15,079	14,549	1,139	1,448	1,734
Fall River, Mass.	15,050	8,957	8,682	5,669	424	15,264	14,559	699	3,756	6,104	6,104	631	506	253
Flint, Mich.	17,341	6,092	5,723	3,317	7,942	23,030	14,539	1,522	0	33,354	31,125	2,547	2,793	10,030
Fort Wayne, Ind.	8,268	5,075	4,851	1,179	2,014	7,888	6,018	331	0	9,771	8,642	5,091	5,112	5,437
Fresno, Calif.	10,162	6,391	3,394	1,158	2,613	8,291	7,519	1,016	0	2,787	2,786	2,953	1,712	768
Gary, Ind.	8,544	6,673	6,337	1,404	467	11,973	6,760	1,077	0	15,548	14,928	0	0	0
Grand Rapids, Mich.	12,109	5,402	5,028	3,268	3,439	12,080	8,133	859	0	10,225	7,718	1,638	3,479	3,080
Hartford, Conn.	25,924	21,386	21,120	2,299	2,239	25,311	22,059	870	7,812	15,549	15,305	0	0	0
Jacksonville, Fla.	11,689	8,709	3,974	71	2,909	17,553	14,209	1,671	0	63,831	57,075	27,282	24,958	54,386
Kansas City, Kan.	5,706	4,087	3,523	1,060	559	7,578	4,727	599	0	12,358	12,264	0	0	0
Knoxville, Tenn.	14,810	7,485	6,418	5,135	2,190	13,707	12,519	871	6,070	47,854	47,854	15,436	16,615	13,075
Little Rock, Ark.	5,170	2,441	1,128	457	2,272	4,112	3,423	438	0	19,703	18,249	1,818	6,593	14,004
Miami, Fla.	27,126	20,506	12,904	16	6,604	27,499	22,306	1,294	0	86,593	80,636	4,626	3,486	25,805
Mobile, Ala.	8,991	4,201	1,102	1,581	3,209	16,955	6,299	676	0	46,906	45,386	2,957	3,314	21,043
Montgomery, Ala.	5,620	3,903	1,290	229	1,488	5,874	4,714	567	0	19,770	19,179	1,197	2,215	9,409
Nashville, Tenn.	19,637	8,717	7,244	8,492	2,428	19,549	17,937	1,354	7,562	65,717	61,480	20,465	24,569	41,153
New Bedford, Mass.	16,573	9,090	8,807	6,924	559	17,204	15,639	619	4,423	8,193	8,193	720	1,128	2,320
New Haven, Conn.	22,046	16,874	16,535	3,889	1,283	27,383	17,326	871	6,852	21,100	20,937	0	0	0
Norfolk, Va.	35,143	18,713	12,387	9,595	6,835	35,068	30,406	1,422	10,932	84,889	82,168	3,618	1,739	11,790
Oklahoma City, Okla.	13,398	6,737	5,334	1,185	5,476	14,232	9,782	1,089	0	71,481	65,915	3,936	8,227	27,532
Pasadena, Calif.	9,416	6,280	3,171	1,658	1,478	11,976	8,477	1,129	0	21,887	20,982	8,138	7,528	7,100
Paterson, N. J.	16,816	13,813	12,124	2,291	712	18,781	15,174	280	7,058	17,591	17,450	318	320	0
Peoria, Ill.	5,602	4,123	2,753	882	597	5,617	4,397	401	0	2,123	2,000	0	0	0
Phoenix, Ariz.	12,495	7,093	3,922	2,447	2,955	12,150	9,467	860	0	31,371	29,430	4,803	3,708	15,445
Providence, R. I.	32,673	24,044	23,381	5,577	3,052	33,686	25,890	1,742	8,798	58,720	46,071	2,702	2,235	14,000
Reading, Pa.	3,945	3,125	2,479	352	468	4,013	3,407	404	0	10,059	9,917	1,072	1,036	2,520
Richmond, Va.	36,542	23,499	15,648	8,435	4,608	42,035	31,979	1,275	10,480	65,488	49,698	7,924	7,782	15,435
Rockford, Ill.	6,194	4,321	2,294	539	1,334	5,809	4,638	713	0	4,041	3,756	1,396	1,190	685
Sacramento, Calif.	14,284	8,362	5,101	1,331	4,591	16,501	10,814	1,364	0	18,517	18,517	3,175	2,911	2,454
Salt Lake City, Utah	10,012	6,964	5,474	921	2,127	8,892	7,850	1,914	0	2,363	2,349	2,686	2,511	1,294
San Jose, Calif.	10,361	6,234	3,682	1,710	2,417	11,160	5,642	460	0	13,202	13,202	0	0	0
Savannah, Ga.	5,519	4,624	3,239	162	733	5,622	4,931	318	303	21,636	19,313	1,234	1,322	8,333
Scranton, Pa.	4,653	3,707	2,772	840	106	4,365	3,836	485	0	2,104	1,950	0	0	0
Shreveport, La.	8,235	6,060	4,795	983	1,192	8,974	5,828	1,016	0	23,738	22,554	2,258	4,854	9,419
Somerville, Mass.	15,178	9,868	9,649	4,590	720	15,697	13,915	446	4,059	4,132	4,132	718	239	0
South Bend, Ind.	6,906	4,731	4,518	966	1,209	6,922	5,587	880	0	13,604	13,604	1,155	1,152	285
Spokane, Wash.	10,117	4,626	3,058	2,069	3,422	13,070	8,033	1,119	0	6,446	5,448	1,520	1,695	0

Springfield, Mass.	$ 34,279	$ 23,313	$ 22,838	$ 9,356	$ 1,610	$ 34,256	$ 30,326	$ 1,826	$ 9,586	$ 26,175	$ 26,175	$ 2,698	$ 2,553	$ 10,904
Syracuse, N. Y.	30,033	19,580	14,766	7,077	3,376	29,917	25,573	1,325	10,819	15,308	15,176	2,101	1,443	2,195
Tacoma, Wash.	10,693	5,272	2,563	1,760	3,661	10,083	8,020	1,360	0	47,729	46,209	15,699	20,414	39,321
Tampa, Fla.	16,999	10,753	5,673	410	5,836	20,754	13,137	1,934	0	48,072	45,782	2,251	3,330	13,003
Trenton, N. J.	16,435	13,922	12,216	1,296	1,217	17,081	15,428	693	5,950	17,562	17,562	2,014	2,372	6,492
Tulsa, Okla.	11,334	5,146	3,780	840	5,348	16,857	9,829	649	0	63,577	59,778	4,497	7,139	27,867
Utica, N. Y.	6,715	5,063	4,700	990	662	8,379	5,760	994	0	14,398	13,376	1,216	763	4,836
Waterbury, Conn.	14,546	12,027	11,965	1,721	798	15,460	12,224	1,056	4,868	20,396	20,396	975	874	4,091
Wichita, Kan.	15,419	8,311	6,719	1,424	5,684	16,267	9,904	848	0	85,819	83,668	1,647	31,875	42,711
Wilmington, Del.	13,452	6,908	6,486	4,538	2,006	11,932	11,495	547	5,618	29,186	27,671	1,290	951	0
Worcester, Mass.	37,509	23,281	22,724	10,335	3,893	36,696	32,705	1,765	9,604	24,393	24,393	1,689	1,637	5,968
Yonkers, N. Y.	21,903	16,451	15,139	3,526	1,926	26,534	19,855	425	9,167	37,492	37,177	1,677[4]	2,418[4]	1,935[4]
Youngstown, Ohio	11,631	7,770	2,868	1,838	2,023	8,670	7,188	1,018	0	10,495	9,344	1,847	2,371	225
50,000 to 100,000														
Alameda, Calif.	2,844	1,714	1,183	772	358	5,331	4,238	194	0	2,423	2,397	2,749	2,067	0
Albuquerque, N. M.	11,696	6,926	3,004	449	4,321	10,378	5,864	633	0	35,559	34,554	1,808	2,798	15,360
Alexandria, Va.	11,488	7,065	5,380	2,127	2,296	12,411	9,625	376	4,149	27,442	26,913	0	0	0
Alhambra, Calif.	3,683	2,474	1,322	520	689	3,183	2,841	368	0	1,104	1,009	590	508	266
Altoona, Pa.	2,654	1,811	1,098	348	495	2,868	2,362	441	0	6,166	5,704	659	1,395	3,140
Amarillo, Tex.	5,896	3,934	3,467	87	1,875	6,796	4,510	455	0	25,697	24,774	1,656	1,988	9,342
Asheville, N. C.	3,003	1,688	1,425	857	458	3,735	3,346	234	720	16,281	15,521	6,206	5,257	6,004
Atlantic City, N. J.	12,829	10,276	6,816	989	1,564	11,260	11,074	700	2,761	11,110	11,110	618	533	636
Augusta, Ga.[3]	4,990	3,145	2,207	523	1,322	5,667	3,973	382	0	7,657	7,353	1,071	658	3,894
Aurora, Ill.	2,503	1,889	1,157	182	432	2,420	1,959	213	0	844	799	570	396	20
Bay City, Mich.	4,269	2,042	1,886	1,164	1,063	4,029	3,123	285	0	9,315	8,622	1,711	1,719	3,055
Bayonne, N. J.	10,269	9,186	8,649	823	260	9,736	9,570	271	3,937	13,975	13,250	1,530	957	632
Beaumont, Tex.	4,601	3,468	3,057	10	1,123	4,386	3,934	440	0	16,902	16,060	560[5]	396[5]	3,598[5]
Berwyn, Ill.[3]	1,627	1,224	665	300	103	1,440	1,040	122	0	751	576	452	396	0
Bethlehem, Pa.	4,030	2,941	1,674	219	870	3,371	2,761	466	0	16,507	15,137	935	3,715	7,930
Binghamton, N. Y.	10,611	4,844	4,446	2,838	2,929	10,207	8,866	515	0	6,621	6,521	550	750	320
Brockton, Mass.	11,384	6,830	6,650	3,946	608	12,282	10,493	490	2,862	10,850	10,850	506	737	1,937
Burbank, Calif.	6,866	4,600	2,862	1,099	1,167	8,515	5,481	503	0	1,819	1,819	6,729	5,848	1,630
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	5,420	4,230	3,964	428	762	5,540	3,531	503	0	7,510	7,108	929	1,269	1,724
Charleston, S. C.	3,236	2,283	1,622	285	668	3,227	2,994	168	265	5,813	5,282	1,451	1,222	3,168
Charleston, W. Va.	3,935	2,870	988	13	1,052	4,924	3,030	439	0	13,370	12,862	0	0	0
Chester, Pa.	2,340	1,915	1,631	265	160	2,009	1,827	201	0	17,606	16,843	1,879	1,274	14,959
Cicero, Ill.	3,477	2,608	1,756	373	496	2,928	2,768	224	0	5,585	5,291	1,111	992	494
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	3,123	2,061	1,727	601	461	4,318	3,011	512	0	1,422	1,247	802	639	0
Clifton, N. J.	8,278	6,834	5,968	906	538	8,679	7,306	266	3,953	10,817	10,817	297	275	703
Columbia, S. C.	3,601	2,934	2,102	274	393	4,126	3,701	279	0	8,816	8,816	1,343	713	5,647
Columbus, Ga.	5,489	2,924	1,592	443	2,122	5,593	4,404	469	0	11,070	10,679	1,395	2,941	6,417
Compton, Calif.	3,037	2,116	702	650	271	2,595	1,752	410	0	776	766	462	456	776
Covington, Ky.	3,094	2,348	1,357	218	528	3,101	2,562	151	0	9,105	8,742	567	430	1,186
Cranston, R. I.	7,176	5,699	5,601	1,044	433	8,479	5,895	629	2,723	15,806	15,806	0	0	0
Davenport, Iowa	4,266	3,169	2,785	410	687	4,214	3,304	186	0	3,089	3,076	0	0	0
Dearborn, Mich.	12,987	9,202	8,894	1,965	1,820	10,530	8,025	733	0	6,777	4,732	1,226	966	977
Decatur, Ill.	2,585	1,831	896	393	361	3,777	1,863	330	0	7,356	7,333	1,047	2,151	4,740

Table XIII—Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt for Cities over 25,000: 1957—Continued

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURE (in thousands)				LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands)		UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands)		
	Total	Taxes		Inter-govt'l. Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Total Less Capital Outlay			Gross	Net	Revenue	Expenditures	Gross Long-term Debt
		Total	Property				All Functions	Highways Only	Education Only					
50,000 to 100,000—continued														
Dubuque, Iowa	$ 2,926	$ 2,213	$ 1,964	$ 274	$ 439	$ 2,850	$ 1,790	$ 213	$ 0	$ 6,706	$ 6,577	$ 464	$ 949	$ 1,880
Durham, N. C.	6,027	3,007	2,864	1,370	1,650	7,488	4,965	440	1,649	15,159	14,159	1,062	885	5,046
E. Chicago, Ind.[3]	3,790	3,302	3,205	450	38	3,408	3,287	322	0	1,904	1,904	642	515	824
East Orange, N. J.	9,178	8,348	7,551	616	214	11,396	8,323	211	3,566	6,299	6,299	757	818	107
E. St. Louis, Ill.	4,146	3,092	2,041	668	386	3,133	2,732	798	0	3,601	3,601	0	0	0
Evanston, Ill.	4,711	3,566	2,299	577	568	5,139	3,906	733	0	7,444	7,127	1,095	594	3,555
Fort Smith, Ark.	1,842	863	439	253	726	1,510	1,401	158	0	4,378	4,065	658	526	3,664
Gadsden, Ala.	2,838	2,275	401	86	477	3,536	2,224	406	0	11,577	11,077	643	446	1,317
Galveston, Tex.	8,696	1,951	1,675	34	6,711	8,234	6,623	351	0	10,192	9,843	910	670	2,499
Glendale, Calif.	6,546	4,361	2,029	1,032	1,153	7,575	6,275	888	0	9,629	9,622	6,452	4,903	9,025
Green Bay, Wis.	7,873	3,856	3,800	3,377	640	11,075	6,854	608	3,117	17,990	17,797	555	2,234	6,728
Greensboro, N. C.	8,538	4,496	4,181	1,488	2,554	10,024	6,210	384	1,760	16,613	16,613	6,752	7,682	5,026
Greenville, S. C.	2,950	2,291	1,647	228	431	2,856	2,409	219	0	11,347	10,207	1,412	1,729	8,440
Hamilton, Ohio	3,875	1,992	1,112	899	984	4,839	2,894	328	0	13,657	12,719	5,488	6,085	8,334
Hammond, Ind.	4,944	3,912	3,753	785	247	4,404	4,095	651	0	9,993	9,355	1,170	753	3,570
Harrisburg, Pa.	3,783	2,760	1,966	669	354	4,203	2,994	485	0	2,155	2,141	725	483	682
Hoboken, N. J.	7,571	6,275	5,822	1,147	149	10,461	7,388	214	2,529	2,823	2,823	505	499	0
Holyoke, Mass.	8,531	5,069	4,893	2,897	565	8,264	7,440	338	2,289	11,795	11,795	4,654	4,692	7,625
Huntington, W. Va.	4,642	2,585	929	15	2,042	3,589	3,323	337	0	2,000	1,711	0	0	0
Inglewood, Calif.	3,838	2,918	1,117	602	318	3,427	2,663	508	0	241	241	647	588	48
Irvington, N. J.	8,390	6,606	5,991	619	1,165	9,869	7,133	110	2,954	7,002	6,714	0	0	0
Jackson, Mich.	6,074	2,208	2,064	1,503	2,363	5,327	3,748	356	0	1,297	1,135	493	502	619
Jackson, Miss.	6,853	4,537	3,232	348	1,968	6,996	4,970	592	0	19,180	18,159	1,198	676	4,000
Johnstown, Pa.	2,499	2,017	1,122	300	182	2,334	2,288	432	0	16	0	0	0	0
Joliet, Ill.	2,339	1,828	882	205	306	2,079	1,889	238	0	7,929	7,929	1,036	1,736	7,677
Kalamazoo, Mich.	5,518	2,856	2,691	1,630	1,032	6,622	4,091	676	0	4,387	4,186	763	904	1,000
Kenosha, Wis.	8,577	5,248	5,087	2,864	465	9,194	7,481	530	3,627	9,882	9,280	504	523	190
Lakewood, Ohio	5,568	1,990	1,782	834	2,744	5,633	5,093	340	0	4,767	4,767	463	669	395
Lancaster, Pa.	2,510	1,823	1,533	307	380	2,199	1,986	284	0	9,047	9,035	832	2,929	7,670
Lansing, Mich.	10,252	4,446	4,188	1,845	3,961	10,735	7,115	739	0	15,770	15,496	12,590	9,574	6,425
Laredo, Tex.	1,558	914	830	19	625	1,533	1,366	379	0	5,587	5,137	575	341	2,661
Lawrence, Mass.	9,898	5,460	5,233	4,053	385	9,909	9,382	506	2,005	3,048	3,048	536	456	479
Lexington, Ky.	4,523	3,033	1,441	530	960	3,975	3,555	239	0	8,707	8,499	0	0	0
Lima, Ohio	2,369	839	669	700	830	2,079	2,036	424	0	3,795	3,481	637	490	1,643
Lincoln, Neb.	7,124	3,049	2,425	507	3,568	8,680	4,377	441	0	14,544	14,045	2,594	2,605	8,110
Lorain, Ohio	3,328	1,892	1,685	845	591	2,803	2,506	441	0	7,323	7,323	539	554	1,773
Lowell, Mass.	13,983	7,892	7,604	5,552	539	14,347	13,214	539	3,375	6,115	6,115	540	600	819
Lubbock, Tex.	4,055	3,067	2,779	1	987	6,236	3,968	446	0	28,977	27,387	4,411	7,897	18,321
Lynn, Mass.	16,762	9,859	9,545	6,098	805	17,449	16,648	604	4,630	9,462	9,462	744	566	51

McKeesport, Pa.	$ 2,125	$ 1,437	$ 1,162	$ 221	$ 467	$ 2,406	$ 2,013	$ 279	$ 0	$ 2,960	$ 2,729	$ 591	$ 386	$ 560
Macon, Ga.	6,446	2,630	1,554	575	3,241	8,313	5,449	98	0	10,265	10,062	1,476	1,685	4,150
Madison, Wis.	18,101	9,824	9,462	4,942	3,335	20,833	14,954	1,098	6,783	27,532	27,532	764	1,142	862
Malden, Mass.	9,314	6,255	6,123	2,773	286	10,439	8,979	332	2,771	4,352	4,352	397	171	30
Manchester, N. H.	7,966	7,135	6,886	400	431	7,769	7,211	1,010	2,243	3,581	3,581	826	814	0
Medford, Mass.	8,720	5,973	5,907	2,435	312	9,203	8,997	589	3,003	355	355	500	191	24
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	5,320	4,099	3,811	703	518	6,384	4,704	165	0	8,362	8,362	584	507	392
Muncie, Ind.	2,472	1,355	1,270	514	603	2,635	2,229	379	0	4,351	4,292	0	0	0
New Britain, Conn.	9,885	7,961	7,814	1,109	815	10,650	8,762	447	3,633	12,481	12,481	614	510	655
New Rochelle, N. Y.	6,660	5,265	4,897	695	700	6,296	5,643	406	0	7,997	7,919	0	0	0
Newton, Mass.	18,142	13,738	13,586	3,662	742	18,405	15,734	1,732	6,448	17,944	17,944	977	768	863
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	9,956	7,602	5,487	775	1,579	11,748	8,058	602	0	24,792	23,627	1,675	1,515	7,980
Oak Park, Ill.	2,937	2,098	1,232	438	401	3,325	2,616	159	0	496	496	771	551	0
Ogden, Utah	2,565	1,804	1,475	225	536	2,549	2,012	179	0	2,702	2,648	687	391	1,296
Orlando, Fla.	5,280	3,727	1,977	29	1,524	7,381	4,480	324	0	31,422	27,756	8,869	10,951	17,600
Passaic, N. J.	7,971	6,682	6,030	826	463	7,580	6,963	97	3,010	7,693	7,681	0	0	0
Pawtucket, R. I.	8,551	6,743	6,576	1,574	234	7,463	6,690	369	3,075	9,455	9,410	874	668	1,588
Pittsfield, Mass.	9,716	6,684	6,500	2,743	289	8,818	8,443	484	3,203	6,725	6,725	529	391	1,765
Pontiac, Mich.	11,168	3,523	3,441	1,647	5,998	12,754	8,603	773	0	7,055	6,392	505	603	0
Port Arthur, Tex.	3,100	1,983	1,763	314	803	3,184	2,229	211	0	8,874	8,460	710	736	4,629
Portland, Me.	9,461	7,420	7,201	1,343	698	10,158	7,827	561	3,197	5,752	5,752	0	0	0
Portsmouth, Va.	11,187	6,199	4,716	3,175	1,813	10,886	7,995	317	3,065	28,048	27,673	1,086	924	2,906
Pueblo, Colo.	4,304	2,943	1,684	268	1,093	3,676	2,284	397	0	8,989	8,763	722[5]	765[5]	6,339[5]
Quincy, Mass.	18,027	11,548	11,247	3,769	2,710	18,046	15,383	1,347	4,642	11,916	11,916	730	581	160
Racine, Wis.	11,631	6,939	6,666	3,605	1,087	15,233	10,092	652	4,760	18,642	18,332	748	1,457	3,460
Raleigh, N. C.	5,079	2,885	2,589	1,103	1,091	4,991	4,435	303	1,446	10,118	10,118	1,236	1,057	4,469
Richmond, Calif.	5,747	4,242	2,897	909	596	5,508	4,805	668	0	6,629	6,629	0	0	0
Riverside, Calif.	4,092	2,471	1,070	804	817	4,859	3,575	496	0	640	640	4,588	4,167	0
Roanoke, Va.	13,869	8,423	5,121	3,451	1,995	12,195	10,832	632	4,837	25,481	24,730	1,334	857	7,207
Saginaw, Mich.	7,260	2,703	2,529	1,945	2,612	9,063	5,274	454	0	23,197	22,261	1,009	877	3,796
St. Joseph, Mo.	2,745	2,312	1,478	117	316	3,378	2,264	365	0	4,441	4,312	0	0	0
St. Petersburg, Fla.	14,836	8,656	4,848	24	6,156	15,931	10,351	753	0	36,279	30,924	4,493	4,690	6,622
San Angelo, Tex.	2,395	1,453	1,214	83	859	2,838	1,738	162	0	10,186	9,995	1,140	1,066	6,559
San Bernardino, Calif.	4,855	3,388	1,243	787	680	4,796	4,384	779	0	89	0	1,419	1,596	48
San Mateo, Calif.	3,952	2,606	2,239	516	830	3,798	2,900	426	0	3,230	3,230	0	0	0
Santa Ana, Calif.	4,295	3,277	1,435	587	431	3,973	2,894	340	0	1,105	1,105	949	1,276	0
Santa Monica, Calif.	7,695	5,186	2,963	813	1,696	6,465	5,585	269	0	5,943	5,943	2,556	2,239	1,276
Schnectady, N. Y.	7,705	5,342	5,103	1,099	1,264	7,411	6,093	604	0	10,168	9,827	707	507	515
Sioux City, Iowa	4,573	3,222	2,830	490	861	4,243	3,274	625	0	4,134	4,103	747	981	740
Sioux Falls, S. D.	3,323	2,504	2,360	318	501	2,624	2,288	423	0	1,883	1,746	756	1,270	1,800
South Gate, Calif.	3,658	2,079	849	501	1,078	2,596	2,283	562	0	19	19	481	471	0
Springfield, Ill.	3,820	2,645	1,532	555	620	3,255	2,640	298	0	10,749	10,530	4,533	4,769	10,510
Springfield, Mo.	3,729	2,566	1,384	34	1,129	4,139	2,975	189	0	18,767	17,933	6,709	14,303	13,217
Springfield, Ohio	6,297	2,527	1,046	968	2,802	6,474	5,206	585	0	9,440	8,838	932	4,320	5,750
Stamford, Conn.	13,371	11,401	11,246	1,141	829	12,036	11,087	709	5,387	13,795	13,389	0	0	0
Stockton, Calif.	7,456	5,362	3,123	1,063	1,031	6,595	5,130	675	0	1,974	1,974	15	107	0
Terre Haute, Ind.	2,644	1,979	1,854	519	146	2,286	2,159	253	0	594	561	0	0	0
Topeka, Kan.	5,211	2,927	2,344	528	1,756	8,271	3,582	346	0	18,702	18,506	1,387	1,903	5,880

Table XIII — Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt for Cities over 25,000: 1957 — Continued

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURE (in thousands)				LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands)		UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands)		
	Total	Taxes		Inter-govt'l. Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Total Less Capital Outlay			Gross	Net	Revenue	Expenditures	Gross Long-term Debt
		Total	Property				All Functions	Highways Only	Education Only					
50,000 to 100,000—continued														
Troy, N. Y.	$ 5,681	$ 4,060	$ 3,722	$ 846	$ 775	$ 4,092	$ 3,794	$ 368	$ 0	$ 17,490	$ 17,483	$ 476	$ 541	$ 1,198
Union City, N. J.	6,923	5,708	5,221	1,041	174	6,682	6,360	140	2,763	4,496	4,234	0	0	0
Waco, Tex.	3,621	2,684	2,334	41	896	3,712	3,123	465	0	10,296	9,945	1,147	2,458	2,873
Waterloo, Iowa	5,201	3,258	3,103	341	1,602	5,388	2,990	458	0	5,769	5,633	569	563	0
Wheeling, W. Va.	2,943	1,877	838	10	1,056	4,460	2,692	486	0	5,193	4,916	566	582	0
Wichita Falls, Tex.	4,168	2,040	1,691	9	2,119	4,358	4,073	295	0	9,002	8,902	1,241	1,191	5,174
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	2,358	1,953	1,722	326	79	2,411	2,003	303	0	1,529	1,529	0	0	0
Winston-Salem, N. C.	11,854	4,619	4,277	2,402	4,833	15,321	10,713	564	1,887	15,064	14,256	5,263	4,705	4,508
Woonsocket, R. I.	4,102	3,135	3,007	789	178	4,111	3,479	261	1,269	1,997	1,997	257	341	177
York, Pa.	2,787	1,596	1,150	486	705	2,645	2,129	179	0	6,075	5,227	0	0	0
25,000 to 50,000														
Abilene, Tex.	3,138	1,961	1,680	3	1,174	4,560	2,692	329	0	14,844	13,708	1,340	1,620	8,696
Albany, Ga.	1,589	985	684	58	546	2,346	1,379	82	0	9,051	8,913	3,157	2,054	3,085
Alexandria, La.	889	573	284	196	120	3,159	1,955	167	0	14,125	14,075	4,345	8,295	8,300
Aliquippa, Pa.	1,085	952	668	92	41	1,165	1,041	379	0	2,567	2,470	398	367	1,585
Alliance, Ohio	1,176	465	388	362	349	1,138	1,006	223	0	2,453	2,306	384	310	1,194
Alton, Ill.	1,343	1,146	636	92	105	1,417	1,078	190	0	246	222	0	0	0
Amsterdam, N. Y.	1,434	1,110	1,040	230	94	1,220	1,218	231	0	779	774	288	233	183
Anderson, Ind.	2,038	1,227	1,151	400	411	2,076	2,007	345	0	4,504	4,487	4,160	5,888	3,678
Ann Arbor, Mich.	4,423	1,621	1,380	1,210	1,592	4,533	2,645	413	0	5,451	4,785	620	433	964
Anniston, Ala.	2,906	1,471	507	60	1,375	3,820	2,288	209	0	6,589	6,046	594	339	3,695
Appleton, Wis.	5,473	2,897	2,762	1,977	599	6,352	4,494	261	2,361	7,341	6,867	402	1,027	807
Ashland, Ky.	1,057	818	651	8	231	864	836	88	0	4,074	3,301	506	1,512	2,903
Athens, Ga.	774	633	312	25	116	1,332	1,032	235	0	4,610	4,466	430	446	2,875
Auburn, N. Y.	3,070	1,873	1,444	927	270	3,734	2,919	303	161	3,034	3,028	453	298	0
Bakersfield, Calif.	4,677	3,703	1,994	418	556	4,936	3,720	500	0	2,955	2,892	272	523	395
Bangor, Me.	3,646	3,124	3,033	333	189	3,607	3,145	337	1,405	1,675	1,675	0	0	0
Barberton, Ohio	2,007	1,268	556	478	261	1,779	1,440	439	0	2,336	2,074	324	307	270
Battle Creek, Mich.	3,193	1,499	1,414	995	699	5,322	2,547	412	0	3,467	3,134	432	310	886
Belleville, Ill.	1,957	1,157	751	459	341	1,765	1,250	172	0	2,669	2,664	0	0	0
Belleville, N. J.	1,885	1,832	1,526	20	33	1,597	1,556	100	0	930	930	296	289	185
Bellingham, Wash.	1,650	912	488	395	343	1,863	1,564	238	0	3,477	3,266	535	753	2,620
Beloit, Wis.	6,061	2,447	2,368	1,869	1,745	6,478	5,077	157	2,322	5,035	5,035	0	0	0
Bessemer, Ala.	1,157	696	275	256	205	1,292	947	58	0	4,552	4,259	1,277	1,101	2,126
Beverly, Mass.	5,340	3,796	3,720	1,274	270	5,559	4,623	426	1,740	4,512	4,512	244	176	860
Beverly Hills, Calif.	4,447	3,603	1,345	328	516	3,738	3,277	278	0	4,188	4,188	809	1,332	2,495
Billings, Mont.	2,651	1,408	1,191	106	1,137	2,932	2,268	319	0	3,562	3,190	1,068	991	2,175
Biloxi, Miss.	922	775	490	106	41	792	764	243	0	967	925	201	165	130

Bloomfield, N. J.	$ 6,190	$ 5,127	$ 4,631	$ 626	$ 437	$ 5,837	$ 5,585	$ 161	$ 2,947	$ 6,295	$ 6,295	$ 570	$ 461	$ 501
Bloomington, Ill.	1,851	1,302	734	177	372	1,515	1,273	108	0	4,414	4,414	813	626	1,645
Bloomington, Ind.	1,224	646	585	222	356	2,062	1,138	188	0	5,577	5,027	577	481	3,095
Boise City, Idaho	2,068	1,507	1,348	129	432	1,890	1,707	310	0	1,495	1,413	0	0	0
Bremerton, Wash.	1,238	597	307	348	293	1,193	1,115	106	0	2,125	1,985	427	681	1,630
Bristol, Conn.	5,257	4,212	4,129	576	469	6,119	4,317	547	2,022	6,331	6,331	406	836	1,360
Brownsville, Tex.	1,076	806	741	12	258	1,553	1,421	256	0	11,553	10,985	2,180	1,129	7,748
Burlington, Iowa	1,663	1,065	966	136	462	1,516	1,296	317	0	2,694	2,694	369	405	983
Burlington, Vt.	3,692	2,575	2,387	455	662	3,963	3,082	531	1,138	12,691	12,556	1,992	1,708	6,645
Butte, Mont.	1,358	988	837	108	262	1,259	1,126	250	0	135	122	0	0	0
Champaign, Ill.	3,057	1,130	607	284	1,643	3,179	2,112	141	0	1,729	1,620	0	0	0
Charlottesville, Va.	2,937	1,914	1,315	623	400	3,162	2,461	208	1,036	5,106	4,278	1,094	949	1,715
Chelsea, Mass.	5,806	3,818	3,718	1,835	153	6,231	5,926	256	1,560	1,724	805	302	99	7
Cheyenne, Wyo.	1,630	770	366	292	568	1,527	1,244	220	0	4,403	4,082	634	643	2,970
Chicopee, Mass.	6,533	3,977	3,907	2,239	317	6,524	5,733	223	2,485	5,066	5,066	2,566	2,342	2,880
Clarksburg, W. Va.	683	650	268	0	33	653	649	178	0	1,967	1,856	545	496	1,710
Clinton, Iowa	1,320	1,008	906	171	141	1,249	931	103	0	987	987	0	0	0
Colo. Springs, Colo.	4,756	1,679	1,357	349	2,728	5,364	3,793	485	0	19,093	17,656	10,343	10,055	17,910
Columbia, Mo.	1,228	631	319	7	590	1,653	1,225	229	0	5,560	5,165	1,652	3,764	3,365
Concord, N. H.	1,937	1,536	1,466	155	246	2,932	2,396	298	0	3,190	3,190	225	197	192
Council Bluffs, Iowa	2,143	1,521	1,296	240	382	1,968	1,478	233	0	4,049	3,745	635	1,056	2,166
Cumberland, Md.	3,571	1,301	1,229	439	1,831	3,626	3,098	184	0	10,169	7,719	536	553	4,255
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	1,959	786	700	356	817	2,768	1,406	163	0	2,803	2,323	2,192	2,307	679
Danville, Ill.	1,590	1,279	756	233	78	1,581	1,254	352	0	1,745	1,745	0	0	0
Danville, Va.	5,428	2,372	1,634	1,735	1,321	8,091	5,752	431	2,243	18,914	17,728	4,382	3,040	6,974
Daytona Beach, Fla.	3,257	2,542	1,468	47	668	2,808	2,289	127	0	12,045	11,460	839	1,577	6,920
E. Cleveland, Ohio	1,783	820	734	461	502	1,934	1,470	162	0	614	535	265	269	0
Easton, Pa.	1,614	1,054	707	197	363	1,427	1,335	168	0	4,092	3,944	666	453	1,472
Eau Claire, Wis.	5,197	2,690	2,623	1,850	657	5,979	4,542	328	2,374	8,080	8,042	472	473	1,807
Elgin, Ill.	2,005	1,345	780	255	405	1,811	1,209	148	0	1,466	1,329	455	321	400
Elkhart, Ind.	2,310	1,418	1,352	300	592	1,985	1,825	343	0	7,766	7,766	283	421	1,244
Elmira, N. Y.	3,516	2,440	2,076	429	647	3,251	3,048	418	0	4,374	4,374	717	642	0
Elyria, Ohio	2,298	756	656	482	1,060	2,605	1,507	318	0	5,736	5,435	679	476	1,751
Enid, Okla.	1,408	805	646	164	439	1,247	1,200	133	0	6,736	5,002	552	276	3,130
Euclid, Ohio	3,319	2,003	1,944	564	752	4,625	2,313	267	0	8,920	8,739	401	477	160
Eugene, Ore.	3,052	1,095	857	464	1,493	2,888	1,585	203	0	5,196	4,064	4,345	4,256	2,127
Everett, Mass.	7,454	5,188	5,109	2,112	154	7,753	7,573	563	2,373	135	135	531	123	0
Everett, Wash.	2,111	1,100	705	435	576	1,717	1,594	291	0	6,171	5,885	1,051	715	4,963
Fairmont, W. Va.	2,163	726	325	0	1,437	2,542	2,042	164	0	2,605	2,534	399	356	984
Fargo, N. D.	2,907	1,331	1,185	155	1,421	3,424	2,078	354	0	8,761	6,907	502	474	1,540
Fayetteville, N. C.	2,561	912	753	830	819	3,432	2,173	122	783	1,809	1,809	3,361	2,689	282
Ferndale, Mich.	1,923	1,011	979	580	332	1,757	1,409	186	0	1,665	1,556	314	280	780
Fitchburg, Mass.	8,855	4,949	4,814	1,952	1,954	8,381	7,738	481	1,742	4,634	4,634	317	298	1,837
Fond du Lac, Wis.	3,922	2,489	2,407	1,217	216	4,084	3,649	257	1,754	2,389	2,373	215	272	254
Fort Dodge, Iowa	1,582	1,134	1,029	131	317	1,742	1,243	252	0	3,063	3,063	251	212	95
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	7,193	5,248	2,740	58	1,887	7,246	4,774	395	0	22,649	19,013	1,515	2,240	12,435
Gainesville, Fla.	1,353	945	496	5	403	1,501	1,360	84	0	9,902	8,815	2,651	5,373	7,051
Galesburg, Ill.	1,193	966	558	169	58	1,216	961	206	0	839	813	414	314	839

Table XIII—Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt for Cities over 25,000: 1957—Continued

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURE (in thousands)				LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands)		UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands)		
	Total	Taxes		Inter-govt'l. Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Total Less Capital Outlay			Gross	Net	Revenue	Expendi-tures	Gross Long-term Debt
		Total	Property				All Functions	High-ways Only	Educa-tion Only					
25,000 to 50,000—continued														
Garfield, N. J.	$ 3,041	2,553	$ 2,346	$ 355	$ 133	$ 3,465	$ 2,630	$ 120	$ 1,399	$ 2,585	$ 2,585	$ 316	$ 245	$ 73
Gloucester, Mass.	4,937	3,387	3,310	1,319	231	4,557	3,873	363	1,334	2,477	2,477	230	213	201
Grand Forks, N. D.	1,700	734	670	59	907	1,985	980	97	0	6,369	6,029	461	1,460	2,100
Granite City, Ill.	1,299	923	626	219	157	1,382	903	198	0	1,735	1,735	0	0	0
Great Falls, Mont.	3,014	1,571	1,406	107	1,336	6,761	2,121	300	0	7,273	6,388	604	449	800
Greenville, Miss.	1,726	1,003	613	67	656	1,739	1,084	145	0	7,571	7,366	405	245	0
Hackensack, N. J.	5,186	4,172	3,644	744	270	5,518	4,750	167	2,434	4,341	4,341	0	0	0
Hagerstown, Md.	1,922	992	899	369	561	2,597	1,445	199	0	9,816	9,816	1,974	3,735	6,992
Hamtramck, Mich.	3,700	2,656	2,550	714	330	3,333	3,131	241	0	2,344	1,218	324	262	250
Hattiesburg, Miss.	1,420	1,124	784	74	222	1,774	869	154	0	4,766	4,444	231	187	0
Haverhill, Mass.	9,139	4,842	4,731	3,108	1,189	8,527	7,983	381	2,011	3,419	3,419	327	344	277
Hazelton, Pa.	1,178	838	556	120	220	822	819	185	0	3,270	3,139	454	330	2,718
Hempstead, N. Y.	3,195	2,540	2,270	155	500	2,216	2,133	260	0	5,324	5,292	373	270	584
High Point, N. C.	3,347	2,150	2,013	706	491	3,491	3,070	464	601	4,103	4,103	2,192	1,490	1,260
Highland Park, Mich.	7,428	3,131	2,938	763	3,534	7,627	6,199	385	0	1,965	1,942	516	603	0
Hot Springs, Ark.	1,029	593	227	195	241	839	811	174	0	3,344	3,242	405	272	2,584
Huntington Pk., Calif.	2,328	1,916	416	207	205	1,796	1,578	113	0	82	71	298	406	0
Hutchinson, Kan.	2,825	1,410	1,185	555	860	3,323	1,597	122	0	5,919	5,809	0	0	0
Independence, Mo.	1,279	1,190	713	1	88	1,212	1,181	245	0	7,060	6,682	1,228	4,499	6,000
Iowa City, Iowa	1,234	791	624	146	297	1,058	781	115	0	545	545	0	0	0
Ithaca, N. Y.	1,295	923	768	215	157	1,287	1,156	176	0	650	650	284	287	180
Jackson, Tenn.	4,028	870	593	1,456	1,702	5,174	3,233	123	990	6,054	5,844	1,687	1,508	1,176
Jamestown, N. Y.	4,633	2,121	1,974	1,137	1,375	6,158	4,392	409	181	4,295	4,295	3,286	2,425	1,525
Jefferson City, Mo.	749	684	370	38	27	708	630	72	0	712	672	0	0	0
Johnson City, Tenn.	1,956	675	430	1,045	236	3,383	1,849	102	1,019	4,572	4,572	2,723	2,658	1,777
Joplin, Mo.	1,524	1,134	693	169	221	1,591	1,205	172	0	1,608	1,430	0	0	0
Kankakee, Ill.	1,230	735	392	51	444	971	899	181	0	1,586	1,324	0	0	0
Kearny, N. J.	6,058	5,469	3,134	423	166	5,742	5,197	185	1,991	6,879	6,879	796	365	2,328
Key West, Fla.	1,310	899	596	7	404	1,231	1,185	136	0	11,757	11,320	1,832	3,048	9,470
Kingston, N. Y.	2,286	1,699	1,580	311	276	2,073	1,891	244	0	3,509	3,509	333	286	730
Kokomo, Ind.	2,220	1,428	1,343	372	420	1,925	1,728	334	0	1,972	1,900	0	0	0
La Crosse, Wis.	6,405	3,474	3,332	2,214	717	6,868	5,896	657	2,991	5,501	5,501	304	184	113
La Grange, Ga.	911	715	537	17	179	1,307	791	225	0	4,946	4,517	1,640	890	3,556
Lackawanna, N. Y.	2,613	2,159	2,070	213	241	4,553	2,236	437	0	1,870	1,870	0	0	0
Lafayette, Ind.	2,166	1,202	1,112	332	632	1,787	1,720	408	0	3,127	2,973	310	340	0
Lafayette, La.	1,568	778	504	279	511	1,539	1,433	235	0	14,471	13,648	2,233	3,443	9,145
Lake Charles, La.	3,858	2,106	1,496	246	1,506	5,032	1,966	291	0	9,407	8,919	0	0	0
Lakeland, Fla.	3,729	1,704	886	103	1,922	4,660	3,549	269	0	15,792	14,584	4,176	2,929	7,691
Laurel, Miss.	1,133	796	487	70	267	1,220	698	152	0	2,558	2,518	210	154	154

Lawton, Okla.	$ 827	$ 460	$ 313	$ 115	$ 252	$ 1,366	$ 1,026	$ 127	$ 0	$ 5,269	$ 4,518	$ 881	$ 319	$ 3,318
Lebanon, Pa.	821	673	506	111	37	911	782	198	0	1,820	1,820	466	316	1,820
Lewiston, Me.	2,706	2,502	2,405	129	75	2,803	2,247	349	704	2,167	2,167	167	138	446
Lincoln Park, Mich.	2,501	1,295	1,194	553	653	2,495	1,647	360	0	2,604	1,300	354	371	133
Linden, N. J.	7,080	6,125	5,735	543	412	9,075	6,013	335	2,630	12,755	12,660	0	0	0
Lockport, N. Y.	2,787	1,427	1,310	171	1,189	2,938	2,575	225	0	2,824	2,824	403	287	1,897
Lynchburg, Va.	5,997	4,020	2,394	1,249	728	9,224	4,775	242	2,001	13,532	11,995	838	1,379	6,102
Lynwood, Calif.	1,277	733	307	304	240	1,163	1,093	198	0	340	340	252	169	0
Manitowoc, Wis.	4,495	2,366	2,274	1,674	455	4,385	3,816	390	1,809	6,988	6,813	1,931	2,116	2,082
Mansfield, Ohio	2,150	969	832	588	593	2,034	1,692	310	0	4,379	3,711	722	609	1,813
Marion, Ind.	1,375	940	858	266	169	1,218	1,165	205	0	1,806	1,597	415	251	905
Marion, Ohio	2,939	593	472	492	1,854	3,088	2,457	237	0	1,055	973	0	0	0
Mason City, Iowa	1,874	1,266	1,157	187	421	2,070	1,155	269	0	765	730	379	471	0
Massillon, Ohio	1,168	428	290	405	335	1,495	1,201	363	0	842	815	0	0	0
Maywood, Ill.	1,039	812	484	3	224	812	786	51	0	435	435	379	339	301
Melrose, Mass.	4,708	3,347	3,331	1,070	291	4,448	4,243	373	1,605	360	360	194	103	0
Meriden, Conn.	5,724	4,195	4,070	672	857	8,580	5,207	415	2,105	8,042	8,042	258	429	350
Meridian, Miss.	2,286	1,345	840	127	814	1,564	1,303	209	0	3,541	3,328	492	391	844
Miami Beach, Fla.	10,497	9,227	6,234	0	1,270	10,467	7,754	482	0	18,331	17,156	1,667	1,379	1,845
Michigan City, Ind.	1,880	1,198	1,119	252	430	2,020	1,838	296	0	2,247	1,996	422	492	832
Middletown, Conn.	2,494	2,087	2,008	307	100	2,591	2,260	406	0	2,186	2,140	248	237	594
Middletown, Ohio	2,871	1,412	1,241	527	932	3,967	2,022	195	0	10,947	10,194	292	269	1,227
Mishawaka, Ind.	1,323	707	654	266	350	1,488	1,274	144	0	2,999	2,797	1,574	1,029	0
Moline, Ill.	3,288	1,389	876	199	1,700	3,802	2,490	210	0	2,850	2,823	511	768	1,990
Monroe, La.	2,072	1,240	916	225	607	2,357	2,202	303	0	18,248	18,109	3,323	3,344	10,584
Montclair, N. J.	7,052	6,036	5,451	405	611	6,373	6,248	218	3,135	6,863	6,863	496	294	1,328
Morgantown, W. Va.	1,202	633	273	0	569	1,269	1,113	369	0	3,676	3,605	381	470	2,643
Muskegon, Mich.	3,860	1,905	1,774	1,080	875	4,421	3,029	559	0	6,091	5,790	403	465	1,018
Muskogee, Okla.	1,853	609	448	156	1,088	2,008	1,623	166	0	7,783	7,213	607	463	3,670
Nashua, N. H.	3,477	3,003	2,933	239	235	3,841	3,101	200	1,376	1,558	1,558	0	0	0
New Albany, Ind.	892	600	504	261	31	827	777	263	0	136	136	0	0	0
New Brunswick, N. J.	5,543	3,981	3,396	881	681	5,061	4,938	150	2,117	3,984	3,984	788	561	1,821
New Castle, Pa.	1,869	1,567	1,121	179	123	1,769	1,454	217	0	1,151	1,121	0	0	0
New Kensington, Pa.	1,056	728	385	229	99	1,389	713	78	0	4,978	4,756	627	991	3,331
New London, Conn.	4,261	2,869	2,814	867	525	4,799	3,777	186	1,663	6,743	6,743	313	175	524
Newark, Ohio	1,212	477	322	444	291	1,415	1,235	336	0	2,735	2,735	496	592	1,553
Newburgh, N. Y.	2,777	1,689	1,472	752	336	2,821	2,592	178	0	3,779	3,716	372	215	275
Newport, Ky.	1,537	1,203	651	110	224	1,936	1,415	68	0	5,200	5,042	416	217	155
Newport, R. I.	4,309	2,823	2,672	1,319	167	5,607	3,600	190	1,627	6,800	6,789	483	357	1,618
Newport News, Va.	6,919	3,314	2,753	1,979	1,626	8,339	6,027	120	2,143	16,711	16,369	2,189	1,626	4,213
Norman, Okla.	1,070	270	181	91	709	1,554	980	76	0	2,670	2,415	415	225	955
Norristown, Pa.	1,333	861	604	178	294	1,061	983	205	0	1,005	626	0	0	0
N. Little Rock, Ark.	633	350	175	201	82	1,406	1,326	308	0	0	0	1,937	1,136	0
Northampton, Mass.	3,986	2,630	2,535	1,082	274	3,606	3,268	294	1,413	2,642	2,642	165	176	46
Norwalk, Conn.[2]	6,703	5,467	5,421	825	411	8,388	5,664	357	3,022	11,347	11,143	0	0	0
Norwood, Ohio	2,698	2,061	461	357	280	2,057	1,871	275	0	2,681	2,103	380	341	766
Nutley, N. J.	1,476	1,324	1,069	57	95	1,713	1,463	146	0	776	776	264	189	69
Odessa, Tex.	3,241	1,759	1,535	55	1,427	2,572	2,010	281	0	9,790	9,013	1,248	3,766	7,161

Table XIII — Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt for Cities over 25,000: 1957 — Continued

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURE (in thousands)				LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands)		UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands)		
	Total	Taxes		Inter-govt'l. Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Total Less Capital Outlay			Gross	Net	Revenue	Expenditures	Gross Long-term Debt
		Total	Property				All Functions	Highways Only	Education Only					
25,000 to 50,000—continued														
Orange, N. J.	$ 4,311	$ 3,759	$ 3,240	$ 433	$ 119	$ 4,198	$ 4,022	$ 157	$ 1,814	$ 2,378	$ 2,147	$ 382	$ 330	$ 271
Oshkosh, Wis.	5,929	3,739	3,637	1,724	466	5,358	4,578	392	2,209	3,234	3,017	245	318	0
Ottumwa, Iowa	2,032	1,403	1,301	188	441	2,190	1,349	211	0	3,534	3,534	488	480	375
Owensboro, Ky.	3,532	784	545	395	2,353	5,659	4,393	117	0	21,906	20,891	2,603	2,573	9,269
Paducah, Ky.	3,035	1,624	884	403	1,008	2,571	2,480	272	0	10,775	9,880	430	279	1,934
Palo Alto, Calif.	4,155	1,677	1,117	484	1,994	3,769	2,652	227	0	7,717	7,717	4,214	3,567	2,870
Panama City, Fla.[6]	831	547	72	5	279	2,165	933	163	0	13,943	13,424	310	325	2,870
Parkersburg, W. Va.	2,683	922	394	59	1,702	2,902	2,452	94	0	14,558	13,885	381	308	3,294
Parma, Ohio	2,677	1,644	1,447	611	422	4,669	2,178	483	0	7,891	7,891	0	0	832
Pensacola, Fla.	2,586	1,862	435	114	610	4,587	2,830	258	0	10,054	8,922	2,591	2,501	0
Perth Amboy, N. J.	6,732	5,577	5,141	512	643	5,960	5,240	126	2,196	7,199	6,875	616	1,130	4,796
Petersburg, Va.	4,224	2,287	1,624	1,291	646	4,683	3,903	153	1,761	8,294	6,065	367	228	302
Pine Bluff, Ark.	2,380	612	234	175	1,593	2,098	2,054	215	0	1,836	1,831	0	0	0
Plainfield, N. J.	6,780	5,601	5,097	729	450	6,984	5,790	371	2,828	8,992	8,852	0	0	0
Pocatello, Idaho	1,163	748	656	121	294	1,171	1,000	109	0	947	881	271	265	0
Pomona, Calif.	3,655	2,458	1,256	661	536	3,705	2,860	326	0	3,614	3,408	817	1,907	0
Port Huron, Mich.	3,388	1,132	1,026	1,376	880	3,323	1,812	326	0	4,380	3,890	294	288	2,704
Portsmouth, Ohio	2,833	1,182	1,050	461	1,190	2,708	2,304	237	0	3,040	2,424	447	314	60
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	4,102	2,638	1,704	1,002	462	4,223	3,650	352	0	6,651	6,651	412	552	900
Provo, Utah	1,183	601	450	134	448	1,581	1,341	168	0	3,796	3,796	1,510	1,273	450
Quincy, Ill.	1,542	1,296	857	71	175	1,483	1,155	252	0	4,449	4,283	557	2,363	1,593
Rapid City, S. D.	1,785	1,054	956	135	596	1,746	1,389	317	0	2,549	2,392	472	458	2,750
Redondo Bch., Calif.	2,390	1,526	872	401	463	2,396	1,873	380	0	138	138	0	0	1,100
Redwood City, Calif.	2,500	1,477	1,305	293	730	2,390	2,037	277	0	2,694	2,694	768	658	0
Reno, Nev.	3,745	2,624	1,056	198	923	4,188	3,165	187	0	3,953	3,923	0	0	0
Revere, Mass.[3]	5,888	4,415	4,316	1,337	136	5,974	5,310	182	1,841	2,738	2,738	241	184	0
Richmond, Ind.	1,628	1,221	1,144	319	88	1,812	1,561	320	0	6,452	6,353	3,151	2,016	320
Rochester, Minn.	3,161	1,695	1,529	95	1,371	3,020	2,049	320	0	2,540	566	1,954	1,421	5,300
Rock Island, Ill.	3,218	1,635	1,054	275	1,308	2,765	1,944	387	0	4,282	3,980	388	363	0
Rocky Mount, N. C.	1,544	850	731	429	265	2,344	1,590	189	263	7,594	7,594	2,447	2,108	1,121
Rome, Ga.	1,357	1,149	839	83	125	2,132	1,274	252	0	3,496	3,390	483	372	4,199
Rome, N. Y.	3,186	1,710	1,555	383	1,093	3,925	3,133	360	0	2,986	2,986	417	221	1,175
Roswell, N. M.	905	507	192	77	321	966	834	97	0	1,432	1,262	478	374	25
Royal Oak, Mich.	3,908	2,180	2,034	879	849	3,663	2,782	306	0	5,750	5,404	744	819	268
St. Cloud, Minn.	1,567	1,165	1,054	178	224	1,417	1,097	201	0	3,389	3,350	182	913	1,050
Salem, Mass.	6,727	4,449	4,321	1,957	321	6,739	5,854	268	1,618	2,546	2,546	356	486	2,825
Salem, Oregon	2,136	1,306	999	361	469	2,506	1,713	379	0	8,136	8,053	598	530	1,257
Salina, Kan.	1,978	1,168	955	387	423	3,134	1,149	178	0	5,727	5,727	474	523	5,734
San Leandro, Calif.	3,205	2,335	1,126	587	283	2,916	1,992	238	0	1,075	1,029	0	0	1,573

Sandusky, Ohio	$ 1,630	$ 832	$ 668	$ 334	$ 464	$ 1,637	$ 1,269	$ 221	$ 0	$ 3,355	$ 3,168	$ 422	$ 632	$ 2,019
Santa Barbara, Cal.	3,394	2,276	1,200	620	498	3,382	2,855	274	0	3,421	3,307	825	1,036	1,016
Santa Fe, N. M.	903	601	231	65	237	933	706	137	0	1,458	1,340	0	0	0
Shaker Heights, Ohio	2,853	2,013	1,524	402	438	3,017	2,124	316	0	2,696	2,043	1,965	1,671	1,155
Sharon, Pa.	1,368	1,034	571	149	185	1,368	872	123	0	1,814	1,802	0	0	0
Sheboygan, Wis.	6,421	3,795	3,670	2,044	582	6,311	5,167	323	2,552	4,428	4,428	345	402	0
Spartanburg, S. C.	1,606	1,278	908	117	211	1,549	1,403	121	0	3,243	3,192	620	954	2,495
Steubenville, Ohio	2,232	1,518	1,363	323	391	3,237	1,718	346	0	6,306	6,090	413	337	841
Superior, Wis.	4,768	2,148	1,986	2,153	467	4,838	4,249	396	2,059	4,056	3,963	0	0	0
Tallahassee, Fla.	2,970	1,071	393	54	1,845	3,699	3,332	227	0	16,520	15,609	3,686	3,636	13,030
Taunton, Mass.	5,314	3,207	3,121	1,780	327	5,032	4,756	190	1,597	7,286	7,286	3,347	5,602	5,395
Temple, Tex.	2,758	1,219	1,092	968	571	2,483	2,224	94	1,420	5,487	5,411	417	480	2,300
Torrington, Conn.	3,686	2,979	2,924	488	219	4,031	3,113	473	1,387	2,850	2,850	0	0	0
Tucson, Ariz.	7,627	3,253	2,630	1,436	2,938	8,724	5,670	512	0	12,064	11,240	1,338	1,119	6,327
Tuscalossa, Ala.	4,103	1,031	352	855	2,217	3,926	3,419	278	0	9,073	8,717	740	493	2,719
Tyler, Tex.	2,307	1,471	1,288	44	792	2,522	1,776	198	0	9,009	8,670	703	679	7,347
University City, Mo.	2,006	1,647	1,044	126	233	1,790	1,599	231	0	2,224	1,635	0	0	0
Vallejo, Calif.	1,758	1,183	569	433	142	1,632	1,445	204	0	6,047	6,047	1,222	703	5,795
Valley Stream, N. Y.	1,406	1,258	1,132	102	46	1,255	1,120	271	0	2,492	2,492	0	0	0
Vancouver, Wash.	1,835	814	421	579	442	1,967	1,744	255	0	1,501	1,304	754	710	605
Vicksburg, Miss.	1,137	924	573	42	171	2,391	1,162	168	0	6,833	6,677	865	719	650
Waltham, Mass.	8,027	5,543	5,396	2,138	346	9,472	7,516	419	2,453	7,355	7,355	641	284	349
Warren, Ohio	3,183	1,756	761	604	823	2,767	2,323	497	0	7,670	7,108	859	730	4,865
Warwick, R. I.[3]	5,792	4,633	4,504	1,011	148	6,317	5,682	410	3,604	10,652	10,652	394	309	908
Washington, Pa.	1,245	720	378	197	328	1,091	969	239	0	2,815	2,667	0	0	0
Watertown, N. Y.	2,082	1,365	1,250	343	374	1,753	1,723	251	0	4,007	4,007	532	468	162
Waukegan, Ill.	2,493	1,769	990	289	435	2,548	1,692	324	0	4,509	4,346	459	381	0
Wausau, Wis.	4,113	2,513	2,338	1,438	162	3,992	3,693	336	2,018	3,153	1,709	247	256	285
Wauwatosa, Wis.	7,933	4,181	4,088	2,866	886	10,777	6,364	303	3,287	10,165	10,147	261	167	172
West Allis, Wis.	10,514	6,613	6,453	2,889	1,012	11,770	9,352	599	4,353	13,613	13,416	423	871	2,101
West New York, N. J.	5,515	4,643	4,380	712	160	5,008	4,544	96	2,076	5,882	5,882	0	0	0
West Orange, N. J.	2,307	2,248	1,727	20	39	2,245	2,175	222	0	1,068	1,068	0	0	0
W. Palm Beach, Fla.[3]	4,379	3,681	2,174	30	668	3,927	2,700	193	0	22,632	21,997	974	10,067	14,250
White Plains, N. Y.	5,391	4,214	3,876	510	667	6,279	4,313	404	0	5,763	5,763	790	431	68
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	1,283	1,123	768	70	90	960	895	104	0	11,591	11,370	2,058	1,769	9,897
Williamsport, Pa.	2,202	1,171	630	403	628	2,043	1,686	217	0	11,240	10,557	505	425	5,190
Wilmington, N. C.	2,455	1,462	1,303	663	330	3,015	2,120	176	0	6,191	6,181	640	514	2,948
Winona, Minn.	1,346	1,046	872	150	150	1,247	1,036	165	0	1,323	1,225	174	623	620
Wyandotte, Mich.	4,678	1,683	1,577	617	2,378	4,610	4,142	148	0	1,241	1,078	1,910	1,141	0
Yakima, Wash.	2,522	922	546	481	1,119	2,923	2,352	294	0	1,661	1,661	853	556	424
Zanesville, Ohio	1,259	500	383	419	340	1,235	1,120	301	0	1,053	1,006	659	235	450

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[1] Because of change in fiscal year, data are shown for calendar 1956.

[2] Data for 1957 fiscal year available only for utilities; other amounts shown are for 1956 fiscal year.

[3] Data for 1957 fiscal year not available; amounts shown are for 1956 fiscal year.

[4] Utility data for 1957 fiscal year not available; amounts shown are for 1956 fiscal year.

[5] Because of change in fiscal year, utility data are shown for six months only.

[6] Because of change in fiscal year, data are shown for eight months only for revenues, expenditures, and utilities. Debt data for 1957 fiscal year not available; amounts shown are for the end of 1956 fiscal year.

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General Administration

Summary of 1958 developments in

ADMINISTRATION PUBLIC RELATIONS MANAGER PLAN

Administrative Management

By Frank P. Sherwood

Associate Professor of Public Administration, University of Southern California

BY THE end of 1958 it was estimated that one of every four city managers had an assistant, the number having risen from 101 in 1950 to 278 in 1957, a gain of 176 per cent. Thus it is clear that a new dimension has been added to the city manager's job in a considerable number of cities. He must now supervise an immediate staff of professionals. The year 1958 was important in the history of this development because it marked the publication of the first authoritative work devoted to this subject, *The Role of the Assistant to the City Manager*, issued by the International City Manager's Association.

As the ICMA publication notes, the term "assistant" covers a "wide range of duties and responsibilities from the closely supervised, limited-term intern through the more common administrative assistant to the highly responsible position of assistant city manager." Nevertheless it would seem fair to say that the developing trend applies in the greatest part to those who fall in the "assistant to" category. That is, the assistants as a group tend to be younger men, early in their embarkation on a municipal management career, and they operate primarily in a staff relationship to the manager.

As Phoenix City Manager Ray Wilson wrote in *Public Management*, assistants do "leg work on facts, research, reports, and miscellaneous details." It is in this type of work, then, that the trend has found its motive force. One might add, too, that this is simply another manifestation of the way in which administration as an area of activity has moved toward greater system and rationality.

There are very sound reasons why managers have sought such assistance, even though at times this has involved some political risk. Manager Wilson has pointed out, "Assistants have repeatedly demonstrated that they can help improve the workflow of the manager's office and better the effectiveness of the entire local government operation." With his manifold community contact responsibilities, the manager typically finds it difficult to carry out the detailed analysis and follow-up essential to effective operations. And since this is a generalist task, it almost inevitably must wind up in the manager's office.

Another aspect of the "assistant to" trend is its relevance to education and professional development in municipal management. For the first time in the half-century of the council-manager movement, there is a relatively clear avenue into the top job. Many of the "assistants to" come straight from graduate work in college, gain their experience, perhaps move on to a larger city as an assistant, and then return to a smaller one as a manager. In 1958, for example, 19 per cent of the manager appointments were from the ranks of the assistants, as compared to 4 per cent in the 1940's.

While this percentage may not seem high at first glance, it must be remembered that most top positions are filled by those who have had managerial experience, thereby limiting the opportunities for anyone other than managers. The existence of such a definite career line means a great deal to education and recruitment for municipal management generally. Colleges are beginning to understand the job, or series of jobs, for which they are training people. Able young men are motivated to enter the profession because they know that attainment of an eventual leadership role is now more than luck.

Yet there are many unresolved problems in the relationships that have been created between the managers and their assistants. Delegation of authority takes on an immediate and even greater meaning. Complications are introduced by the fact that many of the "assistants to" have taken their present jobs as a means of furthering their education. They look ahead to a future job as manager. To what extent should the manager concern himself with professional development of this type? How long should he expect a young man to stay with him as repayment for the training he has provided? What is fair to the city? These are the kinds of questions that will become increasingly pertinent as this trend toward generalist staff assistance to the manager moves irresistably on.

Boards and Commissions. The increasing concern with the physical character of the city is to be noted in the fact that more than 50 planning and zoning boards were established in 1958. New planning commissions were established in 33 states. Another indication of the developing importance of the planning function is the increasing appearance of various types of zoning adjustment boards. The most frequent pattern of the past has found the average planning commission functioning primarily as a zoning appeals board, with little time left to deal with basic planning questions.

In 1958 it appeared that cities were becoming increasingly aware of this problem; and the typical solution was to create two separate boards, one for planning and one for zoning appeals. Sixteen new boards of the latter type were reported in Arkansas Pass, Haltom City, and Gladwater, all in Texas; Fresno and Manhattan Beach, California; Ridgway and Emmons, Pennsylvania; Neosho and Ferguson, Missouri; Upper Arlington, Ohio; Melvindale, Michigan; Winchester, Massachusetts; Marion, Iowa; Syracuse, New York; Emporia, Virginia; and South Amboy, New Jersey.

It is quite apparent that most of the new boards and commissions created in 1958 were either of an advisory or appeals nature. It is obviously impossible to comment with any certainty on this point because there are so many variations in the relationship of boards to the administrative process. However the term "advisory" is being used with increasing frequency in the formal title of these collegial groups; and it is also significant that recreation and civil service, next to planning, are the governmental activities in which the new boards have been most frequently involved.

Only 13 outright abolitions of boards were reported, three in the field of public health. On the whole these abolitions did not appear to lead toward any greater degree of governmental integration; perhaps the most significant was in Boston where the three-member board of assessors was replaced by a single professional official.

New Functions. Rapidly expanding programs in urban renewal had their impact on municipal government organization and management during 1958, emphasizing again a growing concern with the physical development of cities. Twenty-five new urban renewal agencies in 15 different states were reported. Six Texas cities announced the establishment of such a unit, four in California. As might be expected, cities are experimenting with many different organization approaches to this new function; and it appears that some experience will have to be accumulated before the best means of organizing to meet the urban renewal task is determined.

Some of the organizational options are seen in the units established the past year: (1) urban redevelopment authority in Bluefield, West Virginia; (2) separate line department of the city government in Phoenix, Arizona; (3) development commission to serve as the urban renewal and redevelopment agency in Portland, Oregon; (4) redevelopment and housing authority in Hampton, Virginia; (5) planning and urban renewal in a single department in Syracuse, New York; and (6) the legislative body acting as the urban renewal commission in Mount Holly, New Jersey.

While time will reveal the most appropriate approach to this important new function, one major aspect of urban renewal is the extent to which it involves many segments of the city government. Because of this, there has been an understandable reluctance on the part of many administrators and officials to create a new department or to rely on a commission or authority which may be partially removed from the normal legislative controls. In a number of instances, as a result, efforts have been made to utilize the services of the regular line departments with coordination provided either by a special committee structure or by a staff assistant in the manager's or mayor's office.

There is much to be said for such an approach because it avoids compartmentalization, recognizes the broad implications of an urban renewal program, and taps all the technical resources of the city government. The question will be whether this type of flexible structure, which has much to commend it, will provide the drive and system a complex urban renewal program requires.

Organizational Integration. The continued movement toward the consolidation of functions in the municipal government structure remained in evidence during 1958. Public works persisted as the focus of much of this attention. Typical functions combined were engineering, water, streets, sanitation, and in some instances building inspection. Perhaps the largest municipality to take this step was San Diego, where the water, engineering, and public works units were brought together.

Phoenix, Arizona, however, moved the other way. Since its water service has been growing faster than any other activity, the municipality detached water and sewers from the department of public works to create a new department of water and sewers. This should be regarded as a healthful sign. While a shortened span of control may be desirable in many cities, mounting research evidence indicates that it is no panacea. In many circumstances, there may be very solid and compelling reasons to retain a larger number of departments reporting directly to the top.

Another facet of organization integration which has been commanding municipal attention in recent years is police and fire. Though there were no dramatic developments during 1958, it is evident that the move toward consolidation of these public safety functions is slowly gathering steam. This time, too, the foundation may be a more solid one because cities are moving more slowly and less spectacularly.

Perhaps the most important incentive for some type of integration was provided in Illinois where a state law enacted in 1957 reduced the workweek of municipal firemen from 72 to 56 hours. As a consequence at least two Illinois cities, Elgin and Evanston, have developed public safety programs in order to make greater use of manpower.

Another significant development was the publication of a report on a public safety experiment in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, begun in September 1957. At that time a fire company of 14 men was established to provide over-all public safety services in an assigned district of the city. Eight men patrolled the district on a rotating basis while six remained at the fire station. A city manager's report published in 1958 claimed success for the new program and favorable attitudes by the police chief and fire chief. It was stated that expansion of the system in Winston-Salem would be considered as new companies are activated.

On the other side, it should be noted that the International Association of Fire Chiefs called for the suspension from membership of any fire chief who helps in integration of police and fire. This policy was established at the 1958 international convention in Wichita, Kansas.

In terms of numbers, there was no spectacular growth in public safety units. In addition to the two Illinois cities noted, a second Alaskan city, Nome, combined police and fire. Public safety directorates were established in Hays, Kansas; Urbana, Ohio; and Albuquerque, New Mexico. However the directorate of public safety was either abolished or absorbed into the city manager's office in Oregon City, Oregon, and Zanesville, Ohio. A review of these organization arrangements suggests that the public safety activity has still not congealed into a reasonably well-defined pattern. Arrangements vary considerably, as Glenford S. Leonard, director of public safety for Oak Park, Michigan, has noted. He has argued, however, that a successful program must have at least one component: a really new type of public safety employee who is neither policeman or fireman, but both. Such a program, Leonard says, will grow in popularity in the future because it is more economical.

Charters and State Law. Always basic to the conduct of effective municipal operations is an umbrella of state law which gives local governments an opportunity to define their own needs and organize themselves accordingly. Three states in 1958 broadened their home rule statutory provisions — Minnesota, New York, and Oregon — in all cases by constitutional amendment. (It should be noted also that our 49th state, Alaska, has incorporated home rule provisions for first class cities into its new constitution.) In general these changes resulted in an expansion of county charter rights, permitted smaller units of government to charter, and reduced the possibility of special legislation affecting a single government unit.

In South Dakota, on the other hand, a constitutional amendment which would have reduced the state legislature's almost complete supervision of towns and cities was narrowly defeated in the November, 1958, election. An amendment expanding county home rule also was defeated in Colorado.

There was the usual municipal charter activity, with successful campaigns for adoption being somewhat more frequent than defeats. In the main these charter proposals called for some type of centralized management, either under an elective mayor or an appointive city manager. Less clear-cut were the provisions with regard to the size of legislative bodies. In some cities the legislature was reduced in numbers, but equally frequently it seems to have been increased. Larger legislative bodies appeared to be more common in cities where the ward system is in effect.

Seventy-seven cities, towns, and other urban places were added to the local governments operating under the council-manager plan; 27 of these were charter adoptions. (See subsequent article in this Year Book on "Council-Manager Government in 1958.")

Of other charter adoptions, perhaps the two most significant were in the city and county of Honolulu, Hawaii, and Suffolk County, New York. In both instances the key feature was the utilization of the "strong mayor" form. In addition the Honolulu charter requires the mayor to appoint a managing director to supervise and coordinate activities of the operating departments.

Research and Publications. The major research report bearing directly on municipal management during 1958 was *The Role of the City Manager in Policy Formulation*, by Clarence E. Ridley (see New Books and Pamphlets below). After his retirement as executive director of the International City Managers' Association, Ridley was awarded a senior research grant by the Social Science Research Council to study this question. His findings were based on interviews and questionnaires received from experienced managers in 88 cities and on his own long-time acquaintance with the field.

The preliminary findings of another research effort, concerned with substantially the same problem, were reported by Charles Adrian in the Summer, 1958, issue of the *Public Administration Review*. Adrian's studies centered on three Michigan cities in the 50,000 to 80,000 population range which had had council-manager government for at least 25 years.

Both the Ridley and Adrian studies hammered down further the fundamental point that the manager is a vital cog in the policy process. In part, Adrian found, this was a consequence of the failure of the legislative body to live up to the idealized role assigned it. Ridley's study also was concerned with the operational means by which manager and Council could collaborate in policy formulation and development; and the budget was identified as one of the most critical of these policy areas.

The year 1958 was perhaps the most active in the publications history of the International City Managers' Association, which has played an increasingly important role in expanding the literature of municipal management. Two ICMA publications have already been noted, the report of Clarence Ridley's research and the analysis of the role of the assistant to the manager. In addition the third edition of the Association's *Checklist on How To Improve Municipal Services* was issued. It is significant that at the time of the first publication of this valuable document in 1932 only 300 suggestions were made. The second in 1949 listed 542; and the 1958 issue provides 742 . . . certainly dramatic evidence of the expansion of our understanding of municipal management processes.

The Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, sponsored by ICMA, also had one of its most active years. The first new effort in the Institute green book series to be issued since 1941, *Supervisory Methods in Municipal Administration*, was further evidence of the attention now being paid to the problem of supervisory development. A second new green book was completed in 1958 and scheduled for publication in 1959. Entitled *Management Practices for Smaller Cities*, this manual will meet the long-felt need of smalltown managers for a basic guide book geared to their situation.

In addition to these two new ventures, the fourth edition of a staple in the series first published in 1940, *The Technique of Municipal Administration*, was issued during 1958. The changes in the content of this book provide further insight into the trends which have been occurring in administrative management over the last two decades. Among the most noteworthy: (1) organization is no longer viewed in its purely structural, mechanical terms; (2) administrative research is given increased emphasis; and (3) city planning is now seen so vital to the overall administrative role that a chapter has been added on this subject.

The research and publications record for the year indicates quite clearly that municipal management is being seen in increasingly broad compass by its practitioners. The research of Ridley and Adrian pin down further the role of the manager as community leader, with all the implications such a broadened responsibility implies. It is also apparent from the year's work that the municipal manager must have more technical background than ever before. There is clear evidence that knowledge of the task is increasing; and as this occurs, it must be reflected in improved operations.

Incorporations. As might be expected, the urban trend in the United States was reflected in the continued incorporation of new communities across the country. A total of 65 new municipal corporations were reported in 19 states, led by Illinois with 15. While this number seems quite impressive, it must be noted that a review of population size shows many of these new municipal organizations in the 100-500 population category. Pico Rivera, California, with a population of about 50,000, was the only community of substantial size to incorporate.

The year was marked, too, by a pronounced decline in the number of incorporations in California, where the establishment of Lakewood (population 80,000) had touched off a boom in 1954. The state witnessed the formation of only four new cities in 1958. There was virtually no inclination to renounce the municipal form, once it has been created. The lone instance of disincorporation reported involved the very small community of Meckling, South Dakota (population 111).

Some revamping of municipal boundaries was accomplished during 1958 through various forms of consolidation. By all odds the most significant occurred in Virginia, where Newport News (population 45,000) and Warwick (75,000) began operations as the single municipality of Newport News on July 1, 1958. The land area of the new city is 70 square miles and it is the third most populous in the state.

In Florida three small cities, Pass-a-Grille Beach, Don Ce-San Beach, and Belle Vista Beach consolidated with St. Petersburg Beach and will operate under the latter's name. The city of Nettleton, Arkansas (population 1,382), consolidated with Jonesboro (17,014), retaining its identity to some extent as a councilmanic ward of the larger municipality. Other consolidations involved villages in Ohio and Minnesota.

Intergovernmental Relations. Intergovernmental cooperation involving cities centered on the planning function to a very marked extent. The creation of at least 19 new planning agencies involving more than one jurisdiction were reported in about as many different states. These efforts took a number of different forms, some involving several cities and several counties, some a city and a county, and some various other jurisdictions. Probably the most spectacular of these units was the Northeast Illinois Metropolitan Area Planning Commission which began operation in 1958 under the leadership of Paul Opperman, former director of planning for San Francisco.

The Pacific Northwest provided two new metropolitan planning agencies. In Oregon the Portland Metropolitan Area Planning Commission was established by the city of Portland and the counties of Multnomah, Clackamas, and Washington. In the Seattle metropolitan area, suburban South Snohomish County Metro (population 95,000) was created for the purpose of comprehensive planning. Five cities and towns are involved and a total of 41 governmental taxing units. A more usual type of intergovernmental cooperation was to be seen in Arizona, where a joint advance planning task force was created by the city of Phoenix and Maricopa County. Somewhat similar approaches were being taken in Pueblo, Colorado; Garden City, Kansas; Wichita, Kansas; Portsmouth, Ohio; Rome, Georgia; Porterville, California; and Havre and Missoula, Montana.

Other area-wide approaches involved the establishment of a joint Wyandotte County-Johnson County planning commission in Kansas; the formation of a 10-man committee by the cities of Denison and Sherman, Texas, to deal with such problems as planning, highway construction, and industrial development; and the creation by the cities in Duval County, Florida, of a tri-city planning commission.

Probably the most spectacular of the year's attempts to develop better intergovernmental relations was that in Salem, Oregon, where a program in "massive cooperation" was launched. The governmental units involved include the city of Salem, the school district, two counties of Marion and Polk, and various state agencies. The area concerned is the mid-Willamette Valley of Oregon. In the fall of 1958 a citizens committee was established and 17 research committees named. Over-all objective of the project, which was launched with great fanfare and citizen support, has been to "increase efficiency, reduce cost, improve service, eliminate duplication and promote consolidation or coordination" among overlapping governmental units.

Summary. The year 1958 should perhaps most be noted for its contribution to the literature and research of municipal management. The first really serious effort to set forth the role and function of the assistant to the city manager was published. Important attention was given to the policy development function of the city manager in the research of Clarence Ridley. It was a year, too, where the growing significance of the physical problems of the local community had a clearly observable impact on the organization of the municipality. And it was probable that organizing for the urban renewal task would be a critical question in the immediate years ahead. Other trends of the past continued. There was the usual emphasis on integrating the public works and finance functions; and interest continued in police and fire integration.

Municipal Public Relations in 1958

BY BRUCE W. LOVE AND MICHAEL E. LESKO*

THE three main elements of public relations programs are practically as old as society itself: informing people, persuading people, and integrating people with people. And, though the principles are timeless, their application is as subject to change as the most fertile and vivid imagination will allow; they are as conservative as the people are conservative and as new as the newest vehicle of communication.

Public relations programs among municipalities in 1958 showed a growing recognition of these principles. This is noticeable in a review of the several hundred copies of annual reports, leaflets, booklets, letters, and other documents submitted to the International City Managers' Association and the published references to film strips, motion pictures, television newsreels, exhibits, and even paintings.

Cities in 1958 were concerned not only with "informing the public" of their activities. They also wanted to learn what their citizens were thinking about their local government. Consequently they conducted "gripe sessions" and "Tell It to City Hall" meetings in which the citizen could air his views about his city's services. One city, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, used the back page of its newspaper-type annual report as a coupon which the citizen could clip, write out his feelings about his city government and its services, and send to the city manager.

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*Editors' Note: Mr. Love and Mr. Lesko are respectively assistant city manager and personnel director of Royal Oak, Michigan.

Despite the gain in use of other media of reporting, the annual report remained, as has been true for many years, the basic information document. The 192 reports[1] received by the ICMA are an estimated one-fourth of the total number issued by all towns and cities in the United States during 1958.

Annual Reports. The year 1958 saw a continuation of the trend to give the municipal annual report wide-spread distribution. Approximately 63 per cent of the cities (118 of the 186 cities filling out questionnaires) indicated that their reports reached most of the population of the community. (Cities which stated that their reports were mailed to all residences or to all utility customers, or were delivered to homes, or distributed as part of the local newspapers were classified as having reached most of the homes and population of the community.) This compares with a 70 per cent distribution in 1957, and 69 per cent in 1956.

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[1] The 192 cities issuing annual reports are: Little Rock, Arkansas; Antioch, Benicia, Berkeley, Burbank, Costa Mesa, Covina, Downey, El Cajon, Fillmore, Fullerton, Hayward, Inglewood, Marin County (San Rafael), Menlo Park, Merced, Modesto, Monterey Park, Napa, Orange, Palo Alto, Pasadena, Petaluma, Roseville, San Luis Obispo, Santa Cruz, Santa Fe Springs, Santa Monica, and Yuba City, California; Alamose, Greeley, and Pueblo, Colorado; Greenwich, New Canaan, New London, Norwich, Stratford t, West Hartford, Wethersfield, and Windsor, Connecticut; Newark and Wilmington, Delaware; Bartow, Gainesville, Gulfport, Hollywood, Lakeland, and Pompano Beach, Florida; Fulton County, Georgia; Galesburg, Lake Forest, Oglesby, Park Forest, Peoria, Rock Island, Springfield, and Winnetka, Illinois; Bloomington, Indiana; Council Bluffs and Des Moines, Iowa; Concordia, Lawrence, and Wichita, Kansas; Fort Thomas, Kentucky; New Orleans, Louisiana; Auburn, Bangor, Bar Harbor, Bath, Berwick, Brewer, Ellsworth, Freeport, Gardiner, Houlton, Lewiston, Lisbon, Mount Desert, Old Town, Pittsfield, Portland, Rockland, and Rumford, Maine; Rockville, Maryland; Cambridge, Lynnfield, Quincy, Stoughton t, Williamstown, and Wilmington, Massachusetts; Adrian, Alma, East Lansing, Escanaba, Grand Rapids, Grosse Pointe Woods, Harper Woods, Ishpeming, Kalamazoo, Marysville, Muskegon, Plymouth, Port Huron, Royal Oak, Saginaw, and Vassar, Michigan; Albert Lea, New Ulm, and St. Louis Park, Minnesota; Clayton, Columbia, Ferguson, Kansas City, Maryville, Springfield, and University City, Missouri; Kearney and Scottsbluff, Nebraska; Claremont, Concord, and Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Fair Lawn, Keansburg, Mount Holly, Newton, Parsippany-Troy Hills, and Teaneck, New Jersey; Floral Park (Long Island), Garden City, Jamestown, New York, Rockville Centre, Scarsdale, and Schenectady, New York; Lexington, Mooresville, Salisbury, Statesville, Washington, and Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Grand Forks, North Dakota; Dayton, East Cleveland, and Sidney, Ohio; Bethany, Oklahoma; Downingtown, Easton, Grove City, McCandless tp, Philadelphia, Quakertown, and Sewickley, Pennsylvania; Camden, Charleston, Greenville, and Winnsboro, South Carolina; Johnson City, Tennessee; Port Arthur, San Antonio, and Waco, Texas; Ogden, Utah; Barre, Hartford, Manchester, Middlebury t, Middlebury v, Montpelier, Rutland, and Springfield, Vermont; Arlington, Fredericksburg, Hampton, Henrico County, Lexington, Norfolk, Richmond, Salem, and Wytheville, Virginia; Moses Lake, Sunnyside, Tacoma, and Toppenish, Washington; Fox Point, Milwaukee, Oshkosh, River Hills, Two Rivers, and Whitefish Bay, Wisconsin, Victoria, British Columbia; Sarnia, Ontario; and Lachine and Westmount, Quebec.

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF DATA ON ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REPORTS: 1958

Population Group	Number of Cities	Population Per Copy Printed		Number of Pages		Number Weeks. End of Period Covered to First Distribution		Publication Expense	
		Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median
Over 100,000	23	0.9-3,946	220	8-132	24	0-39	16	$ 2-50,000	$4,037
50,000 to 100,000	21	1.1-170	2	1-104	16	0-36	15	0- 4,584	1,632
25,000 to 50,000	35	0.8-287	3	1-107	16	3-37	17	295- 5,084	1,200
10,000 to 25,000	48	0.4-160	3	2-148	20	3-48	15	50- 4,970	830
5,000 to 10,000	39	1.3-120	4	1-162	24	0-39	13	0- 2,500	500
Under 5,000	20	0.9-42	3	8-140	50	2-32	9	47- 1,900	580
All Cities	186	0.4-3,946	3	1-162	20	0-48	14	0-50,000	917

The median for the 186 cities was one report printed for each 2.9 people (see Table 1).

Costs of publication of the municipal annual report were up slightly over 1957. The median cost for 186 cities was $917. This compares with $910 in 1957, $857 in 1956, $837 in 1955, and $700 in 1954. Cities over 100,000 population spent a median average of $4,037 for their reports while cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population spent $500.

Once again the booklet continued to be the most commonly used format. Approximately 140 cities issued their reports in booklet form. The size of the reports ranged from one folded page to 162 pages. Another 52 cities published their reports as supplements to local newspapers or in newspaper style and format. Nine cities published their reports as one sheet folded leaflets.

The median length of the 1958 annual report was 20 pages; this compares with 24 pages in 1957; 20 in 1956; 24 in 1955; 27 in 1953; and 32 in 1952. Cities under 10,000 population generally tend to have longer reports. Cities of 5,000 to 10,000 had a median of 24 pages, and cities under 5,000 population had a median of 50.

The 6 x 9-inch booklet form of annual report continues to be popular with many cities, with 58 of those cities reporting its use in 1958. Another 36 cities utilized the $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11-inch type, while another eight used the 11 x $8\frac{1}{2}$-inch style. Of the cities reporting on the method of production of the annual report, 59 per cent used letter press printing and 32 per cent photo offset. The remaining annual reports were done by stencil-duplicating processes or other methods.

Twenty-six cities[2] indicated that the 1958 report was their first; 38 had reported for two or more years; 48 for five or more; and 68 for 10 or more years.

[2] The 26 cities issuing annual reports for the first time are: Covina, Downey, and Santa Fe Springs, California; Newark, Delaware, Gainesville, Lakeland, and Pompano Beach, Florida; Galesburg and Lake Forest, Illinois; Lawrence, Kansas; Adrian, Alma, Harper Woods, and Ishpeming, Michigan; Clayton, Missouri; Keansburg and Newton, New Jersey; Floral Park (Long Island), New York; Lexington and Washington, North Carolina; Grand Forks, North Dakota; Charleston County, South Carolina; Port Arthur, Texas; Hampton, Virginia; Moses Lake, Washington; and Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

Annual Report Features. Recognizing that the municipal annual report must invite reading, approximately nine-tenths of the cities concentrated upon high-lighting accomplishments in concise statements, simple easy-to-read charts and graphs, storytelling photographs, and effective use of color and design. Seventy-seven reports were printed in two or more colors, and two-thirds of this group featured an outstanding accomplishment or emphasized important problems. San Luis Obispo, California, used the old and yet most convincing technique of the "before and after" photographs most effectively. A pictorial "Tour of the City Hall" theme was well used by Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Milwaukee had a very attractive multi-color cover containing the seals and crests of major industries "in town." El Cajon, California, included a supplemental report by the League of Women Voters. Outstanding for their use of color, large photographs, and effective design and layout were the reports for New Orleans; Santa Monica and Santa Fe Springs, California; Hollywood, Florida; Dayton, Ohio; and Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

The 1958 reports were noteworthy in the reduction of financial data to comprehensive statements of revenues and expenditure and the treatment of other statistical data orientated toward citizen understanding. Lawrence, Kansas, depicted the inflated dollar and its relationship to the tax dollar and pointed out that "Inflation has forced the City's expenditures to jump, but assessments have not reflected the corresponding rise in property values." Richmond, Virginia, used cleverly drawn "piggie bank" figures most effectively in showing revenues and expenditures. For depicting the total financial picture graphically, San Antonio, Texas did an exceptional job. Graphically the whole tax dollar situation was presented most vividly with the absolute minimum of copy.

Very effective newspaper supplement reports were published by the cities of Richmond, Virginia; Santa Cruz, California; Lakeland, Florida; Waco and San Antonio, Texas; and Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Outstanding examples of this technique were found in the reports of Cincinnati and Philadelphia. Both contained attractive multi-color covers complemented with attractive art work and design.

Special Reports. A total of 58 cities[3] issued special reports and pamphlets dealing with specific problems or individual municipal operations during 1958. Generally these leaflets were mailed to utility users or were mailed with city tax bills. Their increased use demonstrates the growing realization among city officials that distribution of an annual report alone cannot be considered a completely effective, year-round public relations program.

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[3] The 58 cities issuing leaflets during 1958 are: Berkeley, Downey, Fullerton, Marin County, Merced, Modesto, Pasadena, Roseville, Santa Fe Springs, and Yuba City, California; New London and Norwich, Connecticut; Gainesville, Hollywood, and Lakeland, Florida; Galesburg, Lake Forest, Oglesby, and Winnetka, Illinois; Concordia and Wichita, Kansas; Fort Thomas, Kentucky; Bangor, Gardiner, Lewiston, and Portland, Maine; Rockville, Maryland; Ferguson, Grosse Pointe Woods, Harper Woods, Ishpeming, Kalamazoo, Marysville, Port Huron, and Royal Oak, Michigan; University City, Missouri; Claremont and Concord, New Hampshire; Mount Holly and Parsippany-Troy Hills, New Jersey; Floral Park (Long Island), Garden City, and Rockville Centre, New York; Grand Forks, North Dakota; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Charleston County, South Carolina; Johnson City, Tennessee; San Antonio, Texas; Ogden, Utah; Arlington County, Hampton, Henrico County, and Richmond, Virginia; Fox Point, River Hills, and Two Rivers, Wisconsin; Sarnia, Ontario; and Lachine, Quebec.

1. Tax leaflets continued to be one of the most popular types of special reports in use. For the most part these were single sheets folded in a variety of ways. Long Beach, California, issued an attractive folder in the form of a stock certificate showing a statement of assets and a "dividend analysis." Ferguson, Missouri, and Royal Oak, Michigan, issued tax leaflets which translated the costs of municipal operations into household commodity costs. Chico, California, used its leaflet to point out the services that local taxes buy.

2. Urban renewal continued to be a subject of considerable public interest, enough so to prompt a number of communities to issue special leaflets describing their programs. Jackson, Michigan, used a street map to indicate "What Urban Renewal Will Do" for the area. Springfield, Oregon, used maps, pictures, and text to show what has been accomplished, what is still needed, and how it is proposed to complete those tasks. Pittsburg, California; Saginaw, Michigan; and Marshall, Texas, issued pamphlets dealing with the "Whys of Urban Renewal" and answering specific questions related to their local programs.

3. Rubbish collection regulations and schedules were issued in leaflet fashion by Phoenix, Arizona; Beeville, Texas; Elgin, Illinois; University City and Olivette, Missouri; Royal Oak, Michigan; Floral Park, New York; and River Hills, Wisconsin. A refuse collection calendar showing the dates of collection in red for each of the various collection routes was issued to each household in Grand Forks, North Dakota.

4. Zoning and planning were handled in a variety of ways. Wilmington, Massachusetts, published the complete text of its zoning by-laws and a two-color print of the official zoning map. Henrico County, Virginia, pointed up the need for orderly future development. University City, Missouri, described the powers and duties of the city plan commission and listed the steps to be followed by applicants requesting hearings before that body.

The most noteworthy special reports in the field of Planning were those of Oak Park and Elgin, Illinois. The Oak Park report featured plans for a planning conference sponsored by more than 50 community organizations. It reported on commercial expansion, plans for development of the educational system, and municipal improvement plans. The Elgin pamphlet presented, with considerable use of art work, the choice between a "Well-Balanced Meal" that could come from proper community planning, and "Community Hash."

5. Welcome letters and pamphlets were used by a number of cities to make the stranger in the community feel at home. Culver City, California, issued a "Citizens Handbook for Municipal Government" which described the organization of the local government and gave brief statements about the functions of various boards and officers. Roanoke, Virginia, issued a full newspaper page of information for the "Out-of-Town Shopper" showing the location of off-street parking in relation to key points on the shoppers' map. Des Moines, Iowa; Bloomington, Minnesota; Jackson, Michigan; and

Santa Cruz and Yuba City, California, issued "welcoming" bulletins which featured the organization and membership of the city council, its time and date of meeting, and procedural rules. Kansas City, Missouri, issued a comprehensive "Message of Welcome" to the 5,500 persons living in the 18 square mile area which was annexed in 1958. This booklet contains information on taxes, license requirements, a guide for service calls, and a summary of city services.

Forty-four cities held open house programs at the city hall building or in other public buildings, inviting their citizens to familiarize themselves "first hand" with their city's service facilities and to examine exhibits dealing with the work of the city. In many instances these programs were planned in connection with official dedication ceremonies of new public buildings, such as a new police building, library or city hall. In New Orleans an annual open house is held at the time the mayor delivers his oral annual report.[4]

6. Annexation proposals were the subject of leaflets issued by several cities. Fairfax, Virginia, issued a leaflet showing the gains that would come with annexation. In a similar leaflet, Phoenix, Arizona, translated these gains into actual dollars of direct savings that would be produced by annexation. The Richmond, California, and Williamsburg, Virginia, pamphlets were issued to deal with specific questions on annexation proposals.

7. Bond Issue publications ranged from the prospectuses for public improvements of Corpus Christi, Texas; Westminster, Colorado; and Wichita, Kansas, to leaflets explaining the need for various bond proposals. The Lake Forest, Illinois, leaflet includes a "Water Works Flow Diagram." Santa Monica, California, made good use of charts and pictures in explaining the need for its sewer and water bond issues.

Radio, Television and Movies. A total of 53 cities reported that they used radio, television, or movies in their public relations work in 1958. A number of cities reported that the city manager, department heads, and in some cases the mayor and councilmen participated in regular programs based upon the theme of "This Is Your City," such as in Bangor, Maine, and Grand Rapids, Michigan. In Milwaukee, the city council sponsors a 30-minute program dealing with current issues. Tacoma, Washington, produces a 15-minute program, "Your City In Action," which is carried on both radio and TV. Montpelier, Vermont, conducts a weekly press conference for radio and newspaper reporters.

A feature item in 1958 for San Luis Obispo, California, was the television interview between its city manager and the city manager of

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[4] The 44 cities inviting citizens to open house or city hall exhibits in 1958 are: Burbank, Costa Mesa, Downey, Fullerton, Marin County, Pasadena, and San Luis Obispo, California; Stratford t, Connecticut; Newark, Delaware; Hollywood and Pompano Beach, Florida; Fulton County, Georgia; Lake Forest and Winnetka, Illinois; Bloomington, Indiana; Des Moines, Iowa; New Orleans, Louisiana; Bath, Brewer, and Old Town, Maine; Stoughton t, Massachusetts; East Lansing, Grand Rapids, Grosse Pointe Woods, Harper Woods, Kalamazoo, Marysville, and Vassar, Michigan; Kansas City and Springfield, Missouri; Claremont, New Hampshire; Fair Lawn and Teaneck, New Jersey; Salisbury and Statesville, North Carolina; Dayton, Ohio; Grove City and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Fredericksburg, Henrico County, and Richmond, Virginia; Moses Lake and Tacoma, Washington; and Two Rivers, Wisconsin.

Vaasa, Finland. This personal interview was conducted during a daily 15-minute telecast which is sponsored by an oil company. Their regular weekday programs place a strong emphasis on local news, including thorough coverage of city government activities.

Burbank, California, is working with the University of California School of Cinematography to develop a series of 16mm color and sound films on various aspects of municipal government. Development of this series will cover a six-year period. In Sarnia, Ontario, Canada, the planning director maintains a current library of color slides and prepared talks on city government matters, available to any interested group.[5]

Conclusions. The annual report has become established as the basic informational document of the city even though other media of public reporting have been developed in recent years. The annual report remains as the official report to the stockholders relative to the condition and present status of the corporation. It becomes the record of the city's accomplishments in the year past and serves as the means of presenting the city's plans for the future. Where leaflets, open houses, films, and folders usually have to deal with some one project, the annual report gathers together all of the booklets that make up the municipal story for the past year.

Whether this thoroughness which has become so characteristic of the annual report is also one of its major weaknesses is a question that remains to be answered by its future use. It is a well-recognized psychological fact that reader interest cannot be sustained for too prolonged a period. If too large an assemblage of municipal fact and figure is presented at one time and in only one setting there is a distinct possibility that only a portion of the city's report will be grasped and retained by the reader.

With reference to municipal reporting, perhaps cities should attempt to prepare their messages in several smaller quantities and distribute them more frequently than once each year. This idea of periodic reporting gained in popularity in 1958. Hollywood, Florida; Asbury Park, New Jersey; Long Beach, California; Garden City, New York; University City, Missouri; and Galesburg, Illinois, reported successful use of this technique. The periods covered by their reports vary from one-week intervals, as used by Galesburg, Illinois, to the "Now & Then" report as described by Garden City, New York.

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[5] The 53 cities using radio, television, and motion pictures during 1958 are: Berkeley, Burbank, Marin County, Modesto, Pasadena, and Yuba City, California; Alamosa and Greeley, Colorado; Gainesville, Hollywood, and Lakeland, Florida; Fulton County, Georgia; Galesburg, Rock Island, and Springfield, Illinois; Council Bluffs and Des Moines, Iowa; Lawrence and Wichita, Kansas; New Orleans, Louisiana; Bangor, Gardiner, Houlton, Portland, and Rockland, Maine; Escanaba, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, Plymouth, and Port Huron, Michigan; Kansas City, Maryville, Springfield, and University City, Missouri; Kearney, Nebraska; Claremont, New Hampshire; Teaneck, New Jersey; Schenectady, New York; Salisbury, North Carolina; Dayton, Ohio; Downingtown and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; San Antonio, Texas; Montpelier, Vermont; Fredericksburg, Hampton, and Richmond, Virginia; Moses Lake and Tacoma, Washington; Milwaukee, Oshkosh, and Two Rivers, Wisconsin; and Sarnia, Ontario, Canada.

Council-Manager Government

By Robert L. Brunton

Assistant Director, International City Managers' Association, Chicago

A TOTAL of 77 cities, towns, and other urban places were added in 1958 to the number of local governments operating under the council-manager plan. Of these 77 places, 27 adopted the plan under home rule charter, optional state law, or special act of the state legislature; 25 adopted the plan by ordinance; 24 adopted the plan in prior years; and one city was reinstated to the list. Twenty-six cities were removed from the directory in 1958. Thus the net gain for the year was 51 as compared with a net gain of 94 in 1957, 80 in 1956, and 100 in 1955. This included 1,460 cities, 123 towns and townships in New England states, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, and 18 counties.

The 27 places that adopted the plan in 1958 by charter, state enabling act, or by special act of the state legislature are: Flagstaff, Arizona (7,663); Westminster, Colorado (1,686); North Miami Beach, Florida (18,125); College Park (14,535), Dallas (2,152), and Valdosta (20,046), Georgia; Centralia (13,863) and Decatur (66,269), Illinois; Andover, Massachusetts (12,437); Essexville (3,167), Grandville (2,022), Milford (1,929), Novi (4,086), Scottville (1,142), Southfield (24,954), and Wyoming (28,977), Michigan; Franklin tp., New Jersey (5,056); Chillicothe (20,133) and Willard (4,744), Ohio; Durant, Oklahoma (10,541); Klamath Falls, Oregon (15,875); Barrington, Rhode Island (8,246); Gonzales (5,659) and Liberty (4,163), Texas; St. Albans, Vermont (8,552); Tazewell, Virginia (1,349); and Richland, Washington (23,000).

The 25 municipalities that adopted council-manager ordinances in 1958 are: Auburn (12,939) and Dothan (28,820), Alabama; Scottsdale, Arizona (2,032); Livermore (12,595), Pico Rivera (52,113), and South Gate (51,293), California; Palatine, Illinois (8,602); Mt. Holly, North Carolina (2,241); Coquille, Oregon (3,523); East Stroudsburg (7,274), Emporium (3,646), Falls tp. (27,854), Hellertown (6,300), Middletown (9,184), Moon tp. (9,433), Monroeville (9,184), South Fayette (9,979), Tredyffrin tp. (13,109), and Upper Merion tp. (13,142), Pennsylvania; Kingstree, South Carolina (3,621); Eagle Lake (2,787), Eagle Pass (7,726), and Friona (1,021), Texas; Vienna, Virginia (2,029); and Fort William, Ontario, Canada (41,600).

Voters in 26 cities during 1958 rejected proposals to adopt council-manager governments: Yuma, Arizona (9,145); Jacksonville (3,007) and Jonesboro (17,104), Arkansas; Covington, Georgia (5,192); Evergreen Park, Illinois (22,375); Iola (7,094) and Oswatomie (4,347), Kansas; China, Maine (1,375); North Reading, Massachusetts (4,402); Garden City, Michigan (9,012); East Prairie (3,033) and Marshall (8,850), Missouri; Springfield tp. (7,214) and Ship Bottom (533), New Jersey; Condon (5,222) and Port

Clinton (5,541), Ohio; Clinton, Oklahoma (7,555); Portland, Oregon (373,628); Butler (23,482), Johnstown (63,232), and Pottsville (23,640), Pennsylvania; Clayton, South Carolina (2,500); Chamberlain (1,912) and Sioux Falls (52,696), South Dakota; Bellmead, Texas (2,000); and Edgerton, Wisconsin (3,507).

Of the 53 referendums held in 1958, 27, or 51 per cent, resulted in the adoption of the council-manager plan by vote of the people or receipt of a charter by action of the state legislature. This compares with 65 per cent favorable action in 1957, 59 per cent in 1956, and 60 per cent in 1955.

Other Changes in Directory. Twenty-four cities that had adopted council-manager government in previous years were added to the directory of council-manager cities in 1958. Seven of these places had adopted the plan by charter, enabling act, or special state law: Fresno, California (122,944); Longboat Key (2,000) and Mulberry (2,024), Florida; Glynn County, Georgia (29,046); Winthrop, Maine (3,026); Reed, Michigan (2,241); and Mt. Kisco, New York (5,907). Seventeen of the 24 cities had adopted the plan by ordinance: Hayden, Arizona (1,494); Garden Grove (58,380), Industry (500), Montebello (21,735), and Pacifica (20,763), California; St. Petersburg Beach, Florida (5,000); Centreville tp., Illinois (14,984); Marshall, Michigan (5,777); Napoleon, Ohio (5,335); Empire, Oregon (2,261); Bloomsburg (10,633), Lower Makefield tp. (7,733), O'Hare tp. (8,090), and Westmount (4,410), Pennsylvania; Freeport, Texas (6,012); Bayside, Wisconsin (3,000); and Windsor, Ontario, Canada (120,799). North Adams,

TABLE 1

PERCENTAGE OF COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES TO TOTAL CITIES IN UNITED STATES

Population Group	Total No. of Cities In Group[1]	Cities with Council-Manager Plan[2]	
		No.[3]	Per Cent
1,000 to 2,500	3,386	143	4.2
2,500 to 5,000	1,590	241	15.2
5,000 to 10,000	1,112	347	31.2
10,000 to 25,000	812	349	43.0
25,000 to 50,000	293	151	51.5
50,000 to 100,000	149	75	50.3
100,000 to 500,000	95	36	37.9
Over 500,000	19	1	5.3

[1] This column includes only places over 1,000 population in the continental United States that are classified as incorporated urban places by the United States Bureau in U.S. *Census of Population, 1950, Vol. I Summary* and all special censuses in series P-28 up to and including No. 1230, November, 1958. This includes 11 cities in Alaska.

[2] A total of 258 local governments with the council-manager plan have been omitted because (1) they have less than 1,000 population, (2) they are not classified by the Bureau of Census as incorporated urban places, or (3) they are outside the continental United States. These 258 places include 50 places of less than 1,000 population, 18 counties, 123 towns and townships in the New England states, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, 16 cities where no official population figures are available, one city in Puerto Rico, and 50 cities in Canada. The grand total of council-manager communities on January 1, 1959 was 1,601.

[3] Cities are grouped in this column by latest population figures based on the 1950 census and special censuses conducted since 1950 (the same as in footnote 1).

Massachusetts (21,567), was reinstated since the abandonment in that city does not become effective until January 1, 1960.

Twenty-six places were removed from the directory. Claremore, Oklahoma, and Kenosha, Wisconsin, abandoned the council-manager plan in 1957, but were not taken off the directory until this year. In 15 of the cities the council rescinded the ordinance creating the position of manager: Clanton, Jackson, and Prattville, Alabama; Cocoa, Florida; Belleville, Flat Rock, and Flushing, Michigan; Goffstown, New Hampshire; Patchogue, New York; Lewisburg and Philipsburg, Pennsylvania; Andrews, Texas; and Moab, Price, and South Salt Lake, Utah. Another seven were removed because the council failed for a year or more to appoint a manager: Chandler, Arizona; Garden City and Mason, Michigan; Center, Santa Anna, and Spur, Texas; and Rimouski, Quebec, Canada. Winooski, Vermont, rescinded the plan before it became effective. The cities of Warwick and Newport News, Virginia, consolidated under the name of Newport News. The city of Monte Vista, California, officially changed its name to Montclair.

Cities Voting on Abandonment. Seventeen cities held referendums during 1958 on the continuation of the council-manager plan and voters in five of these cities decided to abandon the plan. These five cities are: Morehead (3,102) and Pikeville (5,154), Kentucky; Missoula, Montana (22,485); Altus, Oklahoma (9,735); and Superior, Wisconsin (35,325). In Missoula and Superior the plan is not officially abandoned until the spring of 1959. In Morehead and Pikeville the abandonment is effective January 1, 1960, and in Altus in the spring of 1960. The abandonment elections in North Adams, Massachusetts, and Rome, New York, will not be effective until January 1, 1960. The 12 cities which voted to retain the council-manager plan are: Council Bluffs, Iowa (45,429); Parsons, Kansas (14,750); Ashland (31,131) and Owensboro (33,983), Kentucky; Berwick, Maine (2,166); Howell, Michigan (4,353); Mound, Minnesota (2,061); Lexington, Nebraska (5,068); Exeter, New Hampshire (6,000); Henryetta, Oklahoma (7,987); Baker, Oregon (9,471); and Lake Geneva, Wisconsin (4,300). A total of 59 cities and counties abandoned the council-manager plan in previous years excluding 14 places where the plan had been re-adopted.[1]

Growth of the Plan. A total of 1,601 places have adopted the plan as of January 1, 1959, and are included in the directory of council-manager cities and counties. Of this number, 1,550 are in the continental United States, one in Puerto Rico, and 50 in Canada. California leads with 187 places with the council-manager plan, followed by Maine with 130, Texas with 128, Michigan with 119, Pennsylvania with 98, Florida with 86, and Virginia with 69. The population of all places operating under the council-manager plan now totals over 32,000,000.

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[1] The 59 other places which have abandoned the council-manager plan by vote of the people since 1908 are: Hot Springs, Arkansas; Ft. Myers, St. Cloud, and Tampa, Florida; East Moline, Illinois; Mason City, Iowa; Great Bend, Kansas; Brooks and Orient, Maine; Fall River, Orange, Quincy and Waltham, Massachusetts; Albion, Michigan; Brookfield, Hannibal, and Marshall, Missouri; Grand Island, Nebraska; Bethlehem, Concord, Derry, Dover, Franklin, and Littleton, New Hampshire; Cape May and Trenton, New Jersey, Binghamton and Cobleskill, New York; Kings Mountain, North Carolina; Fargo, North Dakota; Akron, Ashtabula, Cleveland, and Lima, Ohio; Claremore, Collinsville, Lawton and Sulphur, Oklahoma; Cottage Grove, Oregon; Aberdeen, Clark, Huron and Rapid City, South Dakota; Denton and Houston, Texas; Barton, Bennington Town and Village, Brandon, Hardwick Village, Ludlow Town and Village, Vermont; Ashland, Kenosha, Madison, Rhinelander, and Stevens Point, Wisconsin; and Brandon, Manitoba, and St. Jerome, Quebec, Canada. Fourteen places which abandoned the plan some years ago have since readopted it: San Mateo County and Santa Barbara, California; Ashland, Kentucky; Old Orchard Beach, Maine; Conway and Keene, New Hampshire; Durant, Oklahoma; Madison, South Dakota; Brattleboro, Cavendish, St. Albans, and Montpelier, Vermont; and Gainesville and Waco, Texas.

The first council-manager charter was adopted by popular vote 47 years ago.[2] Now 47 per cent of all the cities in the United States of over 25,000 population have council-manager government and 43 per cent of all the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 have this form of government (see Table 1).[3]

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[2] The council-manager plan was originally devised and promoted by the National Short Ballot Organization, of which Woodrow Wilson was president and Richard S. Childs was secretary, as a part of its effort to make government more responsible by reducing the number of elective offices. This organization had been promoting the commission plan, but when Mr. Childs read of the success of a "general manager" in Staunton, Virginia, in 1908-11 under a mayor and bicameral council, he argued that the concentration of administrative authority in such an appointive official under a single commission would remedy the weaknesses of the commission plan. The Short Ballot Organization drafted a charter for Lockport, New York, in 1911, but the first city to adopt its "commission-manager" or council-manager plan by vote of the people was Sumter, South Carolina, in 1912, and the first large city to do so was Dayton, Ohio, which put the plan into effect in 1914. In the meantime the National Municipal League, which since 1900 had recommended the strong mayor plan, at its 1913 conference received from its committee on commission government a report favorable to the council-manager plan. This committee, composed of Charles A. Beard, Ernest S. Bradford, Richard S. Childs, William Bennett Munro, and Clinton Rogers Woodruff, was influenced largely by the Lockport plan and by Mr. Childs. Accordingly, the League's model city charter was revised in 1915 to incorporate the council-manager plan, and ever since then the League has promoted the adoption of this form of local government.

[3] The number of council-manager cities in Table 1 will not agree with the number of council-manager cities in the article on "Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000 Population." For explanation see footnote 2, page 80 of this Year Book.

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PRINCIPLES AND PROBLEMS OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT. By John M. Swartout and Ernest R. Bartley. Oxford University Press, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. 1958. 369pp. $4.25.

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COUNTY ROAD ADMINISTRATION IN COLORADO. By Conrad I. McBride. Bureau of State and Community Service, University of Colorado, 1165 Broadway, Boulder. 1958. 40pp.

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CASE STUDY OF A FLOOD-STRICKEN CITY. By Seymour S. Weisman. The Public Administration Center, 4 Washington Square, North, New York 3. 1958. 149pp. $2.75.

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ADULT LEADERSHIP. (10 issues yearly). Adult Education Association of the U. S. A., 743 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago 11. $5.

ADVANCED MANAGEMENT. Society for the Advancement of Management, 74 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. $8.

AMERICAN ARCHIVIST. (Quarterly). Society of American Archivists, 306 State Museum Building, Denver 2, Colorado. $7.

AMERICAN CITY. Buttenheim Publishing Corporation, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. $4.

AMERICAN MUNICIPAL NEWS. (Semimonthly). American Municipal Association, 1625 H Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. $10.

THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW. (Quarterly). The American Political Science Association, 1726 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. $10.

CALIFORNIA PUBLIC SURVEY. Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, Berkeley.

THE COUNTY OFFICER. National Association of County Officials, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. $6.

GRA REPORTER. (Quarterly). Governmental Research Association, 684 Park Avenue, New York 21. Included in membership.

IULA INFORMATION. (6-8 issues per year). International Union of Local Authorities, 5 Paleisstraat, The Hague, Netherlands. Available only to subscribers to IULA Quarterly. 75 cents per year.

IULA QUARTERLY. International Union of Local Authorities, 5 Paleisstraat, The Hague, Netherlands. $3.50.

MANAGEMENT METHODS. Management Magazines, Inc., 22 West Putnam Avenue, Greenwich, Connecticut. $5.

THE MANAGEMENT REVIEW. American Management Association, Inc., 1515 Broadway, New York 36. $7.50 for members, $12.50 for nonmemembers.

MANAGEMENT SCIENCE. (Quarterly). The Institute of Management Sciences, 250 North Street, White Plains, New York. $10.

METROPOLITAN AREA PROBLEMS, NEWS AND DIGEST. (Bimonthly). Conference on Metropolitan Area Problems, 22 West 55 Street, New York 19. Available on request.

NIMC NEWS LETTER. National Institute of Municipal Clerks, Inc., 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

NATIONAL CIVIC REVIEW. (Formerly National Municipal Review). (Monthly except August). National Municipal League, 47 East 68 Street, New York 21. $5.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE. National Office Management Association, Willow Grove, Pa. $5.

OFFICE MANAGEMENT. Andrew Geyer—McAllister, Inc., 212 Fifth Avenue, New York 10. $4.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. (Quarterly). Royal Institute of Public Administration, 76A New Cavendish Street, London W. 1. $5.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION BULLETIN. (Semimonthly). American Society for Public Administration, 6042 South Kimbark Avenue, Chicago 37. $5.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION NEWS. American Society for Public Administration, 6042 South Kimbark Avenue, Chicago 37. $5.

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS ON GOVERNMENTAL PROBLEMS. (Weekly). Joint Reference Library. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. $10.

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STATE LEAGUE JOURNALS

ALABAMA MUNICIPAL JOURNAL. Alabama League of Municipalities, 24 South Hull Street, Montgomery. $5.

ARKANSAS MUNICIPALITIES. Arkansas Municipal League, 416 Maple Street, North Little Rock. $2.

THE AUTHORITY. Pennsylvania Municipal Authorities Association, 103 Sparks Building, University Park. $3.

BOROUGH BULLETIN. (Monthly except August). Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs, 506 State Street Building, Harrisburg. $2 for member borough, $3 for nonmember borough. $4 for others.

COLORADO MUNICIPALITIES. Colorado Municipal League, 2300 Broadway, Boulder. $3.

FLORIDA MUNICIPAL RECORD. Florida League of Municipalities, 218 West Adams Street, Room 301, Jacksonville 2. $2.

GEORGIA LOCAL GOVERNMENT JOURNAL. Georgia Municipal Association, 203 Academic Building, Athens. $2.50.

HORIZONS FOR MODERN PENNSYLVANIA LOCAL GOVERNMENT. (Monthly except August). Associated Institutes of Government of Pennsylvania Universities, 39th and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia 4.

ILLINOIS MUNICIPAL REVIEW. Illinois Municipal League, 537 South Fourth Street, Springfield. $2.50.

INFORMATION BULLETINS. (Irregular). Association of Washington Cities, 250 Smith Hall, University of Washington, Seattle 5.

KANSAS GOVERNMENT JOURNAL. League of Kansas Municipalities, Capitol Federal Building, Topeka. $6.

THE KENTUCKY CITY BULLETIN. Kentucky Municipal League, University of Kentucky, Lexington. $1.

LEAGUE OF IOWA MUNICIPALITIES MONTHLY MAGAZINE. 409 Tama Building, Burlington. $3.

LEAGUE OF NORTH DAKOTA MUNICIPALITIES BULLETIN. Mrs. Roberta McCreery, Executive Secretary, 408½ Main, Bismarck. $2 to members; $3.50 to nonmembers.

LEAGUE OF OREGON CITIES NEWS LETTER. (Irregular). P. O. Box 5177, Eugene, Oregon.

LOUISIANA MUNICIPAL REVIEW. 1823 MacArthur Drive, Alexandria, Louisiana. $6.

MAINE TOWNSMAN. Maine Municipal Association, 97 Water Street, Hallowell. $3.

MARYLAND MUNICIPAL NEWS. Maryland Municipal League, P. O. Box 276, College Park. $2.

MICHIGAN MUNICIPAL REVIEW. Michigan Municipal League, 205 South State Street, Ann Arbor. $2.50.

MINNESOTA MUNICIPALITIES. League of Minnesota Municipalities, 15 University Library, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14. $2.50.

MISSISSIPPI MUNICIPALITIES. Mississippi Municipal Association, P. O. Box 254, Jackson. $3.

MISSOURI MUNICIPAL REVIEW. Missouri Municipal League, 212 Guitar Building, Columbia. $2.

MONTANA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE NEWS LETTER. Box 456, Shelby.

THE MUNICIPALITY. League of Wisconsin Municipalities, 30 East Johnson Street, Madison 3. $2.50.

NEBRASKA MUNICIPAL REVIEW. League of Nebraska Municipalities, 303 Continental Building, Lincoln 8. $2.

NEW JERSEY MUNICIPALITIES. (Monthly, October through June). New Jersey State League of Municipalities, 603 Trenton Trust Building, Trenton. $2.25.

NEW YORK STATE MUNICIPAL BULLETIN-(Monthly). New York State Conference of Mayors, 6 Elk Street, Albany 7. $1.

OHIO CITIES AND VILLAGES. Ohio Municipal League, 60 East Broad Street, Columbus 15. $2.50.

OKLAHOMA MUNICIPAL REVIEW. Oklahoma Municipal League, P. O. Box 1214, Oklahoma City. $4.

PENNSYLVANIA LEAGUE OF CITIES. (Bimonthly). Pennsylvania League of Cities, 596 State Street Building, Harrisburg. $2.50.

SOUTH DAKOTA MUNICIPALITIES. South Dakota Municipal League, State University of South Dakota, Vermillion. 50 cents.

SOUTHERN CITY. North Carolina League of Municipalities, Raleigh Building, Raleigh.

TENNESSEE TOWN AND CITY. Tennessee Municipal League, Life & Casualty Tower, 18th Floor, Nashville 3. $3.

TEXAS TOWN AND CITY. Texas Municipal League, 402 Vaughn Building, Austin 1. $3.50.

THE TOWNSHIP COMMISSIONER. (Quarterly). Pennsylvania State Association of Township Commissioners, 103 Sparks Building, University Park. $2.

VIRGINIA MUNICIPAL REVIEW. Review Publishing Company, P. O. Box 1, Richmond. $2.

WEST VIRGINIA MUNICIPALITY. (Quarterly). League of West Virginia Municipalities, P. O. Box 936, Morgantown. $1.

WESTERN CITY. League of California Cities, 440 Statler Center, Los Angeles 17. (Also official journal for Oregon, Arizona, Alaska, Nevada, and Washington Leagues). $2.

Planning and Zoning

Developments in 1958

By Robert A. Clark

Research Associate, American Society of Planning Officials, Chicago

OUR population growth provided perhaps the most significant news of 1958. The Bureau of the Census published new estimates which superseded the estimates made in 1955. The 1955 estimates fell below actual population in 1958 for every projection made in 1955. Our population was estimated to be 174,064,000 on July 1, 1958. New projections estimate a population of from 230.8 to 272.6 millions by 1980. The Census Bureau played no favorites among its four series of projections. However, it would seem reasonable to prepare for at least 250 million people in the United States by 1980. This is 75 million more people than there are today.

Concern with the impact of prospective population increase was reflected in both popular and technical discussion of the need to preserve open space. Preservation of room for people to move around in, for recreation, and for protection of some of the countryside was advocated in a series of articles in *Fortune* magazine (published in book form in *The Exploding Metropolis*) and by professional planners writing in *Landscape Architecture.*

With population growth probably concentrating in metropolitan areas, concern for the future of the commuter was widely expressed. Rail commuters in the New York metropolitan area waited for something to come out of the series of reports published on the New York public transit problem in 1958. (As one more in a long series of periodic studies of the New York problem, few people held out much hope for positive action even at this crucial time.)

Elsewhere, Massachusetts granted a subsidy to the New Haven Railroad in an attempt to keep the Old Colony line alive in the Boston area. Philadelphia was participating with two railroads in a commuter service experiment, and the New York Central threatened to end its runs in the Bronx rather than continue to pay taxes on Grand Central Terminal. The rapid transit picture was still as confused as ever, but Chicago was moving rapid transit cars over a new median strip line in the Congress Street Expressway (although, as one newspaper pointed out, the autos on the expressway still moved faster than the subway cars).

Metropolitan government in Dade County (Miami), Florida, received a strong vote of confidence in an election held in September, 1958. However, in Nashville, Tennessee, and Seattle, Washington, metropolitan arrangements were voted down although a metropolitan council to handle sewage was approved in a later Seattle election.

Metropolitan and regional planning arrangements continued to increase. Pueblo, Colorado, organized a metropolitan planning commission with the county. Four regional planning areas embracing several towns were organized in Connecticut. The four areas designated by the Connecticut Development Commission are the capital planning region (22 towns), the New London-Groton area (six towns), the Stamford-Norwalk area (eight towns), and the Danbury area (seven towns). The new regional planning agencies will have consultative and advisory powers.

During 1958, the Chicago Regional Plan Association, a voluntary organization, was dissolved and the work taken over by the Northeastern Illinois Metropolitan Area Planning Commission. In Kansas, three joint planning commissions were established for Garden City and Finney County, Wichita and Sedgwick County, and Wyandotte and Johnson Counties (the latter is a bi-county planning commission).

In the fall of 1958, Carver County, Minnesota, became the first county to take advantage of statutory authority for contiguous counties to join the Metropolitan Planning Commission (Twin Cities), thereby enlarging the commission's area to six counties. An informal area commission was formed in South Washington County, an area of St. Paul's suburban growth, and a joint city-township planning committee was formed by Rochester, Minnesota, and its surrounding townships.

Grants from the Federal planning assistance program have been made in Oregon for regional studies in the Salem, Eugene, and Portland metropolitan areas. The governor of Michigan authorized a study of metropolitan problems in that state. A two-year study of metropolitan Indianapolis began in July, 1958. The Ford Foundation made a grant for a series of nation-wide case studies.

Other Planning News. The temporary lull in shopping center construction was discussed by several market analysts. The concensus was that there are still opportunities for new centers provided competent analysis preceded the decision to build. Competition had sharpened because of the completion of competing regional shopping centers in some areas. The success of shopping centers, and the nation-wide publicity given to the schemes for rebuilding downtown Fort Worth with pedestrian malls, has spurred pedestrian mall experiments in several smaller cities. Boston experimented with a two-block, daytime shopping mall. Many other cities are producing pedestrian mall schemes for their central business districts. Plans have perhaps gone furthest in Cincinnati where cost studies have been prepared.

The principal development in the federal interstate highway program was the announcement of standards for the regulation of signs and billboards by the Bureau of Public Roads. The federal standards are quite complicated. State laws must regulate outdoor advertising in a manner consistent with the national standards in order for the state to qualify for incentive payments (one-half of 1 per cent of the cost of projects on the interstate system).

Inauguration of jet planes on international and domestic flights was accompanied by considerable problems of noise, airport enlargement, runway lengthening, speeding up of passenger handling, and land use around airports. The noise problem was of prime concern to planners; acoustical experts continued to warn of the disagreeable noises from jets unless noise suppressors were used on the engines.

The Federal Aviation Agency began operation in 1958. One of the projects of interest to planners undertaken by the agency was a study of heliports. The rapid development of jet helicopters and other vertical take-off aircraft opened up new opportunities for commercial operations on short-haul flights. Helicopter interests felt that planning controls over heliports might be too strict.

The first National Conference on Air Pollution aroused nation-wide interest. The headlines picked up speeches that indicated, on the basis of circumstantial evidence, a link between air pollution in urban areas and cancer. A second headline fact was the strong demonstration of the part played by motor vehicle exhaust in polluting the air.

In New Jersey, a third Levittown was started near Trenton; the big news was that the developer was building schools and donating them to the community. Reaction by the building industry was mixed; the primary concern of planners and school officials (who were glad to see at least one developer accept responsibility for development-originated school demands) was how well the developer-built schools would fit into a school program that had not yet been established.

News of the Profession. A bill that would require registration of professional planners was introduced in the New Jersey legislature in 1958, but it failed to get out of committee. Other states were reportedly considering such measures. Opinion among professional planners was divided on the desirability of registration.

The University of Notre Dame started an undergraduate program in city planning within the department of architecture. Several schools, including Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and Long Island University, are offering planning courses. Many planning agencies offered short courses as a device for educating both the public and municipal officials in other departments.

Several new books of interest to planners were published this year (see New Books and Pamphlets below). Particular mention should be made of *Better Transportation for Your City* and the series of manuals on transportation planning prepared by the National Committee on Urban Transportation.

Among the well-known planners who died during the year were John Ihlder and Albert Shire. John Ihlder, a pioneer in the planning and housing fields, died two days before he was to receive ASPO's annual award for outstanding service. Albert Shire had been in planning, housing, and building work, particularly in the Chicago area, where he was director of the planning department of Michael Reese Hospital.

Developments in Planning and Zoning Law. Publication of zoning manuals in Florida and Kansas, and a new edition of the New York manual in 1958 gave zoning ordinance drafters good starting points. The Florida manual includes a valuable commentary. The cities of Pittsburgh, Washington, and San Francisco adopted new zoning ordinances in 1958.

Control of building design received much discussion in 1958 after the publication of *Planning and Community Appearance* (see New Books and Pamphlets below). In New Jersey, a county judge set aside an amendment that required new or remodeled structures to conform to existing architectural styles.

In California, two important subdivision cases were decided. One concerned the ability of the city to impose fees for the purpose of acquiring park and school sites and drainage facilities. The other case concerned the use of contracts between the city and a subdivider to provide for later reimbursement of expenses for off-site improvements. The courts held that in neither case did the cities have statutory authority to make such arrangements. The feeling among planners was that state legislatures must soon authorize municipalities to add such requirements to their subdivision regulations. However, many lawyers felt that such requirements would not stand a test of constitutionality.

Zoning control of municipal use of land in another municipality was debated in an interesting New Jersey decision involving a water tank. The generally accepted doctrine that a municipality is subject to the requirements of another municipality's zoning ordinance if the use is proprietary rather than governmental was not followed in the majority opinion. Nevertheless, the water tank was ordered removed because the court considered its construction to be an unreasonable exercise of municipal power.

Wide publicity was given to the statement of a Michigan court that it did not sit as a super zoning commission. In a follow-up study of Michigan zoning cases from 1949 to 1957, it was pointed out that the growing number of cases had led the courts to intensive and searching analysis of the fundamental constitutional limitations involved in zoning and a clear enunciation of principles by the courts. The court, in effect, said to the cities and villages of the state that it will not interfere with any reasonable kind of zoning.

Decisions in Kansas and New York upheld the elimination of nonconforming uses through an amortization program.

Official map legislation was tested in the Wisconsin Supreme Court and upheld. The constitutionality of similar acts in other states now can find support from this important decision.

Professional Organization. The American Society of Planning Officials (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) serves as the clearinghouse of information, studies, and activities in support of planning. During 1958 the Society continued to publish its *Newsletter*; *Zoning Digest*, a monthly report of judicial decisions on zoning; and *Jobs in Planning*, a semimonthly listing of positions available in the planning field. The Society also prepared monthly research reports for subscribers to Planning Advisory Service. Reports issued during the year concerned churches, liquor outlets, bowling alleys, floor area ratios, public property, fences, and amendments. Other reports dealt with check lists for reviewing the work of planning agencies, planning and financing storm sewers, annexation studies, unusual illustrations in planning agency publications, and the content of a subdivision ordinance.

City Planning Data

TABLE XIV shows planning data for 967 cities over 10,000 population including organization, number of employees, professional employees under civil service, expenditures, comprehensive zoning, lot size and front footage, and exclusive residential zoning.

Organization and Expenditures. Table 1 indicates that 937 cities have some sort of official planning agencies. All reporting cities over 100,000 population have official planning agencies and 504 of the 526 cities under 25,000 have planning agencies.

Approximately one-third of the cities with planning agencies have full-time directors. Ninety of the 98 reporting cities over 100,000 population employ a full-time planning director. The smaller cities are less likely to employ a director on a full-time basis with 35.3 per cent of the cities of 25,000 to 50,000 and 12.5 per cent of those of 10,000 to 25,000 doing this.

The majority of the cities (76.5 per cent) over 25,000 population that have official planning agencies reported annual expenditures of $1,000 or more for planning. In 1958, the figure was 71.0 per cent. In the lowest population group, 55.2 per cent (12 per cent more was reported in 1958) spent $1,000 or more. Another 90 cities reported expenditures on planning of less than $1,000, 70 of these under 25,000 population, and 114 cities did not make any expenditures.

A total of 372 cities paid for consulting services during 1958. One hundred and sixty-five of the 315 cities that expended $1,000 or more for consulting services are under 25,000 population. The majority (431) of the reporting cities did not spend anything for such services.

Part-Time Planning Officials. Some 562 cities listed a city official serving as the planning director in addition to other duties. Only 38 of these cities are above 50,000 population. The chairman of the planning board serves as planning director in 244 cities; the city engineer or public works director, 120; the city manager, 108; the building inspector, 39;

TABLE 1

PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Having Official Planning Agencies	Having Full-Time Director	Reporting Expenditures Over $1,000	Reporting Expenditures Consult. Services
Cities over 500,000.	17	17	17	17	11
250,000 to 500,000	22	22	22	21	8
100,000 to 250,000	59	59	51	53	27
50,000 to 100,000	113	111	70	92	45
25,000 to 50,000.	230	224	79	156	76
10,000 to 25,000.	526	504	63	278	205
All cities over 10,000 . . .	967	937	302	617	372

other officials, 33; and the mayor, 18. The chairman of the planning commission (177 cities), the city manager (85), and the engineer or public works director (73) are the officials commonly used as the part-time director in cities of 10,000 to 25,000.

Number of Employees. Table XIV shows the total number of employees and the number of professionals in the planning department together with the number of professional employees under civil service including the full-time director. Cities over 500,000 population have a median number of 29 total employees in the planning department of which 16 are professionals. The medians in cities of 250,000 to 500,000 are 17 and nine respectively; 100,000 to 250,000, seven and three; and 50,000 to 100,000, three and one. For cities under 50,000 population, the median for both the total number and the number of professional employees is zero. In other words, more than one-half of the reporting cities do not have any full-time employees engaged in planning. In 157 cities the employees of the planning department are under civil services, and in 88 of these cities, the planning director also has civil service status.

Comprehensive Zoning Ordinances. Table 2 shows when the reporting cities last adopted a complete revision of their comprehensive (use, height, bulk, and area) zoning ordinance. A total of 921 cities stated that they have a comprehensive zoning ordinance, 35 cities said that they have no such ordinance, and 11 cities did not report. Nearly 46 per cent of the 875 reporting cities have revised their zoning ordinance in the last five years, 1954-1958. Another 77 cities are in the process of revising their zoning ordinances, and the majority of them expect to have the work completed during 1959. Less than one-quarter of the reporting cities have not revised their zoning ordinance within the last 10 years.

Minimum Lot Sizes. Table XIV contains information on the smallest lot size and minimum front footage allowed in each city. A total of 850 reported information on the minimum lot area (in square feet) allowed for single family residences under ordinances for new subdivisions. Fifty-three cities have a minimum lot size of 3,000 square feet or less; 61 cities, between 3,001 and 4,000 square feet; 229 cities, between 4,001 and 5,000; 248 cities, between 5,001 and 6,000; 59 cities, between 6,001 and 7,000; and 172 cities, over 7,000. Twenty-eight cities stated that they have no minimum lot sizes.

TABLE 2

YEAR OF ZONING ORDINANCE ADOPTIONS

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	1943 and Earlier	1944-1948	1949-1953	1954-1958	Being Revised in 1959
Cities over 500,000	16	5	1	4	3	3
250,000 to 500,000	21	7	1	3	8	2
100,000 to 250,000	55	11	6	7	27	4
50,000 to 100,000	105	15	12	30	38	10
25,000 to 50,000	206	19	36	46	92	13
10,000 to 25,000	472	50	40	105	232	45
All cities over 10,000	875	107	96	195	400	77

Table XIV shows data for 839 reporting cities on the minimum front footage requirement for a single-family residential lot. Nearly three-quarters of the reporting cities require a minimum front footage of 41 feet or more. Front footage requirements are: for 63 cities, 30 feet or less; 82 cities, between 31 and 40 feet; 333 cities, between 41 and 50 feet; 200 cities, between 51 and 60 feet; 63 cities, between 61 and 75 feet; and 28 cities, 76 feet or more. Seventy cities have no minimum front footage requirements.

Exclusive Residential Zones. In Table XIV 936 cities gave information on exclusive residential zoning in which single-family dwellings must be on a minimum lot size of one-half acre or more. A total of 115 cities reported that they zone for such residential districts. Forty-five cities have exclusive lot districts of one-half acre minimum; 53 cities, up to and including a one-acre minimum; and 14 cities, a minimum of more than one acre. Three other cities did not report. Fifty-nine cities which have such restrictive residential districts are over 25,000, and 56 cities are under 25,000.

TABLE XIV

PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959

This table includes data for 967 cities over 10,000 population as reported early in 1959. First column shows whether there is an official planning agency ("Y" for yes, "N" for no). Who Serves as Planning Director: "P" for full-time planning director (see code for city official who serves as planning director in addition to other duties); small letter to the right for appointing authority (see code). Employees, Total: number of full-time employees including planning director; figure to right of dash for number of professional planning personnel. No. Under Civil Service: professional staff personnel only; single dagger (†), includes full-time planning director. Expenditures, 1958: first column, total expenditures of planning agency for 1958 or fiscal year ending in 1958; second column, expenditures for outside consulting service. Comp. Zoning Ord.: has comprehensive (use, height, bulk, and area) zoning ordinance, "Y" for yes, "N" for no; figure to right of dash, year of last complete revision (double dagger (‡) indicates ordinance presently being revised). Smallest Lot Size: minimum lot area (in square feet), allowed for single-family residence under zoning ordinance; to right of dash, minimum front footage for single-family residential lot; "NM" means no minimum specified in zoning ordinance. Exclusive Residential Zone: city has single-family dwelling residential district requiring minimum lot size of one-half acre or more, "Y" for yes, "N" for no; figure to right of dash is minimum lot size allowed (in square feet). Leaders (. . .) means data not reported; superior numerals (^{1}) and asterisks(*) indicate footnotes at end of table.

PLANNING DIRECTOR

P - Full-time director
A - City manager
B - Building inspector
E - Engineer or public works director
H - Chairman of planning board
M - Mayor
X - Other city official

APPOINTING AUTHORITY

a - City manager
c - City council
m - Mayor
p - Planning commission
x - Other authority

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves As Planning Director	Employees—Total Professional	No. Professionals under Civil Service	Expenditure: 1958 (in thousands)		Comp. Zoning Ord., Year Revised	Smallest Lot Size, Min. Front Footage	Exclusive Residential Zone, Min. Lot
					Total	Consulting Services			
Over 1,000,000									
Chicago, Ill.	Y	Pm	81-56	0	$ 712.6	$ 50.0	Y-1957	5,000-NM	N
Detroit, Mich.	Y	Pp	72-48	48†	602.0	6.0	Y-1940	5,000-42	N
Los Angeles, Calif. .	Y	Pp	126-63	63†	787.0	0.0	Y-1946	5,000-50	Y-20,000
New York, N. Y. . . .	Y	Pm	175-100	100	1,264.0	10.0	Y-1916	NM-NM	N
Philadelphia, Pa. . .	Y	Pp	69-40	39	538.9	101.9	Y-‡	. . . . -. .	N
500,000 to 1,000,000									
Baltimore, Md.	Y	Pp	34-16	16	195.1	1.0	Y-1931	. . . . -. .	N
Boston, Mass.	Y	Pp	40-33	33†	197.0	4.5	Y-‡	6,000-70	N
Buffalo, N. Y.	Y	Pp	22-12	11	132.9	0.0	Y-1953	5,000-50	N
Cincinnati, Ohio . . .	Y	Pp	29-13	12	214.7	4.3	Y-‡	4,800-NM	N
Cleveland, Ohio . . .	Y	Pp	29-16	0	265.0	40.0	Y-1949	4,800-40	N
Houston, Tex.	Y[1]	Pm	28-9	6	140.5	10.0	N	. . . . -. .	. . -. .
Milwaukee, Wis. . . .	Y	Px	28-15	15†	205.0	0.0	Y-1940	NM-NM	Y-20,000
Minneapolis, Minn. .	Y	Pp	21-12	12†	192.0	48.0	Y-1922	4,800-40	N

TABLE XIV—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves As Planning Director	Employees—Total Professional	No. Professionals under Civil Service	Expenditure: 1958 (in thousands)		Comp. Zoning Ord., Year Revised	Smallest Lot Size, Min. Front Footage	Exclusive Residential Zone, Min. Lot
					Total	Consulting Services			
500,000 to 1,000,000—continued									
New Orleans, La. . .	Y	Pp	21-8	6	$ 110.8	$ 0.0	Y-1953	5,000-50	N
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Y	Pm	50-22	21	245.8	4.3	Y-1958	5,000-NM	N
St. Louis, Mo.	Y	Pp	20-8	8†	115.0	0.0	Y-1950	4,000-40	N
San Francisco, Calif.	Y	Pp	27-16	15	212.0	0.0	Y-1958	1,750-25	N
250,000 to 500,000									
Akron, Ohio	Y	Pp	15-8	8†	86.8	0.0	Y-1922	4,000-50	N
Atlanta, Ga.	Y	Pm	21-10	10†	. . . .	. . .	Y-1954	5,000-50	Y-87,120
Birmingham, Ala. . .	Y	Pc	14-3	3†	61.5	22.0	Y-1926	3,000-75	N
Columbus, Ohio . . .	Y	Pm	11-7	6†	124.0	0.0	Y-1954	5,000-50	Y-43,560
Dallas, Tex.	Y	Pa	46-16	12	225.2	0.0	Y-1951	6,000-50	Y-43,560
Denver, Colo.	Y	Pp	11-6	5	73.2	1.1	Y-1956	6,000-50	N
Fort Worth, Tex. . .	Y	Px	11-3	0	50.2	4.8	Y-1953	6,000-50	N
Indianapolis, Ind. . .	Y	Pp	23-15	0	145.6	0.0	Y-1951	4,800-NM	N
Kansas City, Mo. . .	Y	Pa	29-14	13	172.3	0.0	Y-. . .	6,000-50	N
Long Beach, Calif. .	Y	Pa	14-10	9	101.7	0.0	Y-1943	5,000-50	N
Louisville, Ky.	Y	Pp	16-3	3	107.0	0.0	Y-1956	5,000-40	N
Memphis, Tenn. . . .	Y[1]	Pp	17-9	0	106.5	8.5	Y-1955	5,000-50	N
Newark, N. J.	Y	Px	13-10	10†	29.1	0.0	Y-1954	5,000-50	N
Oakland, Calif.	Y	Pa	16-13	12	120.0	0.0	Y-1935	5,000-50	Y-25,000
Omaha, Neb.	Y	Pm	9-4	3	70.0	0.0	Y-1945	4,000-NM	Y-20,000
Portland, Ore.	Y	Px	17-8	8†	106.9	0.0	Y-1942	5,000-10	N
Rochester, N. Y. . . .	Y	Pp	8-6	5	53.7	5.0	Y-1957	4,000-50	N
St. Paul, Minn.	Y	Pm	17-8	9†	77.8	. . .	Y-‡	4,000-40	N
San Antonio, Tex. . .	Y	Pa	15-5	4	125.9	0.0	Y-1938	3,000-. .	N
San Diego, Calif. . . .	Y	Pp	51-36	36†	361.0	3.0	Y-‡	5,000-50	Y-43,560
Seattle, Wash.	Y	Pp	22-11	11†	131.0	1.0	Y-1957	5,000-20	N
Toledo, Ohio	Y[1]	Pp	17-10	0	58.5[2]	11.4	Y-1923	6,000-50	N
100,000 to 250,000									
Allentown, Pa.	Y	Pc	. .-1	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-‡	NM-NM	N
Austin, Tex.	Y	Pa	14-9	0	82.4	0.0	Y-1954	5,750-50	N
Baton Rouge, La. . .	Y	Pc	8-4	3	107.3	53.5	Y-1958	4,000-50	N
Berkeley, Calif. . . .	Y	Pa	8-6	6†	64.8	. . .	Y-1957	5,000-50	N
Bridgeport, Conn. . .	Y	Px	6-2	2†	32.5	0.0	Y-. . .	. . . .-. .	..-..
Cambridge, Mass. . .	Y	Pa	5-4	4†	32.6	0.0	Y-1943	5,000-50	N
Camden, N. J.	Y	Pm	5-2	2†	31.5	1.5	Y-1958	. . . .-. .	N
Charlotte, N. C. . . .	Y[1]	Pc	7-4	0	21.3[2]	0.0	Y-1947	5,000-NM	N
Chattanooga, Tenn. .	Y	Pp	8-4	0	48.5	1.0	Y-1949	10,000-60	N
Corpus Christi, Tex.	Y	Pa	10-6	4	70.5	26.2	Y-1948	6,000-50	N
Dayton, Ohio	Y	Pc	9-7	0	74.3	0.3	Y-1948	5,000-35	N
Des Moines, Iowa . .	Y	Pp	13-8	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1953	7,500-60	N
Duluth, Minn.	Y	Pp	4-1	0	48.0	30.3	Y-1958	5,000-50	Y-217,800
El Paso, Tex.	Y	Pm	18-8	8†	109.0	7.0	Y-1959	4,000-38	Y-20,000
Elizabeth, N. J. . . .	Y	H. .	0-0	0	6.9	6.0	Y-1931	. . . .-. .	N
Erie, Pa.	Y	Pc	3-1	0	11.9	0.8	Y-1937	6,000-30	N
Evansville, Ind. . . .	Y	Pc	13-9	0	34.7	0.0	Y-1946	7,500-50	Y-30,000
Fall River, Mass. . .	Y	Xc	2-1	1	. . . .	. . .	Y-1948	4,000-12	..-..
Flint, Mich.	Y	Pc	4-2	2†	. . . .	. . .	Y-1927	4,500-40	N
Fort Wayne, Ind. . . .	Y	Pm	5-3	0	31.4	0.0	Y-1955	6,000-50	N
Fresno, Calif.	Y	Pa	13-7	7	112.6	23.6	Y-1959	6,000-60	N
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Y	Pp	6-4	4†	39.6	0.0	Y-1951	5,000-50	N
Hartford, Conn. . . .	Y	Pp	5-4	3	39.3	15.0	Y-1945	6,000-50	N
Jacksonville, Fla. . .	Y[1]	Hc	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-1955	6,000-60	N
Kansas City, Kan. . .	Y	Bc	3-1	0	20.5	6.5	Y-1958	3,000-25	N
Knoxville, Tenn. . . .	Y	Pp	12-5	0	38.8	5.0	Y-1929	7,200-60	N
Little Rock, Ark. . .	Y*	Pa	4-2	2†	21.5	0.0	Y-1958	. . . .-60	N
Miami, Fla.	Y	Pp	12-3	2	94.5	0.0	Y-1956	6,000-60	N

TABLE XIV—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves As Planning Director	Employees—Total Professional	No. Professionals under Civil Service	Expenditure: 1958 (in thousands)		Comp. Zoning Ord., Year Revised	Smallest Lot Size, Min. Front Footage	Exclusive Residential Zone, Min. Lot
					Total	Consulting Services			
100,000 to 250,000—continued									
Montgomery, Ala. . .	Y	Pp	3-1	1†	$ 14.6	$ 0.0	Y-1949	12,000-75	N
Nashville, Tenn. . . .	Y	Pp	16-11	2	111.2	7.0	Y-1957	3,000-50	N
New Bedford, Mass.	Y	. .	0-0	. .	0.1	0.0	Y-1926	NM-NM	N
New Haven, Conn. . .	Y	Pm	10-6	6†	141.9	20.0	Y-1953	. . . .-. .	N
Norfolk, Va.	Y	Pa	8-6	5	55.6	0.0	Y-1957	6,000-25	N
Oklahoma City, Okla.	Y	Ha	6-3	0	50.0	29.4	Y-. . .	6,000-25	N
Pasadena, Calif. . . .	Y	Pa	7-4	. .	48.2	0.0	Y-1957	7,500-55	Y-20,000
Peoria, Ill.	Y	Pa	7-4	3†	16.3	0.0	Y-1954	5,000-NM	N
Phoenix, Ariz.	Y	Pa	14-4	4†	78.3	0.0	Y-1955	6,000-60	Y-35,000
Providence, R. I. . .	Y	Pp	14-9	0	76.9	0.5	Y-1957	6,000-60	N
Richmond, Va.	Y	Pp	10-5	5†	54.7	0.0	Y-‡	5,000-50	N
Rockford, Ill.	Y	Pp	5-3	0	37.0	2.0	Y-1926	NM-NM	N
Sacramento, Calif. .	Y	Pa	7-3	2	46.5	0.0	Y-1956	5,200-52	N
Salt Lake City, Utah	Y	Pp	6-2	0	28.9	0.0	Y-1955	4,000-NM	N
San Jose, Calif. . . .	Y	Pa	16-10	10†	101.3	0.0	Y-1943	5,000-50	Y-43,560
Savannah, Ga.	Y	Pc	7-4	3	21.7	0.0	N	. . . .-. .	N
Shreveport, La. . . .	Y	Pc	7-2	1	42.7	0.0	Y-1958	6,000-50	N
South Bend, Ind. . . .	Y	Pm	4-1	0	31.2	0.0	Y-1949	4,800-50	N
Spokane, Wash.	Y	Pp	9-5	4	60.3	1.5	Y-1958	7,200-60	N
Springfield, Mass. . .	Y	Pp	6-2	2†	31.3	2.6	Y-1936	. . . .-. .	N
Syracuse, N. Y. . . .	Y	Pm	19-14	14†	131.5	2.5	Y-1922	6,250-NM	N
Tacoma, Wash.	Y	Pa	13-10	9	70.0	1.5	Y-1953	5,000-50	N
Tampa, Fla.	Y	Pc	2-1	. .	17.9	4.3	Y-1956	6,000-60	N
Trenton, N. J.	Y	Pp	4-3	0	25.3	0.0	Y-1956	. . . .-. .	N
Tulsa, Okla.	Y[1]	Px	38-10	0	83.0[2]	. . .	Y-. . .	7,000-60	Y-25,000
Utica, N. Y.	Y	. .	5-2	1	20.5	0.0	Y-1958	. . . .-. .	N
Waterbury, Conn. . .	Y	Pp	3-1	0	19.1	0.0	Y-1954	6,000-60	N
Wichita, Kan.	Y	Pa	25-13	13	87.1	2.4	Y-1954	6,000-50	Y-40,000
Wilmington, Del. . . .	Y	H. .	0-0	0	17.4	16.5	Y-‡	. . . .-. .	N
Worcester, Mass. . .	Y	Pa	7-5	0	30.8	0.5	Y-‡	NM-20	N
Youngstown, Ohio . .	Y	Pp	5-3	0	42.5	11.0	Y-1929	3,500-NM	N
50,000 to 100,000									
Alameda, Calif. . . .	Y	Pa	3-2	2†	27.5	0.0	Y-1958	5,000-50	N
Albuquerque, N. M. .	Y	Pa	12-8	8†	89.5	0.0	Y-‡	6,000-60	N
Alexandria, Va. . . .	Y	Pa	7-4	4†	54.7	6.0	Y-1954	5,000-50	Y-20,000
Alhambra, Calif. . . .	Y	B. .	1-0	0	7.4	0.0	Y-1952	NM-50	N
Amarillo, Tex.	Y	Pa	3-1	1†	14.8	0.0	Y-1952	6,250-60	N
Asheville, N. C. . . .	Y	Pc	2-1	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1957	5,000-50	N
Augusta, Ga.	Y[1]	Px	4-2	2	28.0	7.0	Y-1952	6,000-60	N
Aurora, Ill.	Y	Hc	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1957	6,000-40	N
Bay City, Mich. . . .	Y	Pc	2-1	0	11.2	0.0	Y-1954	4,500-20	N
Beaumont, Tex. . . .	Y	X. .	2-0	0	48.6	22.2	Y-1955	6,250-50	N
Bethlehem, Pa.	Y	Pc	2-1	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1955	3,000-30	N
Binghamton, N. Y. . .	N[1]	. .	. .-. .	. .	0.1	0.1	Y-1957	5,000-NM	N
Brockton, Mass. . . .	Y	H. .	0-0	0	5.0	0.0	Y-1949	10,000-100	N
Brookline t, Mass. .	Y	H. .	0-0	0	14.4	14.4	Y-1922	7,500-40	Y-40,000
Burbank, Calif.	Y	Pa	6-4	4†	46.7	0.0	Y-1950	6,000-50	N
Cedar Rapids, Iowa .	Y	Pp	3-1	0	12.1	0.0	Y-1953	6,000-50	N
Charleston, S. C. . .	Y	E. .	0-0	0[4]	. . . .	. . .	Y-1931	2,500-50	N
Charleston, W. Va. .	Y	B. .	1-0	0	10.4	5.0	Y-1954	5,000-50	N
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	Y	. .	. .-. .	. .	6.2	6.2	Y-1948	7,500-50	N
Clifton, N. J.	Y	. .	. .-. .	. .	9.6	3.1	Y-1950	5,000-50	N
Columbia, S. C. . . .	Y	Pa	7-4	4†	36.3	0.0	Y-1949	2,000-. .	..-..
Columbus, Ga.	Y	Pa	2-1	0	18.0	3.0	Y-1956	6,000-60	N
Compton, Calif. . . .	Y	Pa	3-2	2†	23.5	2.0	Y-1958	5,000-. .	N
Covington, Ky.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	7.3	0.0	Y-1931	. . . .-. .	N
Cranston, R. I.	Y	H. .	3-1	0	37.0	25.0	Y-‡	. . . .-. .	Y-..

TABLE XIV—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves As Planning Director	Employees—Total Professional	No. Professionals under Civil Service	Expenditure: 1958 (in thousands)		Comp. Zoning Ord., Year Revised	Smallest Lot Size, Min. Front Footage	Exclusive Residential Zone, Min. Lot
					Total	Consulting Services			
50,000 to 100,000—continued									
Davenport, Ia.	Y	Pp	1-1	0	$ 13.8	$ 2.0	Y-1957	5,000-50	Y-20,000
Dearborn, Mich.	Y	Pp	4-1	1†	27.2	0.0	Y-1954	6,000-50	N
Decatur, Ill.	Y	Pm	1-1	1†	5.7	0.0	..-..	....-..	..-..
Dubuque, Ia.	Y	B. .	0-0	0	8.5	4.8	Y-1957	6,000-60	N
Durham, N. C.	Y	Pa	3-1	0	....	...	Y-1951	5,000-50	N
East Chicago, Ind.	Y	..	..-..	..	5.0	0.5	Y-1949	4,500-25	N
East Orange, N. J.	Y	..	0-0	0	8.8	8.6	Y-1957	5,000-50	N
Evanston, Ill.	Y	Pa	4-2	2†	34.8	5.0	Y-1959	5,000-27	N
Gadsden, Ala.	Y	Em	..-..	..	....	...	Y-1953	7,800-60	N
Glendale, Calif.	Y	Pa	17-7	7†	112.2	0.0	Y-1958	5,000-50	N
Green Bay, Wis.	Y	Pp	3-1	0	19.0	0.0	Y-1942	7,000-65	N
Greensboro, N. C.	Y	Pa	8-3	2	55.0	12.0	Y-1954	6,000-50	N
Greenville, S. C.	Y	Pa	4-2	0	26.8	14.9	Y-1951	7,500-50	N
Hammond, Ind.	Y	Hm	0-0	0	0.6	0.0	Y-1952	6,000-50	N
Hampton, Va.	Y	Pp	3-1	0	12.0	0.0	..-..	6,000-60	N
Harrisburg, Pa.	Y	E. .	0-0	0	1.0	0.0	Y-1950	3,000-30	N
Hoboken, N. J.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	6.0	4.0	Y-. .	....-..	N
Holyoke, Mass.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	....	...	Y-1947	....-75	N
Huntington, W. Va.	Y	Hp	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	N	....-..	N
Inglewood, Calif.	Y	Pc	3-2	2†	16.8	0.0	Y-1947	6,000-20	N
Irvington, N. J.	Y	H. .	1-0	0	....	...	Y-‡	....-..	..-..
Jackson, Mich.	Y	Pa	2-1	0	20.3	7.0	Y-1949	4,300-40	N
Jackson, Miss.	Y	Pc	3-1	1†	15.4	0.0	Y-1950	7,500-50	N
Johnstown, Pa.	Y	..	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1926	3,200-40	N
Joliet, Ill.	Y	..	..-..	..	....	...	Y-1959	7,000-60	N
Kalamazoo, Mich.	Y	Pa	5-3	2	29.3	0.0	Y-1954	4,000-60	N
Kenosha, Wis.	Y	Pm	1-1	1†	10.3	0.0	Y-1954	6,000-60	N
Lakewood, Ohio	Y	E. .	0-0	0	13.8	13.8	Y-‡	....-..	N
Lancaster, Pa.	Y	Pp	3-2	0	10.0	0.0	Y-1948	....-..	N
Lansing, Mich.	Y	Pc	7-4	0	44.1	4.6	Y-1942	4,000-. .	Y-40,000
Laredo, Tex.	Y	Pc	7-1	0	17.5	0.0	Y-‡	5,000-46	N
Lawrence, Mass.	Y	Pp	1-1	1†	....	...	Y-1943	....-..	N
Lexington, Ky.	Y	Pp	3-2	0	10.0	0.0	Y-1952	5,000-50	Y-21,780
Lima, Ohio	Y	Em	..-..	..	10.8	8.8	Y-1958	3,600-50	N
Lincoln, Neb.	Y	Pm	4-2	1	29.1	19.0	Y-1953	5,000-50	Y-43,560
Lowell, Mass.	Y	Pa	5-2	0	27.0	0.0	Y-1926	....-..	N
Lubbock, Tex.	Y	Pa	8-6	0	34.1	0.0	Y-1955	6,000-50	N
Lynn, Mass.	Y	H. .	..-..	..	2.4	...	Y-. .	4,000-40	N
Madison, Wis.	Y	Pm	16-8	8†	98.1	0.0	Y-1954	6,000-50	N
Malden, Mass.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	2.0	0.7	Y-1956	NM-NM	..-..
Manchester, N. H.	Y	Pp	4-3	0	35.9	0.0	Y-‡	4,500-40	N
Medford, Mass.	Y	Pa	..-..	..	3.5	1.5	Y-1943	5,000-20	N
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	Y	..	0-0	0	25.0	25.0	Y-1949	NM-NM	N
New Britain, Conn.	Y	Pc	3-1	1†	71.0	55.0	Y-1952	....-50	N
New Rochelle, N. Y.	Y	Pp	4-2	2†	31.6	1.2	Y-1955	7,500-75	Y-20,000
Newton, Mass.	Y	..	..-..	..	....	...	Y-1952	10,000-80	N
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Y	Pa	5-2	1	30.0	6.0	Y-1958	5,000-45	N
Oak Park, Ill.	N	Pa	1-1	0	....	...	Y-1947	4,000-32	N
Ogden, Utah	Y	Pa	4-2	1	21.4	0.5	Y-1951	10,000-80	N
Orlando, Fla.	Y	Pm	6-2	0	35.6	0.0	Y-‡	6,000-60	N
Passaic, N. J.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	8.0	6.2	Y-1955	4,000-30	N
Pittsfield, Mass.	Y	..	0-0	0	6.3	6.0	Y-1953	6,000-60	Y-43,560
Pontiac, Mich.	Y	Pa	2-2	2†	25.2	10.1	Y-1953	5,000-50	N
Port Arthur, Tex.	Y	E. .	..-..	..	18.3	18.3	Y-1941	3,500-25	N
Portland, Me.	Y	Pa	9-6	0	44.4	0.0	Y-1957	4,500-50	N
Portsmouth, Va.	Y	Pp	4-2	0	22.7	0.0	Y-. .	....-50	..-..
Pueblo, Colo.	Y	X. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1931	5,000-NM	N
Quincy, Mass.	Y	Pm	3-1	1†	16.0	0.0	Y-1952	7,500-75	N

TABLE XIV—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves As Planning Director	Employees—Total Professional	No. Professionals under Civil Service	Expenditure: 1958 (in thousands)		Comp. Zoning Ord., Year Revised	Smallest Lot Size, Min. Front Footage	Exclusive Residential Zone, Min. Lot
					Total	Consulting Services			
50,000 to 100,000—continued									
Raleigh, N. C.	Y	Pa	5-2	0	$ 22.6	$ 1.2	Y-1958	8,000-65	N
Richmond, Calif.	Y	Pa	10-5	5†	76.4	0.0	Y-1949	5,000-50	Y-217,800
Riverside, Calif.	Y	Pa	10-7	6	41.5	2.8	Y-1956	6,500-65	Y-21,780
Roanoke, Va.	Y	Xx	0-0	. .	6.6*	0.0	Y-1932	7,000-60	N
Saginaw, Mich.	Y	Pa	9-7	5	74.6	0.0	Y-1958	6,000-50	N
St. Joseph, Mo.	Y	Xm	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1947	5,000-40	N
St. Petersburg, Fla.	Y	Pa	10-4	3	57.0	10.8	Y-‡	6,000-60	N
San Angelo, Tex.	Y	Xa	2-0	. .	10.4	0.0	Y-1954	5,000-50	N
San Bernardino, Calif.	Y	Pc	5-3	3†	36.5	0.0	Y-1953	7,200-60	N
San Mateo, Calif.	Y	Pa	5-3	2	44.8	0.0	Y-1947	5,000-50	N
Santa Ana, Calif.	Y	Pa	6-3	3†	27.9	0.0	Y-1939	6,000-50	N
Santa Monica, Calif.	Y	Pa	5-3	3†	56.8	18.1	Y-1948	5,000-50	N
Schenectady, N. Y.	Y	Pp	3-1	1†	16.8	0.0	Y-1955	5,000-50	N
Sioux City, Iowa	Y	Pc	6-4	0	28.0	0.0	Y-1947	. . . .-. .	N
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1950	5,500-50	N
South Gate, Calif.	Y	B. .	0-0	0	20.2	4.7	Y-‡	5,000-50	N
Springfield, Ill.	Y	Pp	7-5	0	30.7	0.0	Y-1924	3,000-. .	N
Springfield, Mo.	Y	Pa	5-2	4	21.4	0.0	Y-1958	6,000-50	N
Springfield, Ohio	Y[1]	Pp	9-6	0	24.9[2]	0.0	Y-‡	6,000-60	N
Stockton, Calif.	Y	Pp	8-5	3	52.5	3.6	Y-1952	5,000-50	N
Terre Haute, Ind.	Y	. .	0-0	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-1950	. . . .-. .	N
Topeka, Kan.	Y	Pm	6-4	0	44.9	0.0	Y-1957	5,000-50	Y-43,560
Union City, N. J.	Y	E. .	0-0	0	1.2	0.0	Y-1956	2,500-25	N
Waco, Tex.	Y	Pa	4-1	0	55.1	36.0	Y-1958	7,000-60	N
Waterloo, Iowa	Y	Pp	6-4	0	30.0	0.0	Y-1947	6,000-50	N
Wheeling, W. Va.	Y	Ec	3-1	1	9.5	0.7	Y-1946	1,200-NM	N
Wichita Falls, Tex.	Y	Pa	1-1	. .	10.9	0.0	N	. . . .-. .	N
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	. .-. .	NM-NM	N
Winston-Salem, N. C.	Y	Pa	7-5	0	44.7	0.5	Y-1948	15,000-90	N
Woonsocket, R. I.	Y	Pc	3-2	0	18.9	2.0	Y-1923	. . . .-. .	N
25,000 to 50,000									
Abilene, Tex.	Y	Pa	2-1	0	71.8	30.0	Y-1946	5,000-50	N
Abington tp, Pa.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1949	3,000-50	Y-43,560
Albany, Ga.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	1.2	1.2	N	9,000-60	N
Alliance, Ohio	Y	Em	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1956	8,400-60	N
Alton, Ill.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	5.5	0.0	Y-‡	3,500-35	N
Amsterdam, N. Y.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	1.0	0.0	Y-1926	4,500-45	N
Anaheim, Calif.	Y	Pa	6-4	0	54.4	3.5	Y-‡	7,200-70	Y-43,560
Ann Arbor, Mich.	Y	Pc	. .-2	0	29.1	2.6	Y-‡	5,000-55	N
Anniston, Ala.	Y	E. .	1-1	1	5.3	0.0	Y-1958	7,500-50	N
Appleton, Wis.	Y	E. .	9-4	0	8.0	8.0	Y-1951	5,000-. .	N
Arcadia, Calif.	Y	Pa	2-2	2	19.9	1.9	Y-‡	7,500-75	N
Arlington t, Mass.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	11.2	10.0	Y-1939	6,000-60	N
Ashland, Ky.	Y	Hp	0-0	0	1.4	0.0	Y-1958	6,000-50	N
Auburn, N. Y.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	5.0	5.0	Y-1953	. . . .-65	N
Bakersfield, Calif.	Y	Pa	5-3	3†	58.0	0.0	Y-1954	7,200-NM	N
Bangor, Me.	Y	Pa	2-2	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1955	7,500-65	N
Belleville, Ill.	Y	. .	0-0	0	2.5	0.0	N	. . . .-. .	N
Bellingham, Wash.	Y	Pp	2-2	0	17.1	0.0	Y-1954	5,000-50	N
Beloit, Wis.	Y	P. .	1-1	0	12.4	3.5	Y-1926	8,750-. .	N
Beverly, Mass.	Y	E. .	0-0	0	5.0	0.0	. .-. .	10,000-. .	N
Beverly Hills, Calif.	N	B. .	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1947	20,000-100	Y-20,000
Billings, Mont.	Y	Hm	. .-. .	0	24.9	6.2	Y-1956	3,000-30	N
Bloomfield, N. J.	Y	E. .	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-‡	4,000-40	N
Bloomington, Ill.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	2.1	1.6	Y-1956	4,000-40	N
Bloomington, Ind.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	1.5	0.0	Y-1950	5,000-50	N
Bremerton, Wash.	Y	E. .	0-0	0	0.7	0.0	Y-1948	4,300-45	N

TABLE XIV—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves As Planning Director	Employees—Total Professional	No. Professionals under Civil Service	Expenditure: 1958 (in thousands)		Comp. Zoning Ord., Year Revised	Smallest Lot Size, Min. Front Footage	Exclusive Residential Zone, Min. Lot
					Total	Consulting Services			
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
Bristol, Conn.	Y	Hm	0-0	0	$ 7.7	$ 7.5	Y-1946	11,250-75	N
Brownsville, Tex. . .	Y	Ac	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1932	6,000-25	N
Burlington, Iowa . . .	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	N	. . . . -. .	N
Burlington, Vt.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	1.6	. . .	Y-1953	6,000-60	N
Champaign, Ill.	Y	Ha	. . -. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-1957	6,000-60	N
Charlottesville, Va. .	Y	Pa	1-1	0	13.0	6.0	Y-1958	6,000-60	N
Chelsea, Mass.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	2.3	1.9	Y-. .	. . . . -. .	N
Chicopee, Mass. . . .	Y	Hm	2-. .	. .	7.4	0.0	Y-1940	7,500-75	N
Chula Vista, Calif. .	Y	Pa	2-1	1†	12.3	2.3	Y-1949	7,000-50	N
Clarksburg, W. Va. .	Y	E. .	0-0	0	13.9	12.6	Y-1952	4,000-40	N
Clinton, Iowa	Y	E. .	0-0	0	4.0	0.0	Y-1951	2,500-50	N
Colorado Sprgs., Colo.	Y	Pa	3-1	0	14.8	0.0	Y-1954	5,000-50	N
Columbia, Mo.	Y	Ac	. . -. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-1957	5,000-60	N
Concord, N. H.	Y	Pm	3-1	. .	12.7	0.0	Y-1958	8,000-80	N
Council Bluffs, Iowa	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.4	0.0	Y-1956	5,000-50	N
Culver City, Calif. .	Y	Px	4-2	2†	35.0	0.0	Y-1954	5,000-50	N
Cumberland, Md. . .	Y	. .	0-0	0	1.1	0.0	Y-1944	. . . . -NM	..-..
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	Y	M. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1955	5,000-. .	N
Danville, Ill.	Y	Hc	0-0	0	6.0	0.0	Y-1958	6,600-60	N
Danville, Va.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	4.7	0.3	Y-1956	5,000-50	N
Daytona Beach, Fla.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	7.4	6.5	Y-1955	6,000-50	N
East Cleveland, Ohio	Y	E. .	0-0	0	9.0	0.0	Y-1953	4,000-40	N
East Hartford t, Conn.	Y	X. .	0-0	0	2.0	0.0	Y-1953	15,000-100	N
Easton, Pa.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	24.1	5.0	Y-1955	6,000-NM	N
Eau Claire, Wis. . . .	Y	Ac	0-0	0	5.0	0.0	Y-1952	5,000-60	Y-87,120
Elgin, Ill.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	4.8	3.5	Y-1955	6,000-50	N
Elkhart, Ind.	Y	Pm	. . -. .	0	13.2	0.0	Y-1957	6,000-50	N
Elmira, N. Y.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	0.7	0.0	Y-1947	5,000-50	N
Elyria, Ohio	Y	M. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1953	6,000-50	N
Enid, Okla.	Y	E. .	1-1	0	4.5	0.0	Y-1958	5,000-50	N
Euclid, Ohio	N[1]	. .	0-0	0	0.5[2]	0.5	Y-1952	6,000-60	N
Eugene, Ore.	Y[1]	Pp	4-2	0	10.0[2]	. . .	Y-1948	6,000-60	N
Everett, Mass.	Y	. .	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1955	5,000-50	N
Fairfield t, Conn. . .	Y	Pp	3-2	0	27.9	2.0	Y-. .	5,000-20	Y-87,120
Fargo, N. D.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	3.1	2.3	Y-1958	6,000-60	N
Fayetteville, N. C. .	Y	Pa	3-1	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1951	6,000-60	N
Ferndale, Mich. . . .	Y	E. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1955	. . . . -. .	N
Fitchburg, Mass. . .	Y	H. .	. . -. .	. .	2.0	2.0	Y-1948	. . . . -60	N
Fond du Lac, Wis. . .	Y	E. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1942	6,000-50	N
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	Y	X. .	7-3	3	26.8	0.0	Y-1947	6,000-50	N
Framingham t, Mass.	Y	B. .	0-0	0	5.9	3.4	Y-1958	8,000-. .	Y-43,560
Fullerton, Calif. . . .	Y	Pp	4-2	2†	30.8	2.2	Y-1947	7,200-60	Y-20,000
Gainesville, Fla. . . .	Y	Ac	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1958	10,000-85	N
Galesburg, Ill.	Y	. .	. . -. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-1958	7,500-60	N
Garfield, N. J.	Y	E. .	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1929	4,000-40	N
Gloucester, Mass. . .	Y	Pa	0-0	0	7.8	0.0	Y-1950	10,000-50	Y-40,000
Grand Forks, N. D. .	Y	E. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1951	7,000-50	Y-20,000
Granite City, Ill. . . .	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1958	5,000-40	N
Great Falls, Mont. .	Y	Pp	4-2	0	11.9	0.0	Y-. .	7,500-50	N
Greenville, Miss. . .	Y	Ep	. . -. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-1947	4,000-40	N
Greenwich t, Conn. .	Y	Pp	4-2	0	25.6	3.5	Y-. .	7,500-60	Y-174,240
Hackensack, N. J. . .	Y	E. .	0-0	0	4.0	1.1	Y-1956	5,000-50	N
Hamden t, Conn. . . .	Y	X. .	3-2	2	10.2	0.0	Y-1957	4,000-40	Y-80,000
Hamilton tp, N. J. . .	Y	E. .	1-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1957	. . . . -50	N
Hamtramck, Mich. .	Y	. .	0-0	0	1.5	0.0	Y-1947	3,000-30	N
Hayward, Calif. . . .	Y	Pa	6-4	3	38.9	0.0	Y-1958	5,000-35	N
Hempstead, N. Y. . .	Y	. .	0-0	0	0.6	0.0	Y-1955	4,000-40	N
High Point, N. C. . .	Y	Pa	6-3	3†	34.6	0.0	Y-1947	9,000-60	N

Table XIV—Planning Data for Cities over 10,000: 1959—Continued

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					Total	Consulting Services			
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
Highland Park, Mich.	Y	Pm	1-1	0	$	$ . . .	Y-1942	4,000-30	N
Huntington Pk., Calif.	Y	X. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1929	5,000-. .	N
Hutchinson, Kan.	Y	Pa	1-1	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1957	5,000-NM	N
Iowa City, Iowa	Y	Ac	0-0	0	7.5	8.5	Y-. .	6,000-50	N
Ithaca, N. Y.	Y	Pp	6-4	4†	18.3	0.0	Y-1950	. . . .-. .	N
Jackson, Tenn.	Y	. .	0-0	0	1.2	0.0	Y-1948	6,000-60	N
Jamestown, N. Y.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	2.3	0.0	Y-1955	7,000-70	N
Johnson City, Tenn.	Y	H. .	0-0*	0	3.8	0.0	Y-1956	7,500-50	Y-26,760
Joplin, Mo.	Y	B. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-. .	6,000-50	N
Kettering, Ohio	Y	Pa	1-1	0	6.9	0.0	Y-1957	7,500-60	N
Key West, Fla.	Y	Xc	0-0	0	1.0	0.0	Y-1958	5,000-50	N
Kingston, N. Y.	Y	. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1928	. . . .-50	N
Kokomo, Ind.	Y	Pm	. .-. .	0	9.4	0.3	Y-1948	6,000-50	N
La Crosse, Wis.	Y	. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1938	5,000-NM	N
La Grange, Ga.	N	Ac	. .-. .	. .	5.0	0.0	Y-1954	6,000-60	N
Lackawanna, N. Y.	Y	. .	0-0	0	2.0	0.0	Y-. .	. . . .-30	N
Lafayette, Ind.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1949	6,000-50	N
Lafayette, La.	Y	Pc	. .-2	2†	. . . .	. . .	Y-1939	NM-NM	N
Lakeland, Fla.	Y	Pc	3-1	0	18.0	4.5	Y-1957	5,000-50	N
Laurel, Miss.	Y	M. .	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1950	7,500-25	N
Lebanon, Pa.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	9.0	8.0	Y-1958	7,500-75	N
Lewiston, Me.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1958	. . . .-. .	. .-. .
Lincoln Pk., Mich.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.5	0.0	Y-1958	3,000-20	N
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	Y	Px	3-2	0	20.0	0.0	Y-1951	5,000-50	Y-30,000
Lynchburg, Va.	Y	Xa	1-1	0	9.0	0.0	Y-1949	6,000-50	N
Lynwood, Calif.	Y	X. .	0-0	0	3.9	0.0	Y-1951	6,000-50	N
Manchester t, Conn.	Y	Pc	4-1	0	13.7	0.2	Y-1956	7,200-60	Y-30,000
Manhattan Beach, Calif.	Y	Xa	1-1	1	11.1	3.6	Y-1958	2,700-25	N
Manitowoc, Wis.	Y	Pc	2-1	0	18.8	2.1	Y-‡	4,800-50	N
Mansfield, Ohio	Y	M. .	. .-. .	. .	0.1	0.0	Y-1955	6,000-50	N
Maplewood tp, N. J.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.7	0.0	Y-1953	3,500-35	N
Marion, Ind.	Y	Pp	2-1	0	20.1	11.4	Y-1958	7,200-55	N
Mason City, Iowa	Y	H. .	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1956	5,000-60	N
Massillon, Ohio	Y[1]	E. .	0-0	0	1.0[2]	0.0	Y-1946	5,000-60	N
Melrose, Mass.	Y	. .	0-0	0	0.7	0.0	Y-1924	6,000-60	N
Meriden, Conn.	Y	B. .	0-0	0	2.0	0.0	Y-1958	11,250-75	Y-20,000
Meridian, Miss.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	10.0	0.0	Y-1950	7,500-50	N
Miami Beach, Fla.	Y	A. .	0-0	0	25.7	23.9	Y-. .	6,000-NM	Y-40,000
Michigan City, Ind.	Y	. .	0-0	0	1.5	0.0	N	5,000-. .	N
Middletown, Conn.	Y	Pc	3-2	1	40.7	19.5	Y-1956	20,000-100	Y-20,000
Middletown, Ohio	Y	Pa	2-1	0	15.0	0.0	Y-1955	6,000-50	N
Milford t, Conn.	Y	Pp	3-2	0	17.0	0.0	Y-1954	7,500-75	Y-43,560
Mishawaka, Ind.	Y	Bm	. .-. .	. .	16.2	4.5	Y-1959	6,600-60	N
Moline, Ill.	Y	Em	1-1	. .	8.0	0.3	Y-1958	5,400-20	N
Montclair, N. J.	Y	Pc	3-2	. .	20.2	0.0	Y-1953	6,600-60	Y-20,000
Montebello, Calif.	Y	Pa	3-1	1†	23.6	3.6	Y-1958	6,250-50	Y-21,780
Monterey Pk., Calif.	Y	B. .	0-0	0	3.5	0.0	Y-1949	5,000-. .	N
Morgantown, W. Va.	Y	Ba	0-0	0	10.6	7.0	Y-‡	. . . .-. .	N
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	Y	Hc	0-0	0	0.6	0.0	Y-1955	6,500-50	N
Muskegon, Mich.	Y	Pa	6-4	3	43.3	0.0	Y-1952	6,000-50	N
Muskogee, Okla.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1946	3,000-. .	N
Nashua, N. H.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	7.5	7.0	Y-1957	5,000-50	N
National City, Calif.	Y	Pa	2-1	0	13.9	0.0	Y-1948	5,000-50	N
New Brunswick, N. J.	Y	Pm	0-0	0	12.0	0.0	Y-1946	2,500-25	N
New Castle, Pa.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.4	0.0	Y-1951	3,000-30	N
New Kensington, Pa.	Y	. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1953	7,500-60	N
New London, Conn.	Y	E. .	0-0	0	2.0	2.0	Y-1921	5,000-50	N
Newburgh, N. Y.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	17.8	17.5	Y-1955	. . . .-. .	N

TABLE XIV—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves As Planning Director	Employees—Total Professional	No. Professionals under Civil Service	Expenditure: 1958 (in thousands)		Comp. Zoning Ord., Year Revised	Smallest Lot Size, Min. Front Footage	Exclusive Residential Zone, Min. Lot
					Total	Consulting Services			
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
Newport, Ky.	Y	E. .	0-0	0	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	Y-1949	3,500-35	N
Newport, R. I.	Y	Ac	. .-. .	0	10.4	8.1	Y-1950	10,000-80	N
Norman, Okla.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	4.0	0.0	Y-1958	6,000-50	N
Northampton, Mass.	Y	Hm	0-0	0	3.4	3.3	Y-1958	6,000-60	N
Norwalk, Conn.	Y	Pc	4-3	0	31.1	3.5	Y-. .	4,000-40	Y-43,560
Norwich, Conn.	Y	. .	0-0	0	2.2	1.5	Y-‡	10,000-80	Y-25,000
Norwood, Ohio	Y	Pm	1-1	1†	6.5	0.0	Y-1955	. . . .-. .	N
Nutley, N. J.	Y	E. .	0-0	0	4.0	3.6	Y-1958	5,000-50	N
Odessa, Tex.	Y	Pa	3-1	0	36.1	0.0	Y-. .	5,000-40	N
Ontario, Calif.	Y	Pa	2-1	1†	16.7	2.0	Y-1947	6,000-50	N
Oshkosh, Wis.	Y	Ac	1-1	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1954	6,000-60	N
Ottumwa, Iowa	Y	Pa	2-2	2†	9.4	0.0	Y-1956	7,000-60	N
Oxnard, Calif.	Y	Pa	3-1	1†	11.8	0.0	Y-1945	6,000-50	N
Paducah, Ky.	Y	. .	0-0	0	2.1	0.0	Y-1952	. . . .-. .	N
Palo Alto, Calif.	Y	Pa	4-3	0	25.3	0.0	Y-1951	6,000-60	N
Panama City, Fla.	Y	Ac	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-1948	2,500-15	N
Parma, Ohio	Y	E. .	0-0	0	12.0	12.0	Y-1957	9,000-60	N
Penn Hills tp, Pa.	Y	Hc	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1940	2,500-25	N
Pensacola, Fla.	Y	Pp	4-2	1	10.9	0.0	Y-1947	5,000-50	N
Petersburg, Va.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	1.0	0.0	Y-. .	5,000-50	N
Pine Bluff, Ark.	Y	Pp	3-1	0	13.2	0.0	N	NM-NM	N
Plainfield, N. J.	Y	E. .	0-0	0	0.6	0.0	Y-‡	2,480-. .	N
Pomona, Calif.	Y	Pc	4-3	2	30.6	0.0	Y-1957	6,000-60	N
Port Huron, Mich.	Y	Pa	1-1	1†	5.2	0.0	Y-1950	5,000-50	N
Portsmouth, Ohio	Y	H. .	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1953	NM-NM	N
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Y	Pa	1-1	0	21.5	14.6	Y-1953	10,000-30	N
Provo, Utah	Y	. .	0-0	0	6.0	6.0	Y-1946	5,000-50	N
Quincy, Ill.	Y	Pm	1-1	0	10.0	0.0	Y-‡	6,000-60	N
Redondo Beach, Calif.	Y	E. .	. .-. .	2	52.3	37.0	Y-1948	5,000-40	N
Redwood City, Calif.	Y	Pa	4-3	2	36.6	. . .	Y-‡	6,000-50	Y-40,000
Reno, Nev.	Y	Px	5-3	0	19.5	0.0	Y-1957	6,000-50	N
Revere, Mass.	Y	Pa	3-3	3†	20.8	2.5	Y-1954	8,000-. .	N
Richfield, Minn.	Y	H. .	. .-. .	. .	3.6	0.0	Y-1954	8,000-NM	N
Richmond, Ind.	Y	E. .	0-0	0	10.1	1.5	Y-1953	4,800-40	N
Rochester, Minn.	Y	Pc	3-1	0	15.7	1.0	Y-1940	5,000-50	N
Rock Island, Ill.	Y	Pa	2-2	0	24.6	12.2	Y-‡	4,000-NM	N
Rocky Mount, N. C.	Y	Hc	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1946	7,500-50	N
Rome, Ga.	Y	Pc	1-1	0	10.0	0.0	Y-1948	7,500-50	N
Roswell, N. M.	Y	Ac	3-0	0	6.1	0.0	Y-1952	6,000-50	..-..
Royal Oak, Mich.	Y	Pa	1-1	0	9.3	5.2	Y-1957	6,000-50	N
St. Cloud, Minn.	Y	H. .	. .-. .	. .	0.8	0.2	Y-1957	6,000-50	N
St. Louis Pk., Minn.	Y	. .	1-0	0	11.4	9.0	Y-1949	9,000-75	N
Salem, Oregon	Y[1]	Px	8-4	0	9.9[2]	0.0	Y-. .	6,000-70	N
Salina, Kan.	N	E. .	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1951	6,000-60	N
San Leandro, Calif.	Y	Pa	5-3	2	49.3	16.3	Y-. .	5,000-50	N
Sandusky, Ohio	Y	H. .	0-0	0	10.0	10.0	Y-1956	4,800-40	Y-20,000
Santa Barbara, Calif.	Y	Pa	4-2	0	21.3	0.0	Y-1957	6,000-60	Y-43,560
Santa Fe, N. M.	Y	E. .	0-0	0	5.5	3.0	Y-1949	6,000-NM	Y-43,560
Shaker Hgts., Ohio	Y	H. .	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-1947	7,500-40	N
Sharon, Pa.	Y[1]	H. .	. .-. .	. .	12.2[2]	12.2	Y-1958	6,000-50	N
Sheboygan, Wis.	Y	Pc	1-1	0	10.8	0.0	Y-1928	. . . .-50	N
Skokie, Ill.	Y	H. .	1-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1957	4,800-40	N
S. San Francisco, Calif.	Y	Pc	1-1	0	7.4	2.2	Y-. .	5,000-50	N
Spartansburg, S. C.	Y	Em	0-0	0	9.5	3.2	Y-1958	6,000-50	N
Stratford t, Conn.	Y	Pc	2-1	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1957	7,500-60	Y-40,000
Superior, Wis.	Y	E. .	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-1958	6,000-50	Y-40,000
Tallahassee, Fla.	N	Pm	1-1	0	12.6	0.0	Y-1931	4,500-NM	N
Teaneck tp, N. J.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	0.6	0.0	Y-1954	7,500-75	N

TABLE XIV—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves As Planning Director	Employees—Total Professional	No. Professionals under Civil Service	Expenditure: 1958 (in thousands)		Comp. Zoning Ord., Year Revised	Smallest Lot Size, Min. Front Footage	Exclusive Residential Zone, Min. Lot
					Total	Consulting Services			
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
Temple, Tex.	Y	E. .	0-0	0	$	$ . . .	Y-1946	2,500-10	N
Torrance, Calif.	Y	Pa	4-1	1†	31.9	0.0	Y-1954	6,000-60	N
Torrington, Conn.	Y	. .	1-0	. .	7.9	2.4	Y-1957	6,000-60	Y-40,000
Tucson, Ariz.	Y[1]	Pc	19-3	2†	40.1[2]	0.0	Y-1944	7,000-NM	N
Tyler, Tex.	Y	E. .	1-1	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1945	6,000-60	N
Union tp, N. J.	N	E. .	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-1957	4,500-50	N
University City, Mo.	Y	E. .	0-0	0	1.0	0.3	Y-‡	7,000-50	N
Vallejo, Calif.	Y	Pa	2-1	0	18.1	0.0	Y-1947	5,000-50	N
Vancouver, Wash.	Y	Pa	4-3	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-‡	5,000-50	N
Vineland, N. J.	Y	Em	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1952	7,500-75	N
Waltham, Mass.	Y	Em	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1952	8,000-80	N
Warren, Ohio	Y	M. .	1-0	0	0.8	0.0	Y-1954	6,000-50	N
Warwick, R. I.	Y	P. .	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-1957	7,000-70	Y-40,000
Washington, Pa.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	5.6	5.6	N	. . . .-. .	..-..
Watertown t, Mass.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.6	0.0	Y-1948	6,000-65	N
Watertown, N. Y.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	3.6	0.0	Y-1958	5,000-50	N
Wausau, Wis.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1952	7,200-60	N
Wauwatosa, Wis.	Y	E. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-. .	4,000-40	N
West Allis, Wis.	Y	E. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1954	3,600-30	N
West Covina, Calif.	Y	Pa	3-1	0	27.7	4.1	Y-1954	7,500-60	N
W. Hartford t, Conn.	Y	Pa	4-2	0	20.8	0.0	Y-1945	6,000-50	Y-20,000
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	1.0	. . .	Y-1956	6,000-50	N
Whittier, Calif.	Y	Pa	3-1	0	19.3	0.0	Y-1955	6,000-60	N
White Plains, N. Y.	Y	Pc	2-1	1†	15.8	1.0	Y-1951	5,000-50	N
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	N[1]	. .	0-0	0	10.0[2]	10.0	Y-1929	2,500-25	N
Wilmington, N. C.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1946	3,000-50	N
Winona, Minn.	Y	Ec	1-1	0	20.0	20.0	Y-1949	. . . .-. .	N
Wyandotte, Mich.	Y	. .	0-0	0	5.5	5.5	Y-1947	. . . .-30	N
Yakima, Wash.	Y	Pc	2-2	0	18.7	0.0	Y-1958	. . . .-40	..-..
Zanesville, Ohio	Y	Ac	0-0	0	0.5	0.0	N	. . . .-. .	N
10,000 to 25,000									
Adrian, Mich.	Y	Ea	0-0	0	1.6	1.1	Y-1953	5,000-50	N
Aiken, S. C.	Y	. .	0-0	0	3.4	3.0	Y-1947	6,500-NM	N
Albany, Calif.	Y	. .	0-0	0	2.1	0.7	Y-‡	. . . .-. .	..-..
Albany, Ore.	Y	H. .	. .-. .	. .	3.3	3.3	Y-‡	5,000-. .	N
Albert Lea, Minn.	Y	B. .	. .-. ,	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-1951	6,000-40	N
Albion, Mich.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	1.8	0.2	Y-1948	5,500-NM	N
Alice, Tex.	Y	Ac	. .-. .	. .	5.0	5.0	Y-1955	7,000-50	N
Allen Park, Mich.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.7	0.7	Y-‡	4,000-40	N
Alpena, Mich.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	0.2	0.0	Y-. .	5,000-50	N
Ames, Iowa	Y	Pp	1-1	0	14.5	0.0	Y-1957	5,000-50	N
Amesbury,t, Mass.	Y	. .	0-0	0	4.1	0.2	N	. . . .-. .	N
Amherst t, Mass.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	1.5	0.9	Y-1940	7,500-75	N
Anchorage, Alaska	Y	Pa	4-2	2†	34.0	0.0	Y-1958	6,000-50	N
Annapolis, Md.	N	E. .	1-1	0	5.0	0.0	Y-1955	6,000-60	N
Ansonia, Conn.	Y	. .	0-0	0	4.0	3.0	Y-1947	5,000-50	N
Antioch, Calif.	Y	Pc	1-1	1†	. . . .	. . .	Y-1956	5,000-50	N
Ardmore, Okla.	Y	Ac	. .-. .	. .	0.0	0.0	Y-‡	3,000-40	N
Arkansas City, Kan.	Y	H. .	1-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1938	3,000-50	N
Arlington Hgts., Ill.	Y	Xc	0-0	0	1.3	1.3	Y-‡	6,600-66	Y-20,000
Asbury Park, N. J.	Y	Ea	0-0	0	5.5	5.0	Y-1958	4,000-40	N
Ashland, Ohio	Y	E. .	0-0	0	1.4	0.0	Y-1957	6,000-50	N
Ashland, Wis.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-‡	NM-NM	N
Astoria, Ore.	Y	Ac	. .-. .	. .	5.0	2.5	N	. . . .-. .	N
Athol t, Mass.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.6	0.0	N	. . . .-. .	N
Auburn, Ala.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	1.2	0.0	Y-. .	6,000-50	N
Auburn, Me.	Y	Ep	0-0	0	15.3	5.6	Y-‡	5,000-50	N

TABLE XIV—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves As Planning Director	Employees—Total Professional	No. Professionals under Civil Service	Expenditure: 1958 (in thousands) Total	Expenditure: 1958 (in thousands) Consulting Services	Comp. Zoning Ord., Year Revised	Smallest Lot Size, Min. Front Footage	Exclusive Residential Zone, Min. Lot
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Augusta, Me.	Y	Pp	2-1	. .	$ 10.0	$ 0.0	N	. . . .-. .	..-..
Aurora, Colo.	Y	Pa	2-1	0	16.1	4.1	Y-1954	6,000-50	N
Azusa, Calif.	Y	E. .	0-0	0	2.1	0.0	Y-1957	6,000-60	N
Bartlesville, Okla.	Y	H. .	. .-. .	. .	0.0	0.0	Y-1953	7,000-50	N
Batavia, N. Y.	Y	Ac	. .-. .	. .	0.0	0.0	Y-1954	5,000-50	N
Bath, Me.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	16.3	16.0	Y-1955	6,000-60	Y-43,560
Baytown, Tex.	N	Ac	2-1	0	. . . .	. . .	N	NM-NM	N
Beatrice, Neb.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	N	. . . .-. .	..-..
Beaver Falls, Pa.	Y	H. .	. .-. .	. .	5.0	0.0	Y-1954	6,000-50	N
Bell, Calif.	Y	. .	0-0	0	1.1	0.5	Y-1949	5,000-. .	N
Bellaire, Tex.	Y	E. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1950	. . . .-. .	Y-87,120
Bemidji, Minn.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	0.5	0.5	Y-. .	2,500-. .	N
Bend, Ore.	Y	Ba	1-1	0	5.6	0.8	Y-1958	9,600-80	N
Bensalem, tp, Pa.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	1.3	1.2	Y-1958	7,500-60	Y-20,000
Benton Harbor, Mich.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1956	7,500-60	N
Bergenfield, N. J.	Y	. .	0-0	0	0.2	0.0	Y-1940	. . . .-50	Y-..
Berkeley, Mich.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	5.0	5.0	Y-1938	NM-40	N
Bethel, Pa.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.9	0.9	Y-1950	. . . .-60	Y-21,780
Bexley, Ohio	Y	B. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1956	6,000-60	N
Big Spring, Tex.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1947	6,000-NM	N
Birmingham, Mich.	Y	Pa	1-1	0	9.5	0.7	Y-1958	4,500-NM	N
Bismarck, N. D.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.1	0.0	Y-1958	7,000-60	N
Bluefield, W. Va.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1938	3,000-. .	N
Blytheville, Ark.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1956	7,000-50	N
Borger, Tex.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	20.0	. . .	N	6,000-50	N
Bossier City, La.	Y	. .	1-0	0	5.0	0.0	Y-1957	6,000-50	N
Boulder, Colo.	Y	Pa	2-1	0	33.0	8.0	Y-1951	7,000-60	..-..
Brainerd, Minn.	N	. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1947	6,000-60	N
Brawley, Calif.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1947	6,000-25	N
Bristol t, R. I.	Y	E	1-1	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-. .	. . . .-40	..-..
Bristol, Tenn.	Y	X. .	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1958	7,500-50	Y-43,560
Bristol, Va.	Y	B. .	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1952	6,000-50	N
Brownwood, Tex.	Y	. .	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1951	. . . .-50	N
Brunswick, Ga.	Y	B. .	. .-. .	. .	6.0	0.0	Y-1929	4,800-. .	N
Burlington, N. J.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	2.2	2.0	Y-1939	. . . .-. .	N
Burlington, N. C.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.2	0.0	Y-‡	6,000-50	N
Cadillac, Mich.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1941	5,000-50	N
Cairo, Ill.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-. .	2,500-25	N
Camden, Arkansas	N	H. .	. .-. .	. .	1.2	0.0	Y-1956	4,000-40	N
Canonsburg, Pa.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	1.0	1.0	Y-‡	. . . .-. .	..-..
Carlisle, Pa.	Y	Bc	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-1950	7,200-50	..-..
Casper, Wyo.	Y	Ac	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-1958	3,000-15	N
Cedar Falls, Iowa	Y	. .	. .-. .	. .	7.6	1.8	Y-1949	6,000-60	N
Chambersburg, Pa.	Y	E. .	. .-. .	. .	7.4	2.0	Y-1956	7,800-60	N
Charles City, Iowa	Y	Bm	. .-. .	. .	2.6	2.3	Y-‡	. . . .-50	..-..
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	Y	. .	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-1956	6,250-50	Y-20,000
Chicago Hgts., Ill.	Y	Pc	2-1	0	24.0	0.0	Y-†	3,000-35	N
Chickasha, Okla.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	5.4	5.4	Y-1955	6,000-. .	N
Chico, Calif.	Y	. .	1-1	1†	3.5	0.0	Y-1957	. . . .-50	Y-40,000
Chillicothe, Ohio	Y	Ac	0-0	0	0.1	0.0	Y-1956	5,000-20	N
Clarksville, Tenn.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1957	6,000-30	N
Clayton, Mo.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	7.9	6.6	Y-‡	5,000-40	Y-20,000
Clearwater, Fla.	Y	Pa	2-1	1†	12.9	0.0	Y-1952	5,000-60	N
Clinton t, Mass.	Y	. .	0-0	0	0.5	. . .	N	. . . .-. .	N
Clovis, N. M.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1948	3,000-50	N
Coatesville, Pa.	Y	Ec	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-‡	3,600-. .	N
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	Y	H. .	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-1958	5,500-50	N
College Park, Ga.	Y	. .	2-0	0	6.2	0.0	Y-1958	9,000-70	Y-25,000

TABLE XIV—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959—Continued

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					Total	Consulting Services			
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Colton, Calif.	Y	Pa	1-1	1†	$	$ . . .	Y-1957	7,200-60	N
Columbus, Ind.	Y	Hm	0-0	0	1.5	0.0	Y-1949	5,000-50	N
Concord, Calif.	Y	Pc	2-1	. .	11.5	0.0	Y-1958	6,000-60	N
Connellsville, Pa.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	1.2	1.2	Y-1954	NM-NM	N
Coral Gables, Fla.	Y	E. .	0-0	0	3.5	1.0	Y-1957	5,000-50	Y-43,560
Corapolis, Pa.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1951	NM-NM	N
Corning, N. Y.	Y	E. .	. .-. .	. .	0.0	0.0	Y-1958	3,200-50	N
Corona, Calif.	Y	B. .	. .-. .	. .	4.7	0.0	Y-. .	7,200-60	N
Coronado, Calif.	Y	B. .	0-0	0	2.4	0.0	Y-1950	3,000-50	N
Corvallis, Ore.	Y	E. .	0-0	0	3.0	3.0	Y-‡	. . . .-. .	N
Coshocton, Ohio	Y	M	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	. .-. .	7,500-50	N
Cranford tp, N. J.	Y	H. .	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-‡	7,500-75	N
Crystal, Minn.	Y	Bc	0-0	0	0.4	0.0	Y-. .	7,500-60	N
Cudahy, Wis.	Y	E. .	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1957	6,000-50	N
Dalton, Ga.	Y	H. .	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-1958	5,000-50	Y-108,900
Daly City, Calif.	Y	E. .	0-0	0	4.5	2.1	Y-‡	3,300-33	N
Danvers t, Mass.	Y	H. .	. .-. .	0	10.0	7.5	. .-. .	10,000-100	N
Darby, Pa.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	1.4	0.4	Y-1956	. . . .-. .	N
Darien t, Conn.	Y	Pp	2-1	. .	5.7	2.5	Y-1957	14,520-75	Y-87,120
Decatur, Ga.	Y	H. .	. .-. .	. .	10.0	10.0	Y-1958	6,000-60	N
Defiance, Ohio	Y	Hm	0-0	0	2.0	2.0	Y-1956	6,000-60	N
Del Rio, Tex.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1957	6,000-50	N
Delano, Calif.	Y	Pa	2-1	0	14.0	4.5	Y-1954	5,000-50	N
Delaware, Ohio	Y	. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1948	5,000-50	N
Denison, Tex.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1939	6,000-NM	N
Des Plaines, Ill.	Y	Hc	0-0	0	1.9	1.2	Y-1956	6,875-55	N
Dodge City, Kan.	Y	Ec	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1956	2,500-33	N
Dormont, Pa.	N	A	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-1956	3,000-30	N
Dover, N. H.	Y	Pp	2-1	0	7.1	0.0	Y-1956	. . . .-75	N
Downers Grove, Ill.	Y	. .	. .-. .	. .	0.5	0.0	Y-1925	10,500-75	N
Dumont, N. J.	Y	. .	0-0	0	0.2	0.0	Y-1942	7,500-75	N
Duncan, Okla.	Y	Ac	1-1	0	11.4	0.0	Y-1951	6,000-30	N
Dunmore, Pa.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1942	NM-NM	N
Duquesne, Pa.	Y	Hc	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1957	3,000-. .	N
Dyersburg, Tenn.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	3.0	0.0	Y-1950	6,500-50	N
East Detroit, Mich.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	4.3	2.1	Y-1957	6,000-50	N
East Lansing, Mich.	Y	Ac	1-1	0	3.5	0.0	Y-1953	5,000-. .	N
East Moline, Ill.	Y	Hm	0-0	0	0.6	0.0	Y-. .	5,000-40	N
East Point, Ga.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1939	5,000-50	N
Ecorse, Mich.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	1.5	0.0	Y-1958	3,000-30	N
Edinburg, Tex.	Y	B. .	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-1950	7,100-50	N
Edison tp, N. J.	Y	E. .	0-0	0	4.9	1.5	Y-1957	5,000-50	Y-40,000
El Cajon, Calif.	Y	Ha	7-4	4†	61.1	0.0	Y-1957	6,000-60	N
El Centro, Calif.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	0.4	0.0	Y-1948	7,200-60	N
El Cerrito, Calif.	Y	X. .	0-0	0	6.3	3.0	Y-1953	5,000-50	N
El Dorado, Kan.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	2.0	1.0	Y-1951	3,750-75	Y-43,560
El Segundo, Calif.	Y	B. .	1-. .	0	9.4	1.4	Y-1957	5,000-50	N
Elizabeth City, N. C.	Y	. .	0-0	0	5.1	. . .	Y-1958	. . . .-. .	N
Elizabethton, Tenn.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	1.1	1.1	Y-1953	5,000-50	N
Elmwood Park, Ill.	N	Ac	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1954	5,000-40	N
Elwood, Ind.	Y	H. .	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-1953	7,000-50	N
Emporia, Kan.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1949	6,000-50	N
Endicott, N. Y.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1947	4,200-40	N
Enfield t, Conn.	Y	. .	0-0	0	0.6	0.0	. .-. .	12,500-100	N
Englewood, Colo.	Y	Pa	1-1	0	7.4	0.3	Y-1955	7,200-60	N
Englewood, N. J.	Y	. .	0-0	0	11.5	9.0	Y-1957	5,000-50	N
Escanaba, Mich.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	1.5	0.0	Y-1958	5,000-60	N
Eureka, Calif.	Y	E. .	0-0	0	3.3	0.1	Y-1953	5,000-50	N

TABLE XIV—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves As Planning Director	Employees—Total Professional	No. Professionals under Civil Service	Expenditure: 1958 (in thousands)		Comp. Zoning Ord., Year Revised	Smallest Lot Size, Min. Front Footage	Exclusive Residential Zone, Min. Lot
					Total	Consulting Services			
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Evergreen Park, Ill.	Y	H. .	. .-. .	. .	$	$ . . .	Y-1953	. . . .-38	N
Fair Lawn, N. J.	Y	E. .	. .-. .	. .	6.0	1.0	Y-1954	6,500-65	N
Fairfield, Ala.	Y	Hc	1-0	0	4.4	2.5	Y-1958	7,200-60	N
Fairhaven t, Mass.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.4	0.0	Y-1958	10,000-85	N
Farrell, Pa.	Y	. .	0-0	0	6.3	6.3	Y-1957	. . . .-60	N
Fergus Falls, Minn.	N	E. .	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-1935	6,000-NM	N
Ferguson, Mo.	Y	. .	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-1957	7,500-60	N
Findlay, Ohio	Y	M. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1955	6,000-50	N
Florence, Ala.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.7	. . .	Y-1956	6,000-50	N
Florence, S. C.	N	Ac	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-1952	4,400-NM	N
Fort Collins, Colo.	Y	Xa	0-0	0	8.0	. . .	Y-‡	6,000-60	N
Fort Lee, N. J.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	2.0	0.0	Y-1958	5,000-50	N
Fort Madison, Iowa	Y	H. .	0-0	0	6.7	6.7	N	. . . .-. .	. .-. .
Fort Pierce, Fla.	Y	Ac	6-2	2	43.0	8.8	Y-1947	6,000-60	Y-30,000
Fort Thomas, Ky.	Y	E. .	0-0	0	3.1	0.0	Y-1958	5,500-55	N
Frankfort, Ky.	Y	Xp	3-1	0	3.3	0.0	Y-1956	. . . .-. .	N
Franklin Park, Ill.	Y	Hc	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1952	4,000-38	N
Frederick, Md.	Y	E. .	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-1952	. . . .-50	N
Fredericksburg, Va.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	0.6	0.0	Y-1952	4,500-NM	N
Freeport, N. Y.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	1.5	0.0	Y-1952	5,000-40	N
Fremont, Neb.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.2	0.0	Y-1958	6,000-60	N
Gainesville, Ga.	Y[1]	Px	1-1	0	8.0	0.0	Y-1954	7,500-60	Y-20,000
Gainesville, Tex.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1948	5,000-50	N
Garden City, Kan.	Y	Pa	1-1	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1951	5,500-50	N
Gardena, Calif.	Y	B. .	1-0	0	6.0	0.0	Y-1953	5,000-50	N
Gardner, Mass.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	1.2	0.5	N	. . . .-. .	N
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	Y	M. .	0-0	0	0.8	0.8	Y-‡	. . . .-60	N
Garland, Tex.	Y	E. .	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-1952	6,000-50	Y-40,000
Gastonia, N. C.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	4.8	4.8	Y-1958	6,000-60	N
Geneva, N. Y.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.2	0.0	Y-. .	. . . .-75	N
Girard, Ohio	Y	. .	0-0	0	1.5	0.0	Y-1931	NM-NM	N
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	Y	Xc	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1956	7,200-60	N
Glens Falls, N. Y.	Y	H. .	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-1951	5,000-50	N
Glenview, Ill.	Y	H. .	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-1956	8,712-60	Y-43,560
Gloversville, N. Y.	Y	Hm	0-0	0	0.2	0.0	Y-1923	4,000-40	N
Goshen, Ind.	Y	Hp	0-0	0	9.6	9.0	Y-1947	. . . .-. .	N
Grand Island, Neb.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1958	4,400-. .	N
Grand Junction, Colo.	Y[1]	. .	. .-. .	. .	10.8	. . .	Y-‡	. . . .-. .	N
Grand Prairie, Tex.	Y	Xa	2-1	0	9.6	0.0	Y-1958	6,000-50	N
Great Bend, Kan.	Y	. .	0-0	0	0.6	0.0	Y-1938	2,500-. .	N
Greeley, Colo.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	1.0	1.0	Y-1957	6,000-50	N
Greenville, N. C.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	0.2	0.0	Y-1958	7,600-. .	N
Greenville, Tex.	Y	E. .	0-0	0	0.1	0.0	Y-1957	5,000-50	N
Griffin, Ga.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	22.0	17.0	Y-1950	5,500-. .	N
Grosse Pte. Pk., Mich.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	2.9	2.9	Y-1928	7,200-30	N
Grosse Pte. Wds., Mich.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	4.1	3.6	Y-1952	5,000-50	N
Gulfport, Miss.	Y	Ec	1-1	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1951	5,000-50	N
Haddon tp, N. J.	Y	. .	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1947	6,000-60	N
Haddonfield, N. J.	Y	. .	0-0	0	3.0	3.0	Y-1957	5,000-40	N
Hanford, Calif.	Y	Pa	1-1	0	15.0	5.1	Y-1955	6,000-60	N
Hannibal, Mo.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1953	. . . .-. .	. .-. .
Hanover, Pa.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	0.5	0.0	N	. . . .-. .	. .-. .
Hanover tp, Pa.	Y	Hc	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	N	NM-NM	N
Harlingen, Tex.	Y	E. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-. .	7,000-50	N
Harrison tp, Pa.	N	B. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1952	4,800-40	N
Harrisonburg, Va.	Y	Pp	1-1	0	6.1	0.0	Y-1958	7,000-60	N
Harvey, Ill.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	2.9	2.8	Y-1929	. . . .-. .	N
Hastings, Neb.	Y	Hp	1-0	. .	8.0	5.0	Y-1958	NM-NM	N

TABLE XIV—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves As Planning Director	Employees—Total Professional	No. Professionals under Civil Service	Expenditure: 1958 (in thousands) Total	Expenditure: 1958 (in thousands) Consulting Services	Comp. Zoning Ord., Year Revised	Smallest Lot Size, Min. Front Footage	Exclusive Residential Zone, Min. Lot
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Hawthorne, N. J.	N	. .	0-0	0	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	Y-1926	6,500-65	Y-18,750
Hazel Park, Mich.	Y	. .	0-0	0	6.3	6.0	Y-1945	5,500-55	N
Helena, Mont.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1948	3,750-50	N
Henderson, Ky.	Y	B. .	3-2	1	. . . .	. . .	Y-1958	6,000-60	N
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	Y	B. .	. .-. .	. .	0.4	0.0	Y-1956	4,000-40	N
Hialeah, Fla.	Y	. .	1-0	0	12.1	0.0	Y-1954	6,000-60	N
Hickory, N. C.	Y	Ap	0-0	0	11.2	0.0	Y-1952	5,000-50	N
Highland Park, Ill.	Y	E. .	0-0	0	4.7	4.6	Y-1947	7,260-50	Y-130,680
Highland Park, Tex.	N	E. .	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-1929	6,500-50	N
Hobart, Ind.	Y	. .	0-0	0	8.0	8.0	Y-1945	5,000-50	N
Holland, Mich.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	10.2	10.0	Y-1926	2,500-NM	N
Hollywood, Fla.	Y	Pa	2-1	0	12.0	0.8	Y-1951	4,800-40	N
Homewood, Ala.	Y	. .	0-0	0	0.3	0.0	Y-1946	7,500-65	N
Homewood, Ill.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	8.2	8.0	Y-‡	8,100-60	N
Hopkinsville, Ky.	Y	M. .	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-‡	6,000-50	N
Huntington, Ind.	Y	Pp	1-1	0	3.4	0.0	Y-1957	6,000-60	..-..
Huron, S. D.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.3	0.0	Y-1951	4,200-40	N
Idaho Falls, Idaho	Y	M. .	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1958	5,000-50	N
Ironton, Ohio	Y	Ac	0-0	0	5.5	2.5	Y-1950	. . . .-. .	N
Jacksonville, Ill.	Y	B. .	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1950	9,000-50	N
Jamestown, N. D.	Y	H. .	. .-. .	. .	0.0	0.0	Y-1954	3,000-45	N
Janesville, Wis.	Y	E. .	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-1951	7,700-70	N
Jeffersonville, Ind.	Y	M	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	N	4,000-NM	N
Jennings, Mo.	Y	H. .	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-1958	6,000-50	N
Johnson City, N. Y.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.1	0.0	Y-1940	4,000-50	N
Johnston t, R. I.	Y	Hc	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1954	7,500-100	N
Jonesboro, Ark.	Y	Hp	0-0	0	3.8	3.8	Y-1958	6,000-50	N
Junction City, Kan.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1957	6,000-. .	N
Kearney, Neb.	Y	H. .	. .-. .	. .	0.0	0.0	Y-1953	6,000-60	N
Keene, N. H.	Y	. .	0-0	0	4.9	4.8	Y-‡	8,000-80	N
Kennewick, Wash.	Y	Pa	1-1	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1958	7,500-50	N
Kent, Ohio	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.7	. . .	Y-1955	7,200-60	N
Kewanee, Ill.	Y	E. .	0-0	0	8.0	8.0	Y-‡	. . . .-. .	..-..
Kingsport, Tenn.	Y	. .	0-0	0	2.0	2.0	Y-1945	5,000-50	N
Kingsville, Tex.	N	Ba	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1952	6,000-50	N
Kinston, N. C.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.5	0.0	Y-1952	5,000-50	N
Kirksville, Mo.	Y	E. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1957	7,500-75	N
Kirkwood, Mo.	Y	Hc	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1936	7,500-60	Y-43,560
Klamath Falls, Ore.	Y	Pa	4-1	0	16.4	0.0	Y-‡	5,000-50	N
La Grange, Ill.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1955	6,000-50	N
La Mesa, Calif.	Y	X. .	2-1	1	18.5	0.0	Y-1955	6,000-60	N
La Porte, Ind.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	3.8	0.0	Y-1956	7,500-75	N
La Salle, Ill.	Y	Hm	0-0	0	7.0	7.0	Y-1958	7,500-33	N
Lakewood tp, N. J.	Y	X. .	0-0	0	4.5	0.5	Y-1957	7,500-75	Y-20,000
Lancaster, Ohio	Y	Hm	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-‡	3,500-60	N
Lansdowne, Pa.	Y	Hp	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1950	4,850-NM	N
Lansing, Ill.	Y	Hp	0-0	0	2.1	1.5	. .-. .	. . . .-40	N
Laramie, Wyo.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1951	4,200-NM	N
Las Vegas, Nev.	Y	Pa	10-5	9	43.0	0.0	Y-1948	6,000-60	Y-40,000
Lawrence, Kan.	Y	Pa	1-1	0	7.3	0.0	Y-1949	6,000-50	N
Leominster, Mass.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	6.9	5.5	Y-1945	6,000-50	N
Lewiston, Idaho	Y	Hc	0-0	0	1.8	1.2	Y-1956	4,000-. .	Y-87,120
Lewistown, Pa.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	0.5	0.0	Y-1954	3,000-30	N
Lexington t, Mass.	Y	Pp	1-1	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1958	43,560-150	Y-43,560
Lexington, N. C.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	3.8	3.8	Y-1947	6,000-60	N
Lincoln, Ill.	Y	M. .	0-0	0	6.3	5.0	Y-1956	3,000-40	N
Lincoln t, R. I.	Y	. .	0-0	0	2.0	2.0	Y-‡	5,000-50	Y-20,000
Livonia, Mich.	Y	Px	2-1	1†	21.0	2.1	Y-1952	7,200-60	Y-21,780

Table XIV—Planning Data for Cities over 10,000: 1959—Continued

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					Total	Consulting Services			
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Lodi, Calif.	Y	Pa	1-1	1†	$ 9.8	$ 0.0	Y-1952	2,800-40	N
Lodi, N. J.	Y	Hp	0-0	0	1.3	0.3	Y-1952	5,000-50	Y-20,000
Logan, Utah	Y	E. .	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-1956	. . . .-. .	..-..
Logansport, Ind.	Y	E. .	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-1957	6,000-. .	N
Lombard, Ill.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	13.5	12.0	Y-‡	7,260-60	N
Long Beach, N. Y.	Y	Ea	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1930	. . . .-. .	N
Longview, Tex.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	1.7	0.0	Y-1948	6,000-25	N
Longview, Wash.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.1	0.0	Y-1957	6,000-50	N
Lynbrook, N. Y.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1952	4,000-40	N
McAlester, Okla.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	3.9	3.9	N	. . . .-. .	N
Macomb, Ill.	Y	Hm	0-0	0	0.4	0.0	Y-1957	6,000-50	N
Madera, Calif.	Y	E. .	0-0	0	2.3	0.0	Y-1954	6,000-60	N
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	Y	. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1954	5,000-50	N
Manhattan, Kan.	Y	Ea	0-0	0	5.0	5.0	Y-1947	5,000-. .	N
Mankato, Minn.	Y	A. .	0-0	0	0.1	0.0	Y-1956	7,000-70	N
Maple Hgts., Ohio	Y	H. .	0-0	0	2.4	0.0	Y-1958	6,000-50	N
Maplewood, Mo.	Y	E. .	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-1940	5,000-. .	N
Marblehead t, Mass.	Y	. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1928	5,000-50	N
Marietta, Ga.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	7.2	5.8	Y-1951	9,000-60	N
Marinette, Wis.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1955	. . . .-60	N
Marquette, Mich.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	3.3	0.0	Y-1950	6,000-50	N
Marshall, Tex.	Y	E. .	0-0	0	0.5	0.0	Y-1956	6,000-50	N
Martinsburg, W. Va.	Y	H. .	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-1954	5,445-50	N
Martinsville, Va.	Y	Pa	1-1	0	15.6	7.7	Y-1943	5,000-60	N
Massena, N. Y.	Y	. .	0-0	0	1.9	1.9	Y-1941	5,000-50	N
Mattoon, Ill.	Y	Hm	0-0	0	3.0	3.0	Y-1948	7,500-50	N
Meadville, Pa.	Y	Hp	. .-. .	. .	0.0	0.0	Y-1955	6,000-NM	N
Medford, Ore.	Y	Ac	0-0*	0	8.4	0.0	Y-1951	10,000-NM	N
Menlo Park, Calif.	Y	Pa	1-1	0	4.6	0.0	Y-1953	7,000-65	Y-20,000
Menominee, Mich.	N	E. .	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-1951	7,200-60	N
Merced, Calif.	Y	Pa	4-2	2†	21.3	0.0	Y-1950	6,000-50	N
Mesa, Ariz.	Y	Px	1-1	1†	13.7	0.0	Y-1958	6,000-60	N
Mexico, Mo.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1953	4,000-17	N
Middleborough t, Mass.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.5	0.0	Y-1958	10,000-80	N
Middletown, N. Y.	Y	Xm	. .-. .	. .	38.1	15.0	N	NM-NM	N
Midland, Mich.	Y	Pa	3-2	2	19.5	0.0	Y-1954	7,200-60	N
Midland, Tex.	Y	Pa	4-3	0	23.0	0.0	Y-1949	6,000-NM	N
Midwest City, Okla.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	3.7	3.7	Y-‡	5,000-50	N
Millburn tp, N. J.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.2	0.0	Y-‡	6,000-60	Y-29,000
Millcreek tp, Pa.	Y	E	0-0	0	0.5	0.0	Y-1958	7,200-60	N
Mineola, N. Y.	Y	X. .	1-0	0	1.0	0.0	Y-1950	4,000-40	N
Minot, N. D.	Y	Em	0-0	0	27.6	27.0	Y-1958	7,500-60	N
Mission, Tex.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1955	3,500-25	N
Missoula, Mont.	Y[1]	. .	. .-. .	. .	6.8	. . .	Y-. .	3,500-NM	N
Mitchell, S. D.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1950	6,000-. .	N
Moberly, Mo.	Y	Bc	. .-. .	. .	15.5	3.5	Y-‡	7,000-70	N
Modesto, Calif.	Y	Pa	7-3	2	48.9	5.0	Y-1957	6,000-60	N
Monessen, Pa.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	8.0	8.0	Y-1958	6,000-40	N
Monroe, Mich.	Y	Pc	2-1	0	8.6	0.0	Y-1939	. . . .-. .	N
Monroe, N. C.	Y	M. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1948	. . . .-50	N
Monrovia, Calif.	Y	Xa	1-1	0	8.2	0.0	Y-1958	6,000-60	N
Monterey, Calif.	Y	Pa	2-1	0	22.5	7.0	Y-1940	6,000-60	N
Morristown, N. J.	Y	. .	0-0	0	5.4	4.0	Y-1954	7,500-75	N
Morristown, Tenn.	Y	Mc	0-0	0	2.0	2.0	Y-1957	7,500-60	N
Moscow, Idaho	Y	. .	0-0	0	0.1	0.0	Y-. .	6,000-60	N
Moultrie, Ga.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1957	7,500-60	N
Mount Clemens, Mich.	Y	. .	0-0	0	10.0	10.0	Y-‡	6,000-50	N
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	Y	Xa	0-0	0	1.8	0.9	Y-‡	NM-NM	N

TABLE XIV—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves As Planning Director	Employees—Total Professional	No. Professionals under Civil Service	Expenditure: 1958 (in thousands) Total	Expenditure: 1958 (in thousands) Consulting Services	Comp. Zoning Ord., Year Revised	Smallest Lot Size, Min. Front Footage	Exclusive Residential Zone, Min. Lot
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Mount Vernon, Ill. . .	Y	. .	0-0	0	$	$ . . .	Y-1929	5,000-50	N
Mountain View, Calif.	Y	Pa	4-3	3†	20.3	0.0	Y-1952	5,000-50	N
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	1.5	1.5	Y-1958	12,500-75	N
Muscatine, Iowa . . .	Y	H. .	0-0	0	6.5	6.5	N	6,000-60	N
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	Y	. .	0-0	0	3.5	1.0	Y-1950	6,000-50	N
Nampa, Idaho	Y	Em	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-. .	3,500-. .	N
Napa, Calif.	Y	Pa	1-1	1†	2.7	0.1	Y-1954	5,400-60	N
Needham t, Mass. . .	Y	. .	0-0	0	9.9	5.5	Y-1958	10,000-80	Y-43,560
Neenah, Wis.	Y	H. .	. .-. .	. .	3.8	3.9	Y-1954	7,200-60	N
Neptune tp, N. J. . . .	Y	. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-. .	. . . .-50	N
New Bern, N. C. . . .	Y	E. .	1-1	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1955	6,000-20	N
New Iberia, La. . . .	Y	H. .	0-0	0	2.1	2.1	Y-1958	. . . .-. .	N
Newburyport, Mass.	Y	. .	0-0	0	0.1	0.0	Y-1957	7,500-75	N
Newport Beach, Calif.	Y	Pa	3-1	0	16.5	1.6	Y-1958	4,000-40	N
Newton, Iowa	Y	H. .	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-1958	6,500-50	N
Newton, Kan.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1958	6,500-. .	N
Niles, Mich.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1957	6,000-50	N
Niles, Ohio	Y	B. .	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-1949	6,000-25	N
Norfolk, Neb.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-‡	. . . .-. .	N
North Adams, Mass.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1956	7,200-60	N
N. Attleborough t, Mass.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	1.1	0.0	Y-1953	15,000-120	N
North Miami, Fla. . .	Y	E. .	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-1949	6,500-60	N
N. Plainfield, N. J. .	Y	E. .	0-0	0	2.3	1.5	Y-1954	7,500-65	N
N. Providence t, R. I.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-‡	. . . .-. .	..-..
Norwood t, Mass. . .	Y	H. .	0-0	0	2.0	0.0	Y-1956	10,000-90	N
Oak Lawn, Ill.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	6.0	4.0	Y-1937	6,250-60	N
Ocala, Fla.	Y	E. .	0-0	0	0.9	0.0	Y-. .	7,500-75	N
Oceanside, Calif. . .	Y	E. .	0-0	0	16.7	7.5	Y-1958	6,000-60	Y-25,000
Ogdensburg, N. Y. . .	Y	. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1951	NM-NM	N
Okmulgee, Okla. . . .	Y	Ac	0-0	0	0.3	0.3	Y-1957	NM-25	N
Olympia, Wash. . . .	Y	Pc	2-1	0	26.8	0.0	Y-1948	6,000-60	N
Orange, Calif.	Y	E. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1954	6,000-60	Y-43,560
Orange, Tex.	Y	E. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1954	6,000-NM	N
Orangeburg, S. C. . .	N	Ac	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1954	6,000-50	N
Oskaloosa, Iowa . . .	Y	Hm	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-1955	5,000-60	N
Oswego, N. Y.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. .	..-..
Ottawa, Ill.	Y	Ep	0-0	0	6.0	6.0	Y-. .	5,000-50	N
Owatonna, Minn. . . .	Y	B. .	0-0	0	2.0	2.0	Y-1956	. . . .-. .	N
Palestine, Tex.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1946	5,000-40	N
Palm Springs, Calif.	Y	Pa	5-3	3†	38.9	10.9	Y-1953	10,000-100	N
Paris, Tex.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	1.0	0.0	Y-1957	6,000-50	N
Park Forest, Ill. . . .	Y	Pa	1-1	0	8.7	0.0	Y-1949	7,200-60	N
Park Ridge, Ill. . . .	Y	H. .	0-0	0	4.9	4.9	Y-1929	6,500-50	N
Parsons, Kan.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1945	7,500-50	N
Pasco, Wash.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	7.5	0.0	Y-‡	. . . .-50	..-..
Peabody, Mass. . . .	N	Xm	0-0	0	4.1	3.0	Y-1936	6,000-50	N
Peekskill, N. Y. . . .	Y	H. .	0-0	0	10.3	10.0	Y-‡	. . . .-50	N
Pendleton, Ore. . . .	Y	H. .	. .-. .	. .	11.3	2.5	Y-1955	6,000-60	N
Pensauken tp, N. J. .	N	. .	0-0	0	2.5	0.0	Y-1957	5,000-50	N
Petaluma, Calif. . . .	Y	Pa	1-1	0	4.4	0.0	Y-‡	5,400-60	N
Phillipsburg, N. J. .	Y	H. .	. .-. .	. .	4.0	0.0	Y-‡	5,000-50	N
Piedmont, Calif. . . .	Y	. .	0-0	0	1.5	0.0	. .-. .	10,000-NM	N
Pittsburg, Calif. . . .	Y	AC	0-0	0	2.0	1.1	Y-1955	5,000-NM	N
Pittsburg, Kan.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	0.1	0.0	Y-1953	5,500-NM	N
Plattsburgh, N. Y. . .	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1954	6,000-60	N
Ponca City, Okla. . .	Y	Pa	2-1	0	13.1	2.5	Y-1957	7,200-60	N
Port Angeles, Wash.	Y	Ac	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-1956	2,750-40	N
Portsmouth, N. H. . .	Y	Pa	1-1	0	10.5	0.0	Y-1951	7,000-70	..-..

Table XIV—Planning Data for Cities over 10,000: 1959—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves As Planning Director	Employees—Total Professional	No. Professionals under Civil Service	Expenditure: 1958 (in thousands)		Comp. Zoning Ord., Year Revised	Smallest Lot Size, Min. Front Footage	Exclusive Residential Zone, Min. Lot
					Total	Consulting Services			
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Pottstown, Pa.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	$	$ . . .	Y-1954	. . . .-. .	N
Prichard, Ala.	Y	Hm	0-0	0	0.5	0.5	Y-1958	7,500-. .	N
Princeton, N. J.	Y	E. .	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-1955	6,000-60	N
Pullman, Wash.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	2.1	2.0	Y-1941	5,000-50	N
Puyallup, Wash.	N	. .	0-0	0	3.9	3.5	N	6,000-. .	N
Radnor tp, Pa.	Y	H. .	. .-. .	. .	11.1	4.6	Y-1957	7,000-55	Y-217,800
Rahway, N. J.	Y	H. .	1-0	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-‡	3,300-. .	N
Reading t, Mass.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1957	10,000-80	Y-40,000
Red Bank, N. J.	Y	. .	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1958	7,500-50	N
Red Wing, Minn.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1948	3,500-. .	N
Redlands, Calif.	Y	Pa	3-2	2	19.2	2.1	Y-1955	7,200-60	Y-65,340
Renton, Wash.	Y	Pm	1-1	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1953	5,000-50	N
Richmond Hgts., Mo.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.8	0.8	Y-1941	5,000-. .	N
Ridgewood, N. J.	Y	Hp	0-0	0	8.4	6.6	Y-1958	8,400-60	N
River Rouge, Mich.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	11.6	0.0	Y-1950	3,000-30	N
Robbinsdale, Minn.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	1.5	1.5	Y-1958	6,000-50	N
Rock Hill, S. C.	Y	Pp	2-1	0	3.5	3.0	N	. . . .-. .	N
Rock Springs, Wyo.	Y	M. .	0-0	0	6.0	6.0	Y-1958	NM-NM	N
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	4.6	4.1	Y-1954	6,000-60	N
Rocky River, Ohio	Y	M. .	0-0	0	0.2	0.0	Y-1947	8,000-60	N
Roseville, Calif.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	5.7	5.0	Y-1958	6,000-60	N
Roseville, Mich.	N	Ac	0-0	0	2.0	2.0	Y-. .	5,500-37	N
Rutherford, N. J.	Y	. .	0-0	0	0.6	0.0	Y-1950	5,000-50	N
Saco, Me.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.5	0.0	Y-1958	5,000-50	N
St. Charles, Mo.	Y	E. .	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-. .	6,000-50	N
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	Y	. .	. .-. .	. .	9.5	5.0	Y-1958	6,000-50	N
St. Joseph, Mich.	Y	E. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1957	7,500-60	N
Salinas, Calif.	Y	Pa	6-2	0	25.0	0.0	Y-‡	6,000-60	N
Salisbury, N. C.	Y	Hp	0-0	0	0.2	0.0	Y-1954	6,000-50	N
San Anselmo, Calif.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	5.9	4.9	Y-1955	5,000-40	N
San Benito, Tex.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1947	NM-NM	N
San Bruno, Calif.	Y	. .	0-0	0	6.4	2.9	Y-1947	5,000-50	N
San Buenaventura, Cal.	Y	Ea	0-0	0	1.3	1.3	. .-. .	7,200-40	N
San Carlos, Calif.	Y	B. .	0-0	0	5.8	1.8	Y-1955	5,000-40	N
San Fernando, Calif.	Y	Bc	. .-. .	. .	16.0	7.0	Y-1946	5,000-50	N
San Gabriel, Calif.	Y	E. .	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1955	6,500-. .	N
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	Y	Pa	1-1	0	8.7	2.8	Y-1955	5,400-60	N
San Marino, Calif.	Y	. .	0-0	0	0.4	0.0	Y-1953	9,000-60	Y-22,500
San Pablo, Calif.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	1.0	0.0	Y-1950	5,000-50	N
San Rafael, Calif.	Y	Pc	2-1	. .	16.7	4.5	Y-1956	5,000-15	Y-20,000
Sanford, Fla.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1944	5,000-50	N
Santa Clara, Calif.	Y	Pa	5-2	1	73.3	41.1	Y-1956	6,000-60	N
Santa Cruz, Calif.	Y	Pa	3-2	2†	22.6	0.0	Y-1953	5,000-50	N
Santa Maria, Calif.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1956	6,000-60	Y-20,000
Santa Paula, Calif.	Y	Ea	0-0	0	5.7	1.6	Y-‡	6,000-60	N
Santa Rosa, Calif.	Y	Pa	5-2	0	35.5	1.1	Y-1948	6,000-60	N
Sapulpa, Okla.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1955	6,000-50	N
Sarasota, Fla.	Y	Pa	. .-. .	0	7.8	0.8	Y-1957	5,000-50	N
Saugus t, Mass.	Y	E. .	0-0	0	1.1	0.6	Y-1954	. . . .-100	N
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-‡	4,356-50	N
Sayreville, N. J.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1953	. . . .-75	N
Scarsdale, N. Y.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	5.8	3.8	Y-1956	5,000-50	Y-43,560
Scottsbluff, Neb.	N	. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1947	6,000-60	N
Sedalia, Mo.	Y	Hm	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1955	7,000-60	N
Selma, Ala.	Y	B. .	0-0	0	2.1	0.0	Y-. .	6,000-50	N
Shaler tp, Pa.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-. .	10,000-75	N
Shawnee, Okla.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	9.0	9.0	Y-‡	5,000-50	N
Sheffield, Ala.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.7	0.7	Y-1957	6,000-50	N

TABLE XIV—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves As Planning Director	Employees—Total Professional	No. Professionals under Civil Service	Expenditure: 1958 (in thousands)		Comp. Zoning Ord., Year Revised	Smallest Lot Size, Min. Front Footage	Exclusive Residential Zone, Min. Lot
					Total	Consulting Services			
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Shelbyville, Ind.	Y	E. .	. .-. .	0	$	$ . . .	Y-1955	6,000-60	N
Shelton, Conn.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1952	5,000-50	Y-40,000
Sheridan, Wyo.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	0.6	0.0	Y-1948	4,000-NM	N
Shorewood, Wis.	Y	Ac	1-1	1	. . . .	. . .	Y-1956	6,000-50	N
Sidney, Ohio	Y	Ac	. .-. .	. .	0.6	0.6	Y-1957	7,200-60	N
Snyder, Tex.	Y	Pa	2-1	0	20.1	13.6	Y-1955	. . . .-. .	..-..
S. Charleston, W. Va.	Y	Hc	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1957	. . . .-40	N
South Euclid, Ohio	Y	Hm	0-0	0	3.1	0.0	Y-1959	6,000-50	N
S. Kingstown t, R. I.	Y	Hc	0-0	0	0.5	2.0	Y-1951	5,000-50	Y-20,000
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	Y	Em	. .-1	. .	7.6	0.0	Y-1956	7,200-60	N
South Norfolk, Va.	Y	Xp	2-1	1	19.2	9.5	Y-1958	6,000-60	N
South Orange, N. J.	N	H. .	0-0	0	2.5	2.5	Y-1949	. . . .-50	N
S. Pasadena, Calif.	Y	Ac	. .-. .	. .	6.9	0.8	Y-1956	6,500-20	N
S. Portland, Me.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	6.0	5.0	Y-1943	5,000-50	N
South River, N. J.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.2	0.0	Y-1955	10,000-. .	N
Springfield, Ore.	Y[1]	. .	0-0	0	3.2	3.0	Y-1950	. . . .-. .	N
Springfield tp, Pa. (Del. Co.)	Y	. .	. .-. .	. .	5.4	5.4	Y-1938	7,200-55	N
Springfield tp, Pa. (Mont. Co.)	Y	H. .	0-0	0	1.1	1.1	Y-1954	2,500-50	Y-25,000
State College, Pa.	Y	Ea	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-1959	5,000-60	N
Statesville, N. C.	Y	Xa	0-0	0	2.5	2.5	Y-1958	6,000-50	N
Staunton, Va.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	1.5	1.5	Y-1950	10,000-50	N
Stevens Point, Wis.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1957	7,200-60	N
Stillwater, Okla.	Y	Hc	1-0	0	5.4	3.6	Y-1943	. . . .-25	N
Stoughton t, Mass.	Y	. .	0-0	0	3.1	2.5	Y-1958	15,000-100	Y-20,000
Stowe tp, Pa.	N	H. .	0-0	0	0.3	0.0	Y-1949	2,400-24	N
Streator, Ill.	Y	Xc	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1951	5,000-39	N
Struthers, Ohio	Y	Em	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1949	. . . .-40	N
Suffolk, Va.	Y	A. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1954	. . . .-. .	N
Summit, N. J.	Y	. .	0-0	0	0.1	0.0	Y-1958	6,000-50	..-..
Sumter, S. C.	Y	Pc	1-1	0	7.9	0.0	Y-1955	6,500-. .	N
Sunnyvale, Calif.	Y	Pa	4-2	1	29.3	0.0	Y-1951	5,000-50	N
Susquehanna tp, Pa.	Y	. .	0-0	0	1.9	1.9	Y-. .	10,000-50	Y-21,780
Talladega, Ala.	Y	. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1954	10,000-75	N
Terrell, Tex.	Y	E. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	N	5,000-50	N
Texarkana, Ark.	Y	Hm	0-0	0	1.5	1.5	Y-1955	. . . .-. .	N
Texarkana, Tex.	Y	H. .	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-1941	5,000-. .	N
Texas City, Tex.	Y	M. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1946	6,000-. .	N
Thomasville, Ga.	Y	E. .	. .-. .	. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-1957	6,000-50	Y-30,000
Thomasville, N. C.	Y	Ac	. .-. .	. .	0.0	0.0	Y-1958	6,000-50	N
Tonawanda, N. Y.	Y	Ea	0-0	0	0.7	0.0	Y-1943	5,000-60	N
Traverse City, Mich.	Y	. .	0-0	0	6.5	6.0	Y-1958	5,000-50	N
Trinidad, Colo.	Y	Hp	0-0	0	2.5	2.5	Y-1957	9,000-75	N
Troy, Ohio	Y	. .	0-0	0	0.4	0.3	Y-1932	5,000-. .	N
Tulare, Calif.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	4.2	1.7	Y-1954	6,000-25	N
Tupelo, Miss.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	10.0	10.0	Y-1958	7,000-50	N
Twin Falls, Idaho	Y	E. .	0-0	0	. . . .	. . .	Y-1956	6,500-65	N
Two Rivers, Wis.	Y	Ac	. .-. .	. .	10.0	. . .	Y-. .	7,200-60	N
Uniontown, Pa.	Y	Xc	0-0	0	3.6	0.0	Y-1937	6,000-25	N
University Hgts., Ohio	Y	M. .	0-0	0	0.9	0.5	Y-1956	6,000-50	N
University Park, Tex.	Y	E. .	0-0	0	3.9	3.9	Y-1952	7,000-50	N
Upland, Calif.	Y	Xa	0-0	0	4.9	1.3	Y-1958	7,500-60	Y-40,000
Valdosta, Ga.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	10.0	10.0	Y-1951	4,000-NM	N
Van Wert, Ohio	Y	Hm	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1954	5,000-50	Y-32,000
Victoria, Tex.	Y	E. .	0-0	0	2.0	2.0	N	6,000-50	N
Villa Park, Ill.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	N	. . . .-50	N
Virginia, Minn.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1958	3,000-25	N

TABLE XIV—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves As Planning Director	Employees—Total Professional	No. Professionals under Civil Service	Expenditure: 1958 (in thousands)		Comp. Zoning Ord., Year Revised	Smallest Lot Size, Min. Front Footage	Exclusive Residential Zone, Min. Lot
					Total	Consulting Services			
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Visalia, Calif.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	$	$ ...	Y-1941	6,000-. .	N
Wabash, Ind.	Y	E. .	0-0	0	3.0	...	Y-1950	6,500-50	N
Warren, Pa.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1951	5,000-50	N
Washington, Ind.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	7.7	7.6	Y-1958	6,000-50	N
Wash. Ct. House, Ohio	Y	Ac	0-0	0	0.2	0.0	Y-1946	4,000-40	N
Watertown t, Conn.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	2.6	0.0	Y-1941	7,500-75	Y-30,000
Watertown, S. D.	N	E. .	0-0	0	....	...	Y-1958	5,000-30	N
Watertown, Wis.	Y	Ex	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1955	7,200-60	N
Watsonville, Calif.	Y	B. .	0-0	0	0.7	0.1	Y-1956	6,000-60	N
Waukesha, Wis.	Y	Pc	3-2	0	20.5	3.5	Y-1957	8,000-65	N
Waxahachie, Tex.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1937	5,000-50	N
Wayne, Mich.	Y	Ea	2-1	1	24.5	8.5	Y-1952	5,000-45	N
Waynesboro, Va.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	....	...	Y-1951	5,000-50	N
Webster Groves, Mo.	Y	. .	0-0	0	2.7	1.2	Y-1956	7,500-60	N
Weehawken tp, N. J.	Y	B. .	0-0	0	0.1	0.0	N	2,500-. .	N
Wellesley t, Mass.	Y	Hp	3-1	0	15.5	0.0	Y-1958	10,000-40	Y-40,000
Wenatchee, Wash.	Y	Px*	2-1	0	6.9	0.5	Y-1958	5,000-50	N
W. Lafayette, Ind.	Y	. .	. .-. .	. .	0.9	0.0	Y-1952	10,000-75	N
W. Springfield t, Mass.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	2.8	0.0	Y-1953	7,500-75	N
West Warwick t, R. I.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1936	7,000-70	N
Westerly t, R. I.	Y	H. .	. .-. .	. .	2.0	2.0	N	9,000-60	N
Westfield, Mass.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	1.1	4.0	Y-1952	6,000-60	Y-21,780
Wethersfield t, Conn.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.8	0.0	Y-1956	6,000-60	N
White Settlement, Tex.	Y	E. .	. .-. .	. .	....	...	Y-. .	6,000-50	N
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	3.1	2.5	Y-1939	4,800-40	N
Willimantic, Conn.	Y	Em	. .-. .	. .	1.3	0.0	Y-1942	7,500-60	N
Wilson, N. C.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	6.0	0.0	Y-1954	6,000-50	N
Winchester t, Mass.	Y	Ac	0-0	0	6.3	0.0	Y-1954	6,667-70	Y-. .
Winchester, Va.	Y	Ba	. .-. .	. .	8.8	6.0	Y-‡	. . . .-. .	N
Windsor t, Conn.	Y	Pa	1-1	1†	6.5	0.3	Y-1955	20,000-100	Y-31,000
Winnetka, Ill.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	2.6	1.2	Y-‡	7,260-50	Y-21,780
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	Y	E. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1958	6,600-55	N
Wood River, Ill.	Y	. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1954	6,500-65	N
Woodbury, N. J.	Y	H. .	0-0	0	2.8	2.5	Y-1951	1,500-40	N
Woodland, Calif.	Y	. .	0-0	0	4.8	4.0	Y-1949	5,500-55	N
Wooster, Ohio	Y	H. .	0-0	0	1.1	1.1	N	. . . .-. .	N
Xenia, Ohio	Y	H. .	0-0	0	0.0	0.0	Y-1950	5,000-50	N
Ypsilanti, Mich.	Y	Pa	1-1	0	7.8	0.0	Y-1953	4,500-60	N

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[1] The following cities work through county or regional planning commissions; data are for these agencies unless otherwise indicated: Tucson, Arizona; Grand Junction, Colorado; Augusta, and Gainesville, Georgia; Missoula, Missouri; Binghamton, New York; Charlotte, North Carolina; Euclid, Massillon, Springfield, and Toledo, Ohio; Tulsa, Oklahoma; Eugene, Salem, and Springfield, Oregon; Sharon, and Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania; Memphis, Tennessee; Houston, Texas.

[2] Financial data are city's appropriations only.

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS: Also has a metropolitan planning commission which handles all except routine planning.

MEDFORD, OREGON: Contracts with Bureau of Municipal Research, University of Oregon, for planning service.

JOHNSON CITY, TENNESSEE: Joins with state in obtaining professional services on contractical basis.

ROANOKE, VIRGINIA: $3,445 of total is appropriated to regional planning commission.

WENATCHEE, WASHINGTON: City-county share full time director.

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See Also Public Works, Utilities, and Housing.

Public Health

Developments in 1958

By Berwyn F. Mattison, M.D.

Executive Director, American Public Health Association, New York

THE year 1958 was characterized by continued increase of support for medical and health research as well as a newly developing awareness of the importance of pooling international efforts towards improved health of people throughout the world. Lagging somewhat behind the interest in research but still forging gradually ahead is an improved application of newer technics in the field for the purpose of decreasing preventable disease and disability.

At the end of 1958, 80 representative leaders from the field of public health administration were surveyed by the American Public Health Association concerning their opinions on pressing problems which had faced them during the year. The ten most frequently mentioned current problems were noted as follows: radiological health, air pollution, aging, chronic disease, mental health, safety, urban and suburban expansion problems, financial management, staphylococcus, and medical and surgical care for the indigent.

Examples of newer methods by which a community's physiological resistance to disease might be increased included: continuing emphasis on fluoridation of municipal water supplies to decrease dental caries; increasing, but still insufficient, use of Salk vaccine to prevent poliomyelitis; and the tightening of the federal food and drug provisions with regard to chemical additives – now providing that commercial suppliers demonstrate the safety of chemical additives before putting food products containing them on the market.

The top killers in the United States remain cancer, heart disease, and accidents. Encouraging developments in the prevention of disease and disability from all three of these causes have been made in 1958. The various diseases of the heart and blood vessels constitute the most frequent cause of death. Within this group probably more progress has been made in the control of high blood pressure than in the other principal types of heart disease. However, as epidemiological data from all parts of the world pile up concerning nutritional status and heart disease, it is likely that the key to prevention of arteriosclerosis and its sequelae may soon be found.

Another group of health hazards which can be controlled by physical barriers include the more recently recognized radiologic hazards. A more systematic attempt to secure proper coning and shielding of x-ray equipment and more effective control of gaseous and fluid waste products from plants using nuclear energy is still being developed.

Educationally, the barriers against disease are continuing rising higher each year. Better understanding of the causation of disease and more general acceptance of what modern medical science has to offer are steps in this direction. However, there are still hurdles of superstition and ignorance which must be overcome before even present knowledge can be applied universally. There would seem to be a growing intolerance by individuals and groups of needless suffering, disability, and premature death. The watchword today is "prevention."

Population Characteristics. The increasing trend of the birth rate since the second World War has apparently flattened out and in some areas decreased during 1958. This change is usually seen in times of economic recession. Whether or not the lower levels will persist, the tremendous population bulge is represented by the increased birth rate during the past decade. Children now in grade school and high school will be reaching college age or seeking employment in unprecedented numbers during the decade just ahead. Not only educational facilities but the national labor market must be prepared to meet this emergency. Although an increasing proportion of the total population will be in the young adult age group, an increasing absolute number of individuals past the age of 65 will be beset by problems associated with aging.

Health Research. Increased emphasis on medical and health research continued during 1958. Government, industry, and educational institutions have provided more funds than ever before for seeking out the basic causes of disease and their elimination. As one index of this increased support, the National Institutes of Health grants for research projects totaled $100 million during the preceding federal fiscal year and $138 million during the current federal fiscal year ending June 30, 1959. Many states have also increased their appropriations for this purpose.

Tuberculosis. There was a continuing decline of mortality from this disease during 1958. However, a number of changes in control technics are becoming evident. More emphasis now is given to tuberculin testing as a case-finding procedure in those areas where the incidence of disease has declined sufficiently to make this test worth while. After considerable discussion about the possible danger from radiation involved in a widespread campaign for mass chest x-rays, it seems to be the consensus that x-ray programs are justified when applied to population groups where the expected yield of tuberculosis cases is reasonably high.

In spite of the decline in mortality, tuberculosis still represents the greatest threat of any communicable disease to the lives and working efficiency of the young adult population. Although some parts of the country are relatively free of the disease, in other communities, particularly in large metropolitan areas, the mortality rate is still comparable to that seen in the general population 20 years ago.

Influenza. The anticipated recurrence of epidemic influenza of the Asian type was kept at a minimum during 1958, probably in large part due to the use of influenza vaccine against this particular strain. Work continues in a number of laboratories on improved multiple antigen influenza vaccines as well as vaccines against other bothersome but relatively nonfatal respiratory virus ills. However, the commercial availability of these newer vaccines is still limited and their widespread use has not been feasible.

Chronic Disease. With the increasing number of the population moving into the later years of life, chronic disease is an increasingly important problem. Several areas have stepped up their attacks on the disabling aftereffects of strokes by the mobilization of certain paramedical services for those cases. Home nursing and the availability of early physical therapy along with speech therapy and in some cases the services of a psychologist have demonstrated their effectiveness when used under proper medical supervision in returning the hemiplegic stroke victim to self-sufficiency in a remarkable number of cases.

Although this galaxy of services is frequently available in hospitals, the costliness of the long-term care required for the rehabilitation of a stroke victim makes such hospital treatment out of the question for a large segment of the population. However, through the cooperation of practicing physicians and local health departments providing such services to the practicing physician considerable improvement in the recovery of these patients may be achieved.

A manual on chronic disease control programs for health agencies has been prepared by the American Public Health Association's Committee on Chronic Disease and Rehabilitation and will be available for distribution some time during 1959.

National Health Survey. The high hopes for additional significant information from the National Health Survey which was begun during 1957 have already been largely fulfilled. More factual information about the nonfatal but disabling diseases is available than at any time in the past. As one indication of the value that this information has for the guidance of practical programs in public health, there has been noted a continuing high frequency of disability from gastrointestinal illnesses at school age and during early adult life which would indicate the need for continuing stress on the environmental health aspects of food and water protection.

Community Surveys. During 1958 a number of communities have carried out self-surveys or even more ambitious professionally staffed surveys of their health needs and resources. One of these was an intensive study of Bridgeport, Connecticut, carried out by the American Public Health Association. A number of others have been performed by the Public Health Service and by study teams from several of the graduate schools of public health.

Radiological Health. The Surgeon General of the Public Health Service appointed an Advisory Committee on Radiologic Health under the chairmanship of Dr. Russell Morgan of Johns Hopkins University. This Committee has recommended a number of areas of increased federal activity, including provision of more adequate laboratory services for the detection of ionizing radiation hazards as well as encouragement of standards of training for radiologic health personnel working in states and other governmental subdivisions.

A number of states have adopted laws authorizing the control of ionizing radiations as well as measures designed to encourage the proper growth of the use of nuclear energy for industrial and utility purposes. The first commercial venture in producing electric power by the use of nuclear energy was put into operation at Shippingport, Pennsylvania. The precautions required there for the safe guarding of the public from liquid and gaseous wastes from the plant will be watched with a great deal of interest by public authorities in other areas where similar plants are being planned.

Public Health Training. In July, 1958, a National Conference on Public Health Training was held by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service to determine whether training provisions of the Public Health Service Act should be continued. A group of about 70 representatives of public health and community interests throughout the nation gathered at that time for a discussion of training needs and resources. The meeting had been preceded by a national survey of training needs which indicated something over 2,500 vacancies in professional categories listed by health agencies due to the lack of trained personnel.

Furthermore, over 20,000 professional workers now employed by governmental and voluntary agencies were said not to have the formal specialized training they need to provide the health protection made possible by today's technology. In addition, it was estimated that another 6,100 specialized trained professional workers would be needed during the next five years to meet demands for service due to population growth and new health hazards.

Accident Prevention. The toll being taken annually by accidents both in the home and on the highways continues to be one of our major sources of preventable death and disability. A number of states have taken action to decrease this particular toll. In one state, Pennsylvania, a new position has been created for an epidemiologist in the field of accidents, and it is anticipated that data coming out of his joint activities with the state vehicle bureau will be of considerable use in drafting control programs in the future. In Connecticut a program is being contemplated which would provide physical examination screening of all new applicants for drivers licenses, as well as for all renewal applicants after the age of 65. Meanwhile, in a number of areas data are continuing to accumulate about the psychological factors associated with an increased probability of vehicular accidents. From all of these efforts new information should arise which will help in the prevention of accidents.

Assuming that accidents can never be entirely prevented a parallel effort is going on to diminish the severity of injuries occurring when accidents do happen. The Cornell Automotive Crash Injury Study is continuing. This group has documented the considerably greater danger of severe or fatal injury at the time of an accident in the absence of seat belts. By a study of parallel accidents occurring under similar conditions but with and without seat belts they have shown a much more frequent occurrence of the more severe types of injury where belts were not used.

Air Pollution. In November, 1958, a National Conference on Air Pollution was held under the sponsorship of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service. At that time the Surgeon General said, "The informed people in our nation are no longer taking for granted the air we breathe...the public as a whole needs to ask several searching questions about air pollution. What is it doing to us? What is it costing us? Just how inevitable is it?"

Coming out of the conference were a number of practical suggestions for a more intensive attack on the problem. One was that the Public Health Service put on a crash program to provide trained personnel to state and municipal agencies in this field as they have done in the past in the fields of venereal disease and tuberculosis control. Another suggestion was that increased research be stimulated to develop better laboratory technics for the detection and measurement of atmospheric pollutants which might be of significance to health. Still another suggestion was for increased research and education in the medical field to more definitively determine the pathological significance of common air pollutants.

It was pointed out by the managing director of one large city that it is highly desirable to involve citizen groups early in planning air pollution control regulations. Thus, not only is better understanding of the need for such controls acquired but also support for the regulations and their enforcement later on would be encouraged.

Poliomyelitis Control. Since 1955 an effective and safe vaccine for the prevention of poliomyelitis has been available. This has been in adequate commercial production for the past two years to enable its widespread use in all communities. The effectiveness of the vaccine has been attested by the progressive reduction in paralytic polio reported throughout the nation during the years 1955, 1956 and 1957: respectively about 16,000, 8,000, and 2,500 cases. However, in 1958, 3,100 paralytic poliomyelitis cases were reported, indicating an upswing in this disease which should be substantially eradicated.

Although a monumental job was done by the medical profession, the health departments, and the National Foundation in the first years of the availability of the vaccine, getting approximately 77 million people to accept at least one dose of the vaccine, the rate of use of the material is now falling off long before anything like universal protection against the disease has occurred. About four out of seven people under the age of 40 have not availed themselves of the Salk vaccine; a particularly disturbing fact is that six million children under five years of age have had none. In view of this, a 25 per cent drop in the volume of vaccine released through domestic channels in 1958 is most disturbing indeed.

An intensive study of epidemics occurring during 1958 in Detroit, in Northern New Jersey, in Southwestern Virginia and West Virginia indicate that most of these outbreaks occurred in the poorer economic areas where protection rates were as low as 10 per cent of the child population.

Vocational Rehabilitation. In view of the aging population, of the increase of disabling chronic diseases, and the possible resurgence of poliomyelitis, more clearly evident than ever before is the need for more rehabilitation services. An important segment of this area is that of vocational rehabilitation. In 1958 something over 74,000 disabled men and women were rehabilitated into successful employment. Another 18,500 were prepared for and ready for employment. This accomplishment was a joint effort by state agencies and the federal Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. An indication of how extensive this program has become is the fact that during 1958 more than a quarter million people received some rehabilitation services through this joint operation.

Professional Organization. During 1958 the American Public Health Association (1790 Broadway, New York 19) expanded its professional staff to offer additional services to its members and to health agencies of the nation. A former state health officer with years of experience in public health administration became deputy executive director and will be in charge of expanded professional programs; a consultant of the World Health Organization in the field of professional education was brought into APHA for full time work in that field; a social scientist with experience in public health is now available to help health agencies integrate the technics of social science into their field programs; and two regional offices have been opened, one in Washington, D. C. and one in San Francisco to better serve the public health workers in those two areas.

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Housing and Urban Renewal

Developments in 1958

By John D. Lange

Executive Director, National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, Washington, D. C.

THE 1958 housing and urban renewal year was noted (1) for a reversal of the downward trend in privately financed nonfarm dwelling unit starts aided primarily by a $1.85 billion "emergency" housing bill passed early in the year; (2) for the failure of the Congress to provide additional capital grant authorization for urban renewal necessitating the application of a rationing formula thereby slowing the accelerating pace of city interest and participation; and (3) for the continuing rise in construction and labor and material costs.

Housing Production. The 1,209,100 permanent, nonfarm dwelling units started during 1958, an increase of 16 per cent over 1957, marked the fourth greatest annual volume on record and the best year since 1955. Privately financed new housing accounted for 1,141,500 of the starts, an increase of 15 per cent over 1957. Of all the private starts, 69 per cent were in metropolitan areas thus continuing for another year the proportion of metropolitan to nonmetropolitan building.

Multifamily, rental apartment unit starts privately developed were 161,000 — an increase of 35 per cent over 1957 — and just 1,000 units short of the 1949 peak. Multifamily unit construction in urban renewal areas contributed substantially to this increase. Two-family units (also classified as rental-type structures) similarly increased to 38,100 in 1958, representing 14 per cent over 1957.

Publicly-owned housing starts numbered 67,600, an increase of 38 per cent over 1957: 34,700 of these starts are primarily one-family housing begun at military reservations under the FHA Capehart armed services housing program.

The annual total of the estimated dollar volume of new construction put in place during 1958 amounted to $49 billion, an increase of 1.8 per cent over 1957 and an all-time high. Privately-owned, nonfarm residential building accounted for approximately $17.8 billion of this total and 4 per cent of the Gross National Product.

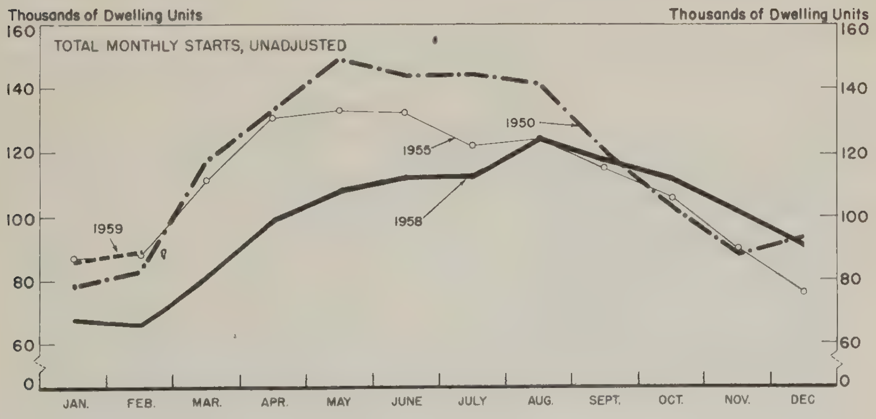
Housing Costs. The average per unit construction cost of building privately owned homes according to the United States Department of Labor was $11,975, just 2 per cent under the all-time high of $12,225 reached in 1957. The average cost figure excludes sales profit, selling cost, cost of land and site improvements, architectural and engineering fees, and all other nonconstruction expense. Residential building costs, according to the E. H. Boeckh & Associates index in 1958, were at an annual average of 133.0 (1947-49 = 100), an all-time high, as compared with 131.8 in 1957.

Urban Renewal. A total of 154 slum clearance and urban renewal projects were approved during 1958 bringing the total of federally assisted projects at the end of the year to 648. These projects are located in 386 different communities, an increase of 85 over those participating at the end of 1957.

Ninety-two loan and grant contracts were approved during the year bringing to a total of 281 the number of projects for which cities have been authorized to start assembling and clearing land. Execution was completed on six projects bringing the total of all projects completed to 10. Another 332 projects are still in the planning stage in addition to 24 communities which, under the urban renewal program, are now undertaking 25 general neighborhood renewal planning projects, an increase of 22 such projects during the year. Capital grants approved and reserved for the 648 projects totalled $1,324 million, an increase of $305 million over 1957. Capital grant contracts totalling $629 million had been authorized for the 281 projects in execution stage. Project loan contracts authorized as of the end of the year totalled $804 million.

For all practical purposes, the full capital grant authorization of $1,350 million which included the $100 million released by the President during the year had been effectively committed. Because no additional authorization had been forthcoming, the Urban Renewal Administration established and applied a rationing system based on the city population, irrespective of the size of the projects or realistic capital grant needs.

As a consequence, a great many communities with applications already pending were required to scale back projects or to withdraw their applications. For the same reason, many other communities were precluded



Source: Department of Labor

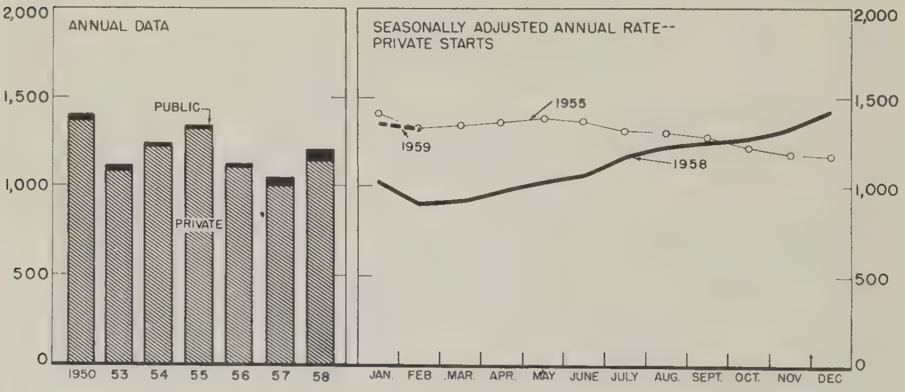
TOTAL MONTHLY HOUSING STARTS, UNADJUSTED,
1950, 1955, AND 1958

from filing new applications. In spite of this, the "official" backlog of applications as of December 31, 1958, amounted to $185 million. Evidence from informal surveys indicated that the "real" backlog was closer to $450 million.

Under Section 221 of the National Housing Act, a form of FHA mortgage insurance is provided to assist builders in rehabilitating existing structures or constructing new dwellings to rehouse families displaced by slum clearance operations. To be eligible for this form of assistance, communities submit applications for a specific number of dwelling units required for relocation purposes and the administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency certifies this number. During 1958, the Administrator certified 75 localities for 22,994 dwelling units under this program bringing the total to 201 localities and 87,463 dwelling units by the end of the year.

FHA's section 220 mortgage insurance program is designed to assist communities in providing new or improved housing in urban renewal areas. Eligibility for this assistance is geared to the administrator's certification of relocation needs. During the year, 17 localities covering 25 projects were certified, bringing the certifications to 93 projects in 61 localities. FHA commitments under this program have been issued for 1,574 proposed and 67 existing homes and 12,272 project dwelling units.

Workable Programs. To be eligible for certain Federal aids in housing and urban renewal, a community is required to survey its total problem and draw up its own blueprint for effective action in the form of a "workable program" which is then submitted to the Housing and Home Finance Administrator for approval. The workable program must contain commitments from the community to attain the following seven objectives: adequate local codes and ordinances, effectively enforced; a comprehensive plan for development; analysis of blighted neighborhoods; adequate administrative organization to carry out urban renewal programs; ability



Source: Department of Labor

TOTAL ANNUAL HOUSING STARTS, 1950–1958; SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ANNUAL RATE FOR PRIVATE STARTS, 1955 AND 1958 to meet financial requirements; responsibility for rehousing adequately families displaced by urban renewal or other governmental activities; and citizen participation.

A total of 338 localities submitted workable programs which were approved by HHFA during 1958, bringing the total at the end of the year to 735. Recertifications of the workable programs, required annually to remain eligible for federal aid, numbered 166 during the year, bringing the cumulative total to 282.

Public Housing. During 1958, 162 localities applied to the Public Housing Administration for federally assisted low-rent housing, numbering in all 48,059 dwelling units. A total of 24,960 dwelling units were placed under annual contributions contract during the year, and some 21,082 dwelling units were placed under actual construction during the year. Construction was completed on 15,344 dwelling units authorized under the Housing Act of 1949.

The total number of dwelling units in low-rent housing programs under the Public Housing Administration jurisdiction at the end of 1958 is 557,229. Of this total, 444,173 are under management, 30,007 under construction, and 83,049 in preconstruction.

State Legislation. Urban renewal continued to be the concern of many state legislative bodies during 1958. Two states enacted laws providing new enabling authority for urban renewal: Mississippi and South Carolina, although the latter limited its application to municipalities in Charleston and Spartanburg counties only. At the close of the 1958 legislative year, only six states had either no enabling urban renewal and urban redevelopment laws or their statutes are inadequate: Idaho, Louisiana, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

Twelve states and territories modified or broadened their existing laws to include additional authority for urban renewal as well as urban redevelopment. This legislation ranged from technical modifications in Michigan, Rhode Island, and Virginia, to fundamental points of state financial assistance in Connecticut and New York.

Research. Under the demonstration grant program authorized in the Housing Act of 1954, the federal government underwrites two-thirds of the cost of such demonstration or pilot projects, which are aimed at improving the methods and techniques in urban renewal operations. During 1958, $132,000 in capital grant reservations were made for three projects, bringing the total to $1.8 million for a total of 27 demonstration projects. Four projects were completed during the year: Boston, "Community Organization for Citizen Participation in Urban Renewal"; New York, "West Side Urban Renewal Rehabilitation"; Detroit, "Neighborhood Conservation — A Pilot Study"; and New York, "Housing Codes."

Professional Organization. A widening of efforts to involve allied fields important to housing and urban renewal, as a means of forwarding the improvement of housing in the environment, characterized the 1958 year of the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37). The Joint Committee on Housing and Welfare, sponsored by the Association with the National Social Welfare Assembly, completed and published a guidebook, *Working Together for*

Urban Renewal (see New Books and Pamphlets below) to show how social welfare and urban renewal agencies can unite their efforts on physical planning; citizen participation in neighborhood rehabilitation and conservation; and the particular problems of relocation, troublesome families, and accommodations for the elderly. In addition the Association participated in several conferences. of national social and settlement work organizations to further strengthen the bridging between social welfare, housing, and urban renewal fields.

Customary operations of the Association through its chapters, seven regional council conferences, and a national conference — the 25th anniversary in 1958 — carried through the year. National committees worked on a variety of subjects from relocation to research, with recommendations resulting in some cases that were carried to the United States Congress through hearings or to federal agencies through consultation. Besides devoting attention to administrative and program problems, the Association attempted to promote awareness of the importance of creative design in housing and urban renewal plans; to inform about the international urban scene (co-sponsoring a European tour); and to facilitate exchange of information and maintenance problems.

Urban Renewal Administration

TABLE XV contains urban renewal data for 246 cities over 5,000 population as reported in early 1959. Information is given for agencies responsible for urban renewal, number of employees, administrative expenditures, adoption and recertification of workable programs, workable program elements approved, number of persons relocated, and number of buildings demolished.

In addition to the 246 cities listed in Table XV, another 52 cities indicated that they have the beginnings of an urban renewal program but were unable to supply statistical information. They are listed below.[1]

Administrative Agencies. Table 1 shows the agencies responsible for urban renewal in 242 cities over 5,000 population. A total of 158 cities have a centralized agency or an official which coordinates or administers a substantial amount of the urban renewal program. Twenty-four of the 31

[1] The following 52 cities indicated that they have the beginnings of an urban renewal program but were unable to supply statistical information. Cities over 10,000: Ontario, Petaluma, Watsonville, and Whittier, Calif.; Milford t, Conn.; Wilmington, Del.; Joliet and Maywood, Ill:; Lexington, Ky.; Hagerstown, Md.; Fitchburg, Framingham t, Saugus t, and Wellesley t, Mass.; St. Clair Shores, and Wyandotte, Mich.; Ferguson, Mo.; Corning, New Rochelle, and Watertown, N. Y.; Hickory, N. C.; Ponca City, Okla.; Eugene and Pendleton, Ore.; Abington tp, Johnstown, and Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Victoria, Tex.; Wheeling, W. Va. Cities of 5,000 to 10,000: Dover, Del.; La Grange, Ill.; Creston, Iowa; Whitman t, Mass.; Starkville, Miss.; Metuchen, N. Y.; Fairport, Lindenhurst, and North Tarrytown, N. Y.; Mooresville, and Newton, N. C.; Northampton, Sharpsburg, Taylor, and Wilmerdin, Pa.; Chester, S. C.; Crockett, Crystal City, Killeen, and Mexia, Tex.; Montpelier, Vt.; Kelso, Wash.; Oconomowoc, Wis.

TABLE 1

ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITY FOR URBAN RENEWAL

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Central Urban Renewal Agency	Building Department	Health Department	Public Housing Auth.	Planning Department	Public Works Department	Other Agencies
Cities over 500,000. . . .	14	11	9	5	2	0	1	2
250,000 to 500,000	17	13	5	4	3	1	1	1
100,000 to 250,000	32	22	5	15	6	5	1	3
50,000 to 100,000	42	30	16	12	5	6	2	1
25,000 to 50,000	43	23	22	6	6	5	6	3
10,000 to 25,000	65	44	25	7	15	6	9	4
5,000 to 10,000.	29	15	17	2	4	2	2	0
All cities over 5,000 . . .	242	158	99	51	41	25	22	14

reporting cities over 250,000 have such an agency. Other municipal departments which have administrative responsibility for urban renewal are: building and inspection, 99 cities; health, 51; public housing, 41; planning, 25; public works, 22; and other agencies, 14.

Of the 158 cities with central renewal agency, 127 (80 per cent) are headed by a full-time director. In 53 of these 127 cities, the urban renewal or redevelopment agency appoints the full-time director; in 31 cities, the city manager; in 21 cities, the mayor; in 14 cities, the public housing authority; in seven cities, the city council, and in one city (Washington, D. C.), the Army Corps of Engineers.

Number of Employees. A total of 214 cities reported having 4,158 full-time and part-time city employees in municipal agencies who work solely on urban renewal.

A total of 211 cities have 3,414 full-time employees on urban renewal administration with 14 cities over 500,000 population having 2,738 employees; 14 cities of 250,000 to 500,000, 158 employees; 25 cities of 100,000 to 250,000, 214 employees; 34 cities of 50,000 to 100,000, 142 employees; 42 cities of 25,000 to 50,000, 58 employees; 56 cities of 10,000 to 25,000, 90 employees; and 26 cities under 10,000, 14 employees.

Administrative Expenditures. Table XV presents information for 150 cities on administrative expenditures only for municipal agencies involved in urban renewal exclusive of land acquisition, construction, and other capital expenditures. Total expenditures for 1958 or the fiscal year ending in 1958 amounted approximately to $15,552,000. Eight cities over 500,000 report the highest, $11,703,000, followed by 21 cities of 100,000 to 250,000 with $1,079,000. Total administrative expenditures for other population groups are: 27 cities of 250,000 to 500,000, $964,000; 27 cities of 50,000 to 100,000, $805,000; 45 cities of 25,000 to 50,000, $269,000; 45 cities of 10,000 to 25,000, $681,000; and eight cities under 10,000, $51,000.

A total of 173 cities reported on the amount of money that was expended by the central agency having primary responsibility for urban renewal. Approximately $6,046,000 was expended by these cities, with cities over 500,000 spending $3,399,100.

Total expenditures: 1949-1958. In Table XV 211 cities reported on the total public money (federal, state, and local) spent or encumbered for urban renewal including land acquisition, land clearance, net loss on land resale, redevelopment, and rehabilitation from January 1, 1949, to December 31, 1958. The total is nearly $600 million with cities over 500,000 spending about $455 million. Twenty-five cities of 100,000 to 250,000 are next with expenditures of $60,000,000, followed by 14 cities of 250,000 to 500,000 with almost $37,000,000. The 161 cities under 100,000 population appropriated approximately $47,000,000, with 43 cities of 50,000 to 100,000 reporting $7,300,000; 61 cities of 25,000 to 50,000, $13,500,000; and 23 cities under 10,000, $4,500,000.

Two hundred and six cities reported on the total expenditures or city appropriations that will not be reimbursed from any other governmental source. The total amounts to nearly $144,000,000 or a little less than one-quarter of the total expenditures. Approximately $113,000,000 of this total comes from cities over 500,000 population. Cities of 10,000 to 25,000 have nonreimbursable expenditures amounting to 17 per cent of the total, while in cities under 10,000, nonreimbursable expenditures are about 20 per cent of the total expenditures. Cities in the 100,000 to 250,000 population group have nonreimbursable expenditures of nearly one-third of total expenditures.

Workable program. A total of 189 cities have a "workable program" (a course of action to attain seven objectives for the prevention and elimination of slum and blight). Fifty-five cities have no such program, and two cities did not report. In 1959, 11 cities had their workable program approved; in 1958, 59 cities; in 1957, 75 cities; in 1956, 32 cities; in 1955, 23 cities; and before 1955, 10 cities. Nine cities did not report.

Forty cities have had their workable program recertified one time; 29 cities, twice; 23 cities, three times; and five cities, four or more times. Seventy-three cities have never had their workable program recertified, and 21 cities did not report.

Workable Program Elements. In order to be eligible for federal aid, a city must demonstrate its ability to meet seven elements which must be approved by the Housing and Home Finance Agency. The seven elements are: adequate local codes and ordinances effectively enforced, a comprehensive plan for development of the community, analysis of the blighted neighborhood to determine the treatment needed, adequate administrative organization to carry out the urban renewal program, the ability to meet the financial requirements for urban renewal, the relocation of displaced persons, and active citizen participation in the urban renewal program.

In 125 cities all seven objectives have met the HHFA specifications, and in 43 cities some but not all of the elements have been approved.

Table 2 lists the workable program elements that prove most difficult for cities to achieve. Seventy cities report that relocation of displaced persons from the urban renewal area is the most difficult element. Next comes financial ability, 53 cities; adequate codes and enforcement, 45 cities; and citizen participation, 40 cities. In cities under 10,000 the problems are financial ability and citizen participation rather than relocation and codes and enforcement.

Number of Persons Relocated. Table XV shows 236 reporting cities that have relocated approximately 137,000 displaced residents since the

TABLE 2

WORKABLE PROGRAM ELEMENTS MOST DIFFICULT TO ATTAIN

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Relocation	Financial Ability	Codes and Enforcement	Citizen Participation	Comprehensive Plan	Adequate Admin. Organization	Neighborhood Analyses
Cities over 500,000. . . .	11	6	4	2	3	1	0	0
250,000 to 500,000	14	6	8	5	4	3	2	2
100,000 to 250,000	23	11	6	8	4	0	1	1
50,000 to 100,000	30	16	10	9	9	2	0	1
25,000 to 50,000	31	15	7	10	7	3	2	3
10,000 to 25,000	38	13	11	10	7	4	4	0
5,000 to 10,000.	16	3	7	1	6	0	1	0
All cities over 5,000 . . .	163	70	53	45	40	13	10	7

beginning of their urban renewal program. Thirteen cities over 500,000 population report 70,881 persons relocated; 17 cities of 250,000 to 500,000, 16,472 persons; 31 cities of 100,000 to 250,000, 30,076 persons; 41 cities of 50,000 to 100,000, 12,260 persons; 44 cities of 25,000 to 50,000, 2,246 persons; 63 cities of 10,000 to 25,000, 3,866 persons and 27 cities under 10,000, 799 persons.

A total of 198 cities provided information on the estimated number of persons who will have to be relocated from January 1, 1959, to December 31, 1959 because of urban renewal. The estimated figure comes to 87,753 persons, with 13 cities over 500,000 leading with 37,212 persons; followed by 16 cities of 250,000 to 500,000, 21,046 persons; 27 cities of 100,000 to 250,000, 8,699 persons; 33 cities of 50,000 to 100,000, 8,048 persons; 39 cities of 25,000 to 50,000, 4,676 persons; 52 cities of 10,000 to 25,000, 6,227 persons; and 18 cities under 10,000, 1,845 persons.

Number of Buildings Demolished. Table XV presents information on the estimated number of dwellings and buildings (residential, commercial, and industrial) that have been demolished since the beginning of their urban renewal program. Two hundred and thirty-one cities reported this information and gave a total of 23,695 buildings demolished. By population groups from high to low the figures are: 9,840; 1,873; 4,733; 3,677; 1,658; 1,436; and 478.

A total of 189 cities provided information on the estimated number of buildings which will be demolished from January 1, 1959, to December 31, 1959. The total is 19,148 buildings. By population groups from high to low the figures are: 4,590; 3,247; 3,066; 3,798; 1,980; 1,881; and 586.

TABLE XV

URBAN RENEWAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000: 1959

This table includes data for 246 cities over 5,000 population as reported in early 1959. Agencies Responsible for Urban Renewal: municipal agency or agencies responsible for one or more main areas of urban renewal including central administration, housing code enforcement, slum clearance, and neighborhood rehabilitation (see code below). No. Employees: total and full-time employees in above agencies who work solely on urban renewal. Administrative Expenditures: expenditures for urban renewal administration for above listed agency or agencies; column to right, portion of total is listed only if city has a central urban renewal agency. Total Expenditures 1949-1958: total public money (federal, state, and local) spent or encumbered for urban renewal including land acquisition, land clearance, net loss in land resale, redevelopment, and rehabilitation; column to right, city expenditures that will not be reimbursed from any other governmental source. Workable Program: from left to right: whether city has workable program approved by Housing and Home Finance Agency, "Y" for yes, "N" for no; year program first approved by HHFA; and number of times program has been recertified. Program Elements Approved: elements approved by HHFA (see code below). No. Persons Relocated: estimated number of displaced residents who have been relocated because of urban renewal as of December 31, 1958; to right of dash, number of persons who will be relocated from January 1, 1959, to December 31, 1959 (if city gave number of families, converted to individuals on basis of three persons per family). No. Buildings Demolished: estimated number of dwellings and buildings (residential, commercial, industrial) demolished because of urban renewal as of December 31, 1958; to right of dash, number of buildings to be demolished from January 1, 1959, to December 31, 1959. Leaders (. . .) for data not reported, asterisks (*) for footnotes at end of table. Six additional cities that reported late are shown at end of table; these cities not included in preceding statistical summary.

AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR URBAN RENEWAL

U - Agency having central control and primary responsibility such as urban renewal department, redevelopment authority, land clearance agency, rehabilitation agency
X - Public housing authority
H - Health department
B - Building department or separate inspection or licensing department
W - Buildings division of public works or engineering department
P - Planning department
O - Other agency

WORKABLE PROGRAM ELEMENTS

1 - Adequate codes and ordinances
2 - Comprehensive community plan
3 - Analyses of blighted neighborhoods
4 - Adequate administrative organization
5 - Ability to meet financial requirements
6 - Relocation of displaced families
7 - Citizen participation
All - All elements approved
None - None approved
Pend. - Program submitted, approval pending

City	Agencies Responsible for Urban Renewal	No. Employees — Total, Full-Time	Administrative Expenditures (in thousands)		Total Expenditures 1949-1958 (in thousands)		Workable Program, Year, No. Recertifications	Program Elements Approved	No. Persons Relocated — Actual, Planned for 1959	No. Bldgs. Demolished — Actual, Planned for 1959
			Total — All Agencies	Central Agency Only	All Public Sources	Non-reimbursable				
Over 1,000,000										
Chicago, Ill.	UBO	252-252	$1,566.7	$ 604.3	$150,000	$40,000	Y-54-3	All	21,800-6,180	1,388-380
Detroit, Mich. . . .	UHB	90-65	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	Y-55-3	All	5,874-1,200	1,228-300

Los Angeles, Calif.. .	UBH	234-190	$ 453.5	$ 374.0	$ 1,813	$ 501	Y-55-3	All	900-20	200-97
New York, N. Y. . .	UB	1,393-1,385	7,599.0	704.0	183,000	48,000	Y-55-3	All	17,882-3,402	2,210-62
500,000 to 1,000,000										
Boston, Mass. . . .	UH	124-72	345.0	235.0	8,400	3,500	Y-56-3	All	1,458-2,900	580-1,100
Buffalo, N. Y.	UB	69-68	103.5	73.5	14,000	4,600	Y-58-..	All	100-2,100	0-1,400
Cincinnati, Ohio . .	UB	96-96	407.7	183.8	5,931	714	Y-55-3	All	3,960-1,695	474-46
Cleveland, Ohio . .	U	267-267	1,117.5	1,117.5	22,200	7,900	Y-54-4	All	1,625-450	369-120
Milwaukee, Wis. . .	UH	39-38	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	Y-55-2	All	. . . -965	. . .-. . .
Minneapolis, Minn.	XBH	43-27	. . . .	0.0	8,316	1,191	Y-55-3	All	3,000-1,000	650-35
New Orleans, La.	B*	24-24	99.7	0.0	. . . .	. . . .	Y-54-1	3-6-7	162-.	. . .-. . .
St. Louis, Mo. . . .	XO*	30-30	. . . .	. . . .	8,685	2,250	Y-54-4	All	1,520-10,000	90-600
San Francisco, Calif.	UHW	44-43	. . . .	107.0	14,935	4,345	Y-55-1	All	1,500-3,000	642-400
Washington, D. C.	UB	182-181	. . . .	. . . .	37,434	0	Y-55-3	All	12,600-4,300	1,949-50
250,000 to 500,000										
Akron, Ohio	U	6-4	22.6	22.6	. . . .	. . . .	Y-58-..	All	0-0	0-0
Atlanta, Ga.	UXB	8-6	69.7	29.7	855	233	Y-57-1	1-2-5-6-7	4,355-6,000	0-20
Columbus, Ohio . .	U	26-26	125.0	125.0	6,606	1,521	Y-56-2	2-3-4-5-6-7	161-788	60-895
Dallas, Tex.	W*	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	23	0	Y-. .-..	1-4-5-6-7	11-.	70-80
Denver, Colo.	UH	27-27	136.6	32.4	1,981	30	Y-56-2	All	0-2,000	0-200
Indianapolis, Ind.	UB	31-31	72.9	40.9	3,076	3,076	Y-58-0	1-4-5-7	1,000-250	1,015-50
Kansas City, Mo.	UH	28-21	124.0	79.0	8,710	1,025	Y-55-3	All	4,650-900	379-133
Memphis, Tenn. . .	BX	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	Y-55-3	All	2,280-4,068	339-450
Newark, N. J.	XHO	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	7,904	2,635	Y-55-3	All	4,000-700	390-180
Oakland, Calif. . . .	U	12-11	200.7	197.5	2,000	420	Y-55-2	1-2-3-4-5-7	15-40	10-14
Omaha, Nebr.	P	3-0	1.3	0.0	75	0	Y-58-..	1-2-7	0-0	0-0
Portland, Ore. . . .	UB	33-16	43.5	30.5	300	100	Y-57-0	1-2-4-5-7	0-1,500	0-100
Rochester, N. Y. . .	U	16-3	56.2	56.2	5,320	135	N	Pend.	0-1,500	0-200
San Antonio, Tex.	UB	5-2	14.6	10.0	0	0	Y-57-1	All	0-3,000	0-900
San Diego, Calif. . .	U	1-1	13.3	13.3	0	0	Y-57-1	All	0-0	0-0
Seattle, Wash. . . .	U	2-2	12.0	12.0	0	0	Y-58-0	All	0-100	0-25
Toledo, Ohio	UH	9-8	72.0	30.0	. . . .	. . . .	Y-58-0	1-2-4-5-7	0-200	0-. . .
100,000 to 250,000										
Allentown, Pa. . . .	U	1-1*	0.0	0.0	15	15	N	None	0-0	0-0
Austin, Tex.	U	6-5	27.2	27.2	. . . .	7	Y-57-1	All	0-0	0-0
Bridgeport, Conn.	U	3-2	35.0	35.0	1,160	154	Y-58-..	All	0-362	0-53
Cambridge, Mass.	UH	5-5	38.0	30.0	400	110	Y-56-2	All	121-60	250-50
Chattanooga, Tenn.	XP	18-12	25.1	. . . .	1,513	. . . .	Y-56-2	All	660-. . .	96-600
Corpus Christi, Tex.	P	. .-. .	9.2	. . . .	2,514	0	Y-56-2	None	139-75	112-64
Dayton, Ohio	UH	. .-. .	. . . .	50.0	1,481	1,123	Y-55-3	All	0-700	0-100
Des Moines, Iowa	UH	23-9	. . . .	27.2	. . . .	. . . .	N	None	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .
Elizabeth, N. J. . .	UHBO	31-20	163.0	53.0	715	0	Y-55-3	All	123-150	25-39
Erie, Pa.	UH	9-9	. . . .	. . . .	5,200	650	Y-55-..	All	1,300-0	175-50
Flint, Mich.	OP	21-17	. . . .	0.0	. . . .	. . . .	N	None	0-0	0-0
Grand Rapids, Mich.	PH	16-7	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	Y-58-0	All	0-1,521	0-300
Hartford, Conn. . .	UH	18-18	85.7	65.7	5,415	954	Y*. .-0	All	250-300	89-120

TABLE—XV URBAN RENEWAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Agencies Responsible for Urban Renewal	No. Employees — Total, Full-Time	Administrative Expenditures (in thousands)		Total Expenditures 1949-1958 (in thousands)		Workable Program, Year, No. Recertifications	Program Elements Approved	No. Persons Relocated — Actual, Planned for 1959	No. Bldgs. Demolished — Actual, Planned for 1959
			Total — All Agencies	Central Agency Only	All Public Sources	Non-reimbursable				
100,000 to 250,000—continued										
Kansas City, Kan. .	UH	16-15	$ 44.9	$ 31.8	$ 0	$ 0	Y-57-1	All	0-850	0-75
Little Rock, Ark. .	X	17-7	66.5	....	4,208	0	Y-56-2	All	1,800-250	482-90
Mobile, Ala.	U	8-2	14.8	14.8	1,731	0	..-..-..	.....	224-258	135-221
Montgomery, Ala. .	XH	9-6	21.8	....	3,614	1,085	Y-55-3	All	305-248	305-367
Nashville, Tenn. ..	UXW	14-14	114.2	....	8,390	1,764	Y-55-2	All	903-1,050	323-230
Norfolk, Va.	XH	..-..	103.7	....	10,000	300	Y-55-2	All	19,944-1,200	1,434-250
Pasadena, Calif. ..	BHO	3-0	3.5	0.0	....	....	N	None	20-...	15-...
Peoria, Ill.	UBP	..-..	....	....	0	0	Y-58-0	All	0-0	0-0
Phoenix, Ariz. ...	U	7-7	65.9	65.9	66	16	Y-57-1	2-3-4-5-6-7	0-900	0-200
Providence, R. I. .	UB	9-9	63.8	11.0	7,200	2,400	Y-58-0	All	2,545-175	722-57
Richmond, Va. ...	XH	16-10	54.5	....	1,523	453	Y-55-3	All	1,538-...	413-...
San Jose, Calif. ..	U	3-3	20.0	20.0	....	....	Y-58-0	4	0-0	0-0
Scranton, Pa.	UH	22-21	....	63.3	1,217	213	Y-55-3	All	123-150	63-100
South Bend, Ind. ..	UB	..-..	....	38.8	0	0	Y-56-7	4-5-6-7	0-100	0-60
Syracuse, N. Y. ..	U	14-13	82.6	82.6	1,493	354	Y-58-0	1-4-5-6	81-250	20-0
Tacoma, Wash. ...	U	23-2	40.0	40.0	1,503	501	Y-57-0	All	0-0	74-...
Waterbury, Conn. .	H	..-..	....	....	60	0	N	1	0-100	0-40
Wichita, Kan.	UH	28-0	....	0.0	0	0	Y-58-0	All	0-0	0-0
Worcester, Mass. .	UX	..-..	....	....	....	....	Y-59-0	All	0-...	0-...
50,000 to 100,000										
Alexandria, Va. ..	XHP	13-0	42.5	0.0	....	....	Y-57-1	All	26-...	7-...
Asheville, N. C. ..	O	2-1	5.4	0.0	0	0	Y-57-1	All	0-0	0-0
Augusta, Ga.	UHW	..-..	....	0.0	40	0	Y-56-3	All	0-100	0-50
Binghamton, N. Y. .	U	7-7	23.2	23.2	2,098	682	N	None	474-240	87-60
Brookline t, Mass. .	UH	..-..	....	....	....	....	Y-58-1	All	0-...	0-12
Columbia, S. C. ..	U	12-10	41.9	41.9	87	87	N	None	310-100	560-185
Columbus, Ga. ...	XB	..-..	....	....	....	....	Y-56-1	All	1,800-1,200	450-300
Covington, Ky. ...	B	1-0	....	0.0	0	0	N	None	...-...	10-...
Durham, N. C. ...	UB	2-0	3.0	0.0	0	0	Y-59-0	All	0-...	0-...
Greensboro, N. C. .	UW	4-2	....	8.3	....	....	Y-58-0	1-4-5-6-7	0-400	0-350
Hamilton, Ohio ...	UH	10-7	26.9	26.4	360	....	N	None	25-222	0-196
Hampton, Va.	UB	4-3	25.6	0.0	0	0	Y-58-1	All	0-...	0-...
Huntington, W. Va. .	P	..-..	....	0.0	0	0	Y-59-0	Pend.	0-0	0-0
Jackson, Mich. ...	PB	7-2	....	....	95	0	N	None	0-0	0-0
Joliet, Ill.	U	4-0	20.0	0.0	....	50	Y-57-1	All	375-300	192-...
Lancaster, Pa. ...	U	1-0	5.0	5.0	....	....	Y-58-0	4-5-6-7	0-0	0-0
Laredo, Tex.	UH	5-4	....	25.0	0	0	Y-57-1	4-5-7	0-1,035	0-415

Lawrence, Mass.	X	..-..	$	$	$ 3,160	$ 712	Y-58-..	4-5-6-7	0-1,000	0-500
Lowell, Mass.	PXH	11-7	....	0.0	700	250	N	None	400-...	120-....
Lubbock, Tex.	UB	22-20	94.5	21.5	....	....	Y-56-1	All	0-...	0-....
McKeesport, Pa.	UH	15-5	25.0	20.0	451	8	Y-56-2	All	30-500	2-183
Madison, Wis.	UB	..-..	....	19.2	364	121	Y-56-2	All	28-20	23-10
Manchester, N. H.	U	5-5	25.0	25.0	1,457	750	N	Pend.	3-150	16-60
Medford, Mass.	UH	6-3	17.1	17.1	....	10	N	None	0-85	0-27
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	U	6-0	31.1	31.1	716	238	Y-58-0	1-3-4-5-7	600-180	100-70
Passaic, N. J.	UH	8-0	15.3	15.3	975	132	Y-58-0	All	500-0	50-0
Pontiac, Mich.	UH	4-0	9.5	1.2	2,500	850	N	None	0-0	0-0
Port Arthur, Tex.	UB	10-10	87.9	47.2	164	72	Y-57-1	All	24-147	0-150
Portland, Me.	UH	13-11	33.3	13.3	1,432	641	Y-53-3	All	350-400	100-100
Portsmouth, Va.	XH	..-..	....	....	0	0	N	None	0-...	...-...
Pueblo, Colo.	U	1-0	4.2	4.2	0	0	Y-58-0	All	0-...	0-...
Raleigh, N. C.	UB	6-1	5.0	0.0	0	0	Y-58-0	All	0-0	0-0
Richmond, Calif.	UB	17-17	....	169.5	3,883	1,628	Y-56-2	All	2,715-513	35-24
Saginaw, Mich.	PB	4-4	45.0	0.0	0	0	Y-58-0	All	0-0	0-0
St. Petersburg, Fla.	U	2-2	0.0	0.0	0	0	Y-58-0	All	0-0	0-0
San Bernardino, Calif.	B	1-1	11.6	0.0	157	0	N	None	0-0	0-0
Santa Monica, Calif.	UB	9-2	31.4	9.4	354	0	Y-57-0	All	...-...	...-...
Schenectady, N. Y.	UB	12-10	63.0	33.0	3,013	332	Y-56-2	All	4,000-500	1,750-220
Springfield, Ill.	....*	..-..	....	....	22	660	Y-58-..	All	600-200	175-70
Stockton, Calif.	U	4-4	80.0	80.0	....	0	Y-58-0	All	0-206	0-66
Waco, Tex.	UB	..-..	....	5.6	18	....	Y-56-2	All	0-0	0-300
Waterloo, Iowa	P	4-1	....	0.0	0	2	Y-58-0	2-3-4-5-6-7	0-50	0-50
Winston-Salem, N. C.	UB	7-3	33.0	18.0	0	0	Y-58-..	All	0-0	0-0
						0	Y-57-1	All	0-500	0-400
25,000 to 50,000										
Alton, Ill.	X	2-0	0.6	0.0	0	0	N	None	0-195	0-58
Ann Arbor, Mich.	PB	5-2	49.4	0.0	30	0	N	Pend.	0-60	0-15
Bangor, Me.	B	3-1	7.5	0.0	0	0	Y-58-0	All	0-0	20-25
Bessemer, Ala.	XB	..-..	....	....	0	0	Y-57-1	All	0-0	0-0
Bloomington, Ill.	UB	4-1	....	5.5	0	0	Y-58-..	All	0-150	0-29
Bristol, Conn.	U	0-0	3.5	3.5	0	0	Y-. .-..	Pend.	0-0	0-0
Charlottesville, Va.	U	2-2	0.0	0.0	0	0	N	4-5-7	0-...	200-200
Columbia, Mo.	UW	7-5	....	....	0	0	Y-57-1	2-3-4-5-6-7	0-...	0-...
Danville, Va.	UW	1-0	....	....	150	68	Y-56-3	All	84-525	38-150
Easton, Pa.	UH	3-1	7.5	5.0	200	75	Y-57-1	All	141-150	37-75
Fargo, N. D.	UH	4-1	31.6	21.6	580	189	Y-56-0	All	60-130	30-60
Fayetteville, N. C.	UB	4-0	6.0	3.0	8	0	Y-58-0	1-2-4-5	0-0	0-0
Gloucester, Mass.	X	0-0	3.0	3.0	0	0	N	None	0-0	0-0
Hackensack, N. J.	UB	9-4	....	11.9	36	12	Y-58-0	All	0-150	0-53
Hamtramck, Mich.	PB	1-0	5.8	....	0	0	..-. .-..	Pend.	0-0	0-0
High Point, N. C.	P	4-0	20.9	0.0	0	0	N	......	...-...	...-...
Highland Park, Mich.	PWHO	..-..	....	....	1,042	347	Y-58-0	1-3-4-5-7	0-0	0-0
Independence, Mo.	U	0-0	0.0	0.0	0	0	Y-58-0	All	0-0	0-0
Johnson City, Tenn.	X	0-0	8.6	....	1,195	109	N	None	483-0	212-0
Joplin, Mo.	UB	3-1	7.5	0.0	0	0	Y-59-0	1-3-4-5-6-7	0-0	0-0

Table—XV Urban Renewal Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	Agencies Respon-sible for Urban Renewal	No. Em-ployees — Total, Full-Time	Administrative Expenditures (in thousands)		Total Expenditures 1949-1958 (in thousands)		Workable Program, Year, No. Recer-tifica-tions	Program Elements Ap-proved	No. Persons Relo-cated — Actual, Planned for 1959	No. Bldgs. Demo-lished — Actual, Planned for 1959
			Total — All Agencies	Central Agency Only	All Public Sources	Non-reimbur-sable				
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Lakeland, Fla.	B	3-0	$ 6.0	$ 0.0	$ 0	$ 0	Y-58-0	5-6-7	50-...	75-50
Lynwood, Calif.	B	3-2	14.2	0.0	0	0	N	None	0-0	0-0
Massillon, Ohio	B	2-2	6.0	0.0	0	0	N	None	0-0	0-0
Meriden, Conn.	UBHO	13-2	....	20.0	20	3	N	Pend.	0-...	0-...
Michigan City, Ind.	X	2-0	9.0	....	0	0	N	Pend.	0-0	0-0
Middletown, Ohio	UBO	6-0	11.0	5.0	0	0	Y-58-0	All	0-600	0-292
Mishawaka, Ind.	UB	5-0	9.4	7.4	0	0	Y-57-1	1-2-3-4-5-7	0-88	0-88
Muskegon, Mich.	UB	10-5	....	....	0	0	Y-57-1	All	0-80	0-50
New Castle, Pa.	HW	8-2	....	....	0	0	Y-58-1	All	0-0	0-0
Newburgh, N. Y.	UB	3-2	....	....	94	....	N	None	0-0	0-0
Newport, Ky.	U	4-4	21.0	21.0	1,250	1	Y-54-5	All	535-600	205-140
Norwalk, Conn.	UB	14-3	....	12.2	420	0	Y-59-0	All	27-30	6-5
Norwich, Conn.	U	2-1	9.0	9.0	....	....	N	None	0-18	0-24
Oxnard, Calif.	B	2-0	....	0.0	0	0	N	Pend.	0-0	455-90
Panama City, Fla.	B	3-3	....	0.0	0	0	Y-55-1	1-2-7	200-50	100-25
Pensacola, Fla.	....	0-0	0.0	0.0	0	0	Y-58-1	All	0-...	0-...
Plainfield, N. J.	XB	5-1	....	....	261	72	Y-58-0	All	...-187	...-...
Port Huron, Mich.	U	4-3	7-6	7-6	931	416	N	None	105-0	168-5
Revere, Mass.	XH	9-2	....	....	40	13	Y-55-2	All	...-276	....-102
Rock Island, Ill.	PB	7-5	....	....	0	0	Y-..-..	Pend.	0-...	0-...
Torrington, Conn.	UW	8-2	....	....	959	0	Y-58-0	All	150-...	27-51
Vallejo, Calif.	U	0-0	14.2	14.2	115	0	Y-58-0	All	0-0	0-0
West Palm Beach, Fla.	W	13-0	5.0	0.0	0	0	Y-59-0	All	0-500	10-100
Wilmington, N. C.	UB	3-1	4.5	0.0	0	0	Y-58-0	All	0-495	0-130
10,000 to 25,000										
Anchorage, Alaska	BO	..-..	....	....	922	248	Y-56-2	All	30-86	0-56
Ansonia, Conn.	U	3-2	20.1	20.1	0	0	Y-58-0	All	0-300	0-30
Atchison, Kan.	U	2-2	3.9	3.9	0	0	N	None	0-...	0-50
Beaver Falls, Pa.	UH	..-..	....	15.0	700	85	Y-56-2	All	381-6	75-9
Bluefield, W. Va.	....	0-0	0.0	0.0	0	0	Y-58-0	None	0-...	0-0
Carteret, N. J.	XH	4-1	1.0	0.0	0	0	Y-58-0	All	0-78	0-...
Colton, Calif.	PB	15-3	44.7	0.0	99	0	N	None	...-...	...-...
Connellsville, Pa.	U	0-0	....	....	0	0	Y-58-0	1-3-4-5-6-7	0-...	0-...
Coral Gables, Fla.	U	0-0	0.0	0.0	0	0	N	Pend.	0-0	0-0
Dothan, Ala.	XW	4-2	7.8	7.8	433	23	Y-56-2	1-2-4-5-6-7	18-99	28-167
Dyersburg, Tenn.	XW	4-3	10.2	0.0	37	0	Y-57-1	5-6-7	0-50	0-30
East Point, Ga.	UB	7-2	12.8	0.8	92	0	N	Pend.	...-...	...-...

Edison tp, N. J. . .	XH	4-4	$	$	$ 0	$ 0	Y-57-1	1-2-4-5-6-7	0-231	0-. . .
Frankfort, Ky. . . .	UO	4-4	91.2	90.0	0	0	N	None	0-. . .	0-. . .
Gainesville, Ga. . .	U	1-1	0.0	0.0	0	0	N	None	0-0	0-0
Garland, Tex.	U	2-0	11.9	11.9	12	0	Y-56-2	. . . .	0-0	0-0
Grand Prairie, Tex.	U	0-0	21.2	21.2	0	0	Y-57-1	3-4-5-7	0-30	0-10
Greenville, N. C. .	UB	5-0	. . . .	. . . .	0	0	Y-. .-..	1-2-3-5-7	0-. . .	. . .-. . .
Harlingen, Tex. . .	U	2-2	2.4	2.4	. . . .	. . . .	Y-57-1	. . . .	0-. . .	0-. . .
Harrisonburg, Va. .	X	5-2	18.0	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	Y-57-1	All	0-500	0-150
Hopkinsville, Ky. .	. . . .	0-0	0.0	0.0	0	0	Y-58-0	1	0-0	0-0
La Porte, Ind. . . .	U	1-0	0.0	0.0	0	0	N	None	0-200	0-25
Las Vegas, Nev. . .	PB	4-2	16.0	0.0	22	7	Y-56-2	All	0-10	70-25
Long Beach, N. Y. .	UB	8-0	103.0	68.0	78	15	N	Pend.	0-0	0-0
Marietta, Ga.	XW	9-4	13.6	0.0	1,026	497	Y-56-2	1-2-4-5-6-7	8-60	3-45
Marshall, Tex. . . .	U	2-0	2.4	2.4	3	0	Y-57-1	All	0-43	0-43
Meadville, Pa. . . .	U	. .-. .	36.1	36.1	0	0	Y-58-0	5-6-7	33-243	0-86
Merced, Calif. . . .	UW	5-3	15.1	15.1	622	311	Y-58-0	6-7	0-0	0-. . .
Middletown, N. Y. .	UWA	6-6	. . . .	. . . .	0	0	Y-. .-0	1-2-3-4-5-7	0-. . .	15-. . .
Monessen, Pa. . . .	UO	3-3	. . . .	5.0	31	0	Y-58-0	1-2-3-4	0-0	0-. . .
Monterey, Calif. . .	UB	6-3	. . . .	. . . .	0	0	Y-58-0	All	0-0	0-0
Morristown, N. J. .	U	1-1	4.8	4.8	1,248	382	Y-54-3	All	62-158	0-84
Morristown, Tenn.	XB	3-3	. . . .	. . . .	0	0	Y-57-1	All	0-0	0-0
Moultrie, Ga.	UW	6-2	. . . .	8.9	262	13	Y-53-3	1-3-4-5-6-7	71-18	49-32
Moundsville, W. Va.	UP	0-0	0.0	0.0	0	0	Y-. .-..	Pend.	0-0	0-0
Mount Clemens, Mich.	UH	7-3	16.0	15.0	89	. . . .	Y-58-1	All	0-100	0-20
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	X	3-0	10.0	0.0	1,650	175	Y-57-1	All	600-225	120-75
North Adams, Mass.	UXB	. .-. .	. . . .	14.4	1,939	429	Y-57-1	All	2-302	14-123
North Plainfield, N. J.	UW	0-0	. . . .	. . . .	0	0	Y-58-0	Pend.	0-. . .	0-. . .
Paris, Tex.	UW	5-2	19.0	15.0	0	0	Y-57-1	2-3-4-5-6-7	0-0	0-0
Pensauken tp, N. J.	UB	8-3	10.9	0.0	4	4	Y-. .-..	1-2-3-4-5	27-. . .	20-5
Phillipsburg, N. J.	UXH	3-1	. . . .	. . . .	0	0	Y-58-0	All	0-0	0-0
Pittsburg, Calif. . .	U	0-0	0.0	0.0	0	0	Y-58-0	All	0-0	0-0
Portsmouth, N. H. .	XB	1-0	9.7	9.7	. . . .	0	Y-55-3	All	0-350	0-110
Princeton, N. J. . .	XW	3-3	. . . .	. . . .	43	0	Y-58-0	All	0-100	0-30
Redlands, Calif. . .	B	2-1	6.0	0.0	39	0	Y-58-0	All	147-100	90-50
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	U	2-1	9.3	9.3	0	0	N	Pend.	930-500	155-80
Salinas, Calif. . . .	UH	5-0	. . . .	4.0	0	0	N	None	0-0	32-. . .
San Fernando, Calif.	B	3-0	7.2	0.0	. . . .	. . . .	N	None	750-100	325-40
Santa Clara, Calif.	UB	3-0	. . . .	. . . .*	. . . .	. . . .	Y-58-..	All	. . .-. . .	. . . .-. . .
Santa Cruz, Calif. .	UB	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	2,136	13	Y-57-0	All	137-12	150-14
Santa Rosa, Calif. .	PB	1-0	0.0	0.0	.0	0	N	None	0-0	0-. . .
Sarasota, Fla. . . .	PB	10-5	25.0	0.0	. . . .	. . . .	Y-58-0	All	600-450	. . . .-0
Sheffield, Ala. . . .	XB	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	320	15	Y-56-2	All	70-25	75-20
Shorewood, Wis. . .	UB	5-1	11.8	0.0	0	0	N	None	. . .-. . .	. . . .-. . .
South Norfolk, Va. .	UO	5-2	5.8	5.8	48	2	Y-57-1	All	0-340	0-100
S. Pasadena, Calif.	UB	7-3	24.6	23.1	0	0	Y-56-2	All	0-19	0-6
Springfield, Ore. . .	XB	5-3	. . . .	. . . .	65	0	Y-58-0	All	0-60	0-30
Sunnyvale, Calif. . .	UB	6-2	. . . .	. . . .	0	0	Y-58-0	All	0-0	0-0
Susquehanna tp, Pa.	U	1-0	1.2	1.2	0	0	Y-58-0	. . . .	0-. . .	0-. . .

TABLE—XV URBAN RENEWAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Agencies Responsible for Urban Renewal	No. Employees — Total, Full-Time	Administrative Expenditures (in thousands)		Total Expenditures 1949-1958 (in thousands)		Workable Program, Year, No. Recertifications	Program Elements Approved	No. Persons Relocated — Actual, Planned for 1959	No. Bldgs. Demolished — Actual, Planned for 1959
			Total – All Agencies	Central Agency Only	All Public Sources	Non-reimbursable				
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Two Rivers, Wis.	W	3-1	$ 6.2	$ 0.0	$ 0	$ 0	N	Pend.	0-0	10-2
Valdosta, Ga.	XH	4-1	47.6	0.0	0*	0	Y-56-2	All	0-632	192-144
Wayne, Mich.	UB	8-2	24.0	14.0	3,118	....	Y-58-0	All	0-700	13-165
Webster Groves, Mo.	UB	..-..	....	....	0	0	Y-58-0	All	0-...	0-...
Windsor t, Conn.	U	3-2	10.0	10.0	19	0	Y-59-0	All	0-100	0-25
Woodland, Calif.	U	0-0	0.1	0.1	0	0	Y-57-0	All	0-0	0-0
Ypsilanti, Mich.	UPB	..-..	....	6.5	....	....	Y-58-0	All	0-0	0-0
5,000 to 10,000										
Bainbridge, Ga.	XB	6-0	....	....	....	8	Y-54-4	All	25-0	25-0
Bordentown, N. J.	U	1-0	0.3	0.3	0	0	N	None	0-0	...-...
Calexico, Calif.	UB	4-1	....	24.5	280	....	N	4	96-0	48-0
Carrollton, Ga.	B	1-0	....	....	0	0	N	Pend.	0-...	0-...
Colorado City, Tex.	UB	4-0	....	....	....	....	Y-58-..	All	0-...	...-...
Coos Bay, Ore.	U	..-..	....	....	0	0	Y-59-..	Pend.	0-0	0-...
Covina, Calif.	B	3-0	....	....	0	0	N	None	0-...	0-...
Cullman, Ala.	UB	3-2	....	14.0	261	....	Y-56-2	All	27-12	42-8
Cushing, Okla.	W	3-0	....	....	0	0	N	None	0-0	0-0
Fairbanks, Alaska	B	2-1	....	....	2,212	410	Y-51-2	All	29-23	69-15
Hastings-on-Hud., N.Y.	PB	2-1	....	....	50	0	Y-59-0	1-5-7	0-0	0-0
Hazard, Ky.	XO	5-0	3.5	....	195	23	Y-57-1	1-2-4-5-6-7	10-0	0-6
Indio, Calif.	B	1-1	....	....	....	....	Y-58-0	1-2-4-5	0-...	0-...
Ipswich t, Mass.	UH	1-0	1.0	0.0	29	11	Y-56-0	2	10-0	3-0
Juneau, Alaska	PW	20-0	15.0	0.0	33	17	Y-56-2	1-2-4-5-6-7	85-15	24-7
Ketchikan, Alaska	U	1-0	2.0	2.0	1,330	443	Y-56-2	2-3-4-5-6-7	0-900	0-150
Laurinburg, N. C.	UB	..-..	....	....	0	0	Y-59-0	Pend.	0-...	0-...
Lebanon, Tenn.	UB	1-0	....	5.0	45	....	N	None	0-100	0-40
Lompoc, Calif.	B	1-0	0.8	0.0	....	....	N	None	48-50	48-...
Louisville, Miss.	X	3-0	....	....	0	0	Y-57-1	1-4	25-25	15-20
Mount Holly tp, N. J.	UH	2-1	....	1.6	0	0	N	None	0-0	0-0
Ozark, Ala.	XB	..-..	....	....	0	0	Y-59-0	1-2	0-...	0-...
Plymouth, Mich.	B	1-0	4.0	0.0	0	0	Y-..-..	Pend.	0-...	0-...
Pompano Beach, Fla.	B	1-1	....	....	....	....	Y-58-0	All	354-720	114-240
Rockville, Conn.	UB	8-3	....	....	....	....	N	None	0-...	0-...
Sanger, Calif.	UB	10-3	24.0	15.0	30	0	Y-56-3	1-2-3-4-7	90-...	90-100
Tracy, Calif.	U	1-0	....	....	0	0	N	Pend.	...-...	...-...
Vacaville, Calif.	U	0-0	....	....	0	0	Y-58-0	Pend.	...-...	...-...
Yuba City, Calif.	U	0-0	....	0.0	0	0	Y-58-0	All	0-0	0-0

Late Returns

Baltimore, Md. . . .	UHW	640-640	3,017.6	622.4	15,766	5,900	Y-55-3	All	13,250-1,690	2,836-315
Louisville, Ky. . . .	B	13-13	11.0	0.0	120	120	Y-56-2	All	650-1,900	. . . .-400
Middletown, Conn. .	UW	5-3	. . . .	. . . .	415	. . . .	N	None	90-. . .	10-. . .
Tucson, Ariz. . . .	UW	6-6	29.3	17.5	0	0	Y-58-0	1-4	0-2,000	0-. . .
Peekskill, N. Y. . .	UW	3-2	. . . .	. . . .	0	0	..-. .-..	2	0-0	0-0
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	U	5-1	8.7	8.7	. . . .	. . . .	Y-58-0	All	0-46	0-20

ALLENTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA: Executive director joined agency in January, 1959, as first employee.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS: Other agency is the Community Conservation Board.

DALLAS, TEXAS: Urban renewal agency will be organized if adopted by vote of the people.

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT: Workable program applies to one project but not for city as a whole.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE: Division of urban renewal is in department of public works.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA: Operates housing improvement program based upon city inspection and voluntary cooperation by property owners.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI: Other agency is department of public safety which is responsible for code enforcement and neighborhood rehabilitation.

SANTA CLARA, CALIFORNIA: New urban renewal agency has budgeted $86,795.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS: Housing ordinance scheduled for adoption.

VALDOSTA, GEORGIA: Land purchases began in January, 1959; total projects for $250,000 in city funds and $500,000 in federal money.

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Public Works

Developments in 1958

By Leo Weaver

Assistant Director, American Public Works Association, Chicago

THE year 1958, which had its beginning in a recession period, ended with public works construction hitting new highs. The construction contract award recession ended by March, 1958, and *Engineering News-Record* reported a construction volume of $15 billion for 1958, a 6 per cent increase over 1957. Of this amount municipal construction of all kinds came to $2,654 million: for equipment $329 million; for property $340 million. Even greater outlays were forecast for 1959.

Administration. Complementing growing public works programs was a growing awareness that governmental organizations large enough to meet metropolitan area challenges on a regional basis are needed, be they authorities, districts, special boards or commissions, or other community alliances. Within municipal governments many public works and sanitation activity reorganizations were completed. Coronado, Inglewood, Riverside, and Santa Barbara, California, and cities in other states consolidated maintenance and sanitation services into departments of public works or public service. Middletown, Rhode Island, renamed its highway department the department of public works in recognition of its broad responsibilities. On the other hand, in Phoenix, Arizona, the water and sewer division of the department of public works was made a separate department in recognition of its sharply increased importance under a rapidly proceeding program of annexation.

Electronic data processing equipment has come into extensive use in certain of the larger cities. It has been adopted for such diverse uses as: geodetic computations, bid analyses, hydraulic and structural design, street lists, traffic surveys and cost estimating as well as many phases of accounting, cost control, budgeting, and status reporting. In San Diego, for example, electric computers decide which streets need maintenance by recording deficiency needs on punched cards.

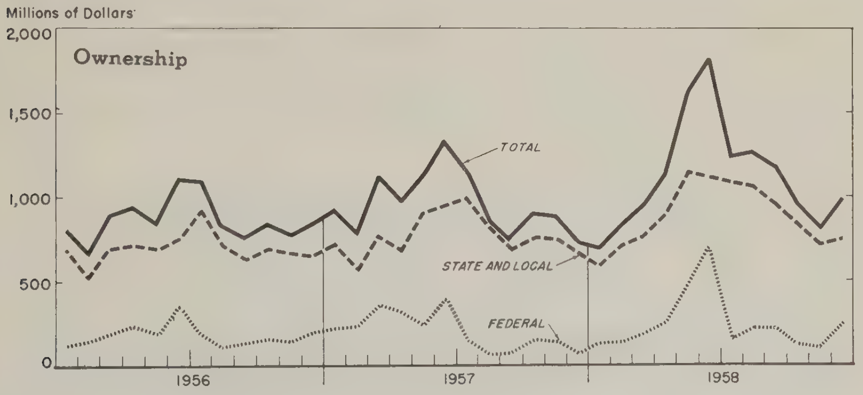
Streets and Highways. Congress approved an amendment of the Federal Highway Act of 1956 which authorized a $1.5 billion increase in grants for three years. The amendment made two major revisions in the federal law governing the regular system of grants for primary, secondary, and urban systems: (1) authorized the appropriation of $400 million in addition to $875 million already available for fiscal 1959, and (2) permitted utilization of this additional $400 million with the federal share going to as much as two-thirds rather than the 50 per cent limit provided in the basic law. This $400 million is also available for use by the states without regard to the formula requiring division of the funds on a fixed percentage between primary and secondary roads and urban streets.

The increased importance of urban areas in the highway program was recognized by the Bureau of Public Roads wherein a revised organization plan included a new division called the "Urban, Secondary and Analyses Division." The reorganization was dictated by the need to place greater emphasis on coordination of urban highway and interstate system development with urban master and land use planning. This was backed up by data indicating that city roads and streets carry nearly one-half of all the nations traffic, both rural and urban, in terms of vehicle miles. Yet these same streets only make up about 10 per cent of the 3,400,000 miles of highways in the United States.

The nations' road program is progressing rapidly. The first North Carolina expressway, skirting the Winston-Salem business district, a new three-mile section of a $15 million, four-lane, limited-access, interstate expressway opened in 1958. It was the second of its kind in the South. Other states, including Minnesota and Wisconsin, opened their first new interstate highway system roads. Nevertheless, as 1958 ended, financing had again become an immediate dilemma, and it was stated that "Congress must consider new sources of revenue for the highway trust fund, otherwise construction programs, including those in urban areas, must be curtailed."

Rising costs of municipal street construction were shown by data included in Seattle's annual report indicating that unit costs involving concrete and asphaltic concrete pavements of various thicknesses (including costs such as subgrading, curbs, and adjustment of castings) increased from less than $2 to some $5.60 per square yard of pavement, or almost 200 per cent during the period of 1950 to 1957.

Of considerable importance to public works officials in planning urban projects was a new statement of policy regarding payment procedures for the reimbursement of costs incurred in adjusting utility facilities in con-



Source: Department of Commerce and Labor

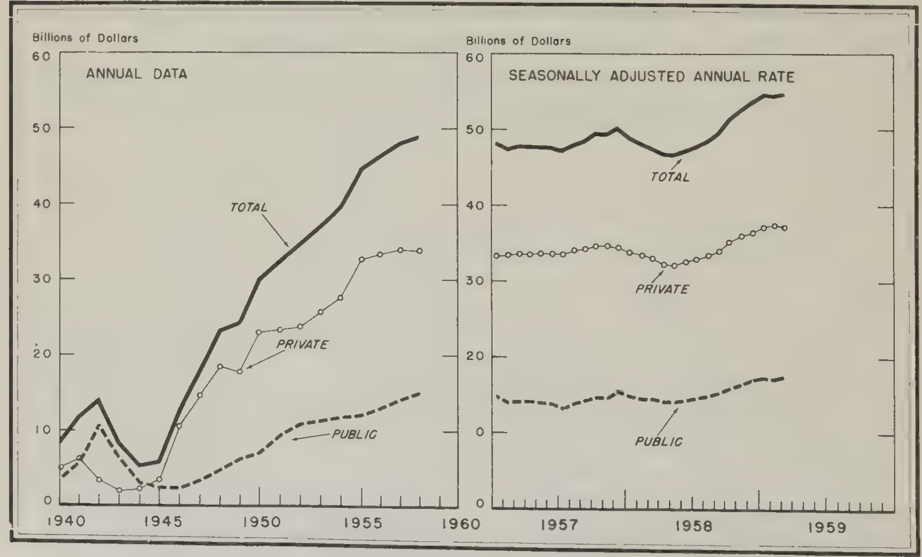
Contracts Awarded on Public Construction
1956, 1957, and 1958

nection with federal-aid highway projects. The new policy allows reimbursement of 90 per cent of the cost on the interstate system and 50 per cent on other federal-aid highways or extensions in urban areas.

Cities continued a high rate of locally financed street construction activity. At Great Falls, Montana, for example, street renovation and reconstruction included 1,000 blocks or one-third the city's area. In Chicago, the Congress Street expressway was dedicated; this expressway is said to be America's first with integrated rail transit; it combines rapid rail transit and a multi-lane automobile expressway in the same grade-separated right-of-way.

A relatively high volume of highway construction research also was continued. Test traffic started on a $22 million highway research project on a specially constructed road between Ottawa and La Salle, Illinois, sponsored by the American Association of State Highway Officials. Purpose of the project is "to determine the significant relationships between the number of repetitions of specified axle loads and the performances of different thicknesses of uniformly constructed rigid and flexible pavements."

Street Lighting. The importance of street lighting continued to be dramatically demonstrated. Studies by the Chicago Park District indicated that in less than five years the complete cost of relighting all park boulevards in that city would be balanced by the savings in night-time accidents. Flint, Michigan had a 27 per cent decrease in traffic fatalities in the first quarter of 1958 as compared to the similar period of 1957 which was ascribed directly to an extensive street relighting program.



Source: Department of Labor

New Construction Put in Place (Based on 1947-1949 Prices)
Annual Data: 1940-1958; Monthly Data: 1957-1958

Many cities engaged in extensive street lighting programs. Chicago's State Street recaptured the title of brightest and lightest street in the world with specially designed 36-foot high, tree-like central pole standards with four fluorescent lights producing 225,672 lumens per pole. The system is the first to use radio control. New developments featured fluorescents and incandescents, included newly designed reflectors and refractors. The mercury vapor lamp in street lighting services was said to have won its place by its efficiency; mercury lamps of all sizes in street lighting services reportedly approximated 600,000 units.

Parking. A number of the larger cities, including New York City, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago, continued or intensified their programs of providing off-street parking facilities. Parkersburg, West Virginia, and Cincinnati were among the cities that dedicated new parking garages with mechanical parking equipment. Detroit reported that revenue for the 1957-1958 fiscal year from parking fees increased 200 per cent cver the preceding year. At Columbia, South Carolina, in order to solve both long- and short-term parking problems, "leap frog parking" was successfully installed, i.e., every other parking space was metered. This technique was found to be particularly adaptable in certain fringe development areas. Washington, D. C., and San Francisco were among the cities where parking meter rates were doubled to 10 cents per hour.

Transportation and Traffic. "Operation Northwest," the nation's first municipally sponsored experiment in low-cost combination bus-rail transportation was launched in Philadelphia in October, 1958. This is a six-month experiment of two suburban railroad routes and connecting bus lines for better service at reduced rates to decrease traffic loads in downtown areas. The railroads have accepted a flat fare of 30 cents as compared with the normal cost of 33 to 53 cents. Rail-bus transfers are sold for 40 cents as compared with the previous total cost of 53 to 73 cents. The city appropriated $160,000 to reimburse the railroad for the net cost of additional services, after deduction of any increase in revenues they may receive.

The National Committee on Urban Transportation published its long awaited *A Guide to Better Transportation for Your City* supplemented by 16 procedure manuals setting forth fact finding procedures to enable public works and transportation officials to plan construction programs wisely for future transportation needs (see New Books and Pamphlets below).

Airports. Congress approved a four-year extension of the federal-aid airport program and increased the amount of annual aid from $63 million to $100 million. Congress also authorized an increase in funds from $63 million to $100 million for fiscal 1959.

Intense airport construction activity was evident on a wide scale during the year. For example, jet-age improvements to municipal airports were made at Nashville, Oklahoma City, Portland (Oregon), and Phoenix. At Indianapolis, the first installation of super-elevated high speed turnoffs and the installation of flush centerline runway lights were made. Also, construction began on Washington, D. C.'s new $100,000,000 international airport at Chantilly, Virginia.

Air Pollution. Some 900 delegates attended the National Conference on Air Pollution in Washington, D. C., in November, 1958. Called by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service to assist in over-all evaluation and planning of the national air pollution control program. The conference headlined the apparent link between lung cancer and air pollution and the strong demonstration of the part played by motor vehicle exhausts in polluting the air. The conference went on record for the extension of the Federal Air Pollution Control Act due to expire in 1960 and continued emphasis on local control.

Stepped up programs of banning open burning of waste materials were much in evidence as an integral part of community air pollution control programs. For example, New York City banned burning on privately-owned land within the city. Open fires on city-owned land were restricted to the burning of demolition lumber under direct control of the department of sanitation.

Water Supply. Water works officials initiated a "do it now" construction drive in 1958 to raise annual spending on waterworks to $750 million per year. Data indicated that water works construction while continuing at a high level would be slightly less than in 1957. At the same time the Public Health Service reported that 62 per cent of some 600 communities recently surveyed reported their distribution systems inadequate; 41 per cent needed water sources bolstered.

At Coalinga, California (6,000), an electric membrane plant — the first municipal water desalting plant in the United States — was placed in operation.

The practice of fluoridation of municipal water supplies continued to be adopted by many cities but occassionally was defeated by referendum, as at Eugene and Woodburn, Oregon.

Solid Waste Disposal. Cost projections based on Bureau of Census reports indicated almost $500 million was spent for refuse collection and disposal services in 1958. Progress in the adoption of sanitary methods of disposal continued to be demonstrated as additional cities such as Boise, Idaho, and Bayfield, Colorado, adopted the sanitary landfill method currently used by more than 1,000 cities. At Buchanan, Michigan, rubber tired equipment was successfully used for the entire landfill operation by covering the refuse prior to compaction. To demonstrate the aesthetic acceptability of the sanitary landfill method, city officials of Westport, Connecticut, and Birmingham, Alabama, held tea parties for civic groups at the landfill sites.

The much publicized McKeesport, Pennsylvania, composting plant continued idle reportedly due to financial problems resulting from marketing difficulties.

Sewage Disposal. Contract awards for sewage treatment works in 1958 reached an all time high of some $400 million, 14 per cent over 1957. Much of the credit belonged to the stimulus of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1956 which authorized annual appropriations of $50 million for grants to municipalities in the construction of sewage treatment works. Nevertheless, the Public Health Service reported 33 per cent of all existing sewage plants can not handle present needs.

Despite this, 1958 represented a year of much progress in the waste water disposal field. The 10th year annual report of the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission showed that treatment facilities are now operating or under construction to serve 92 per cent of the sewered population of the eight states with tributaries to the Ohio river. Ten years ago it was less than 1 per cent. San Diego awarded its biggest engineering contract ever for study and design of a new metropolitan sewer system (construction cost $26.8 million). In Seattle a metropolitan sewage and drainage study was completed which called for improvements costing $164 million. Construction continued on the $100 million Alleghany County, (Pittsburgh), Pennsylvania, sanitary authority collection and treatment system.

New advances of modern technology continued to be applied to sewerage construction and sewage treatment. Explosives carried by helicopter offshore to a raft and thence placed by frogmen were used in blasting a trench in the rocky ocean floor for a 20-inch diameter paper mill waste line near Newport, Oregon. Closed circuit television was successfully developed for internal sewer inspections in Cincinnati.

Professional Organization. The American Public Works Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) had a record growth in membership in 1958. The Association's committees, functioning in part with the support of the APWA Research Foundation, concentrated their efforts on many important projects during the year. The refuse collection committee completed its work and a manual of *Refuse Collection Practice*, a 562-page volume was published (see New Books and Pamphlets below). Work continued on manuals of street cleaning practice and municipal refuse disposal.

A professional training course on Municipal Public Works Administration was sponsored by the Chicago chapter of the APWA in cooperation with the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration of the International City Managers' Association and the University of Chicago. Participants in the course who completed the required examinations satisfactorily were awarded certificates of completion by the Institute and the American Public Works Association.

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Municipal Utilities

Developments in 1958

By G. M. Morris

Associate Director, Public Administration Service, Chicago

DEVELOPMENTS in the public utility field during 1958 of interest to those concerned with municipal utilities are discussed in the following three sections as they relate to the national scene, state regulation, and local utility ownership and operation.

National Developments. Chief concern on the national scene continued to center on the regulation of natural gas distribution and the methods by which rates were to be established. The beginning of 1958 was marked by turmoil in both these areas. The controversial Harris-O'Hara bill was still pending. It called for reducing the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission over producers and suppliers.

The now-famous Memphis decision was to be appealed. If confirmed, it would prevent any pipeline company from obtaining rate increases unless all contract customers agree on the merits of the increases in advance. By the end of the year the Harris-O'Hara bill had died in Congress, and the Memphis decision had been overruled, but neither passed on without leaving its impact on the whole area of utility regulation.

The proposed amendment to the Natural Gas Act, as contained in the Harris-O'Hara bill, required the FPC to recognize natural gas as a commodity and would preclude utility-type regulation. Consumer groups, including city officials, registered their opposition to the bill on the grounds that its passage would result in higher consumer gas rates and would fail properly to protect the consumer. Although the bill was reported favorably by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, it was not brought forward for further action.

An effort was made to salvage some of the provisions of the Harris bill through introduction of a new measure. It called for the exemption from federal regulation of small independent producers of natural gas. Producers selling less than two billion cubic feet of gas annually would be eligible. The bill failed to receive the support of the natural gas producers who apparently feared that such relief from FPC regulations for the small producer would greatly lessen the possibility of subsequent relief for the large producer. The year ended with no material change in federal regulation of natural gas distribution.

The Memphis decision, handed down by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, grew out of an appeal from a decision of the Federal Power Commission involving a dispute between the city of

Memphis as a gas distributor and the United Gas Pipe Line Company, a pipeline company. The decision, favoring the city of Memphis, would have prevented the pipeline company from obtaining a rate increase under the provisions of the Natural Gas Act unless all contract customers agreed to the increase. Adherence to this interpretation would have forced resort to an alternative procedure for obtaining rate increases which was apparently untried, but which was generally considered slower and more cumbersome. Large rebates of increases granted under the commonly used procedure were considered a possibility.

A number of distributing firms immediately sought to force implementation of the decision. The city of Denver and the state of Washington were among the first to attempt to set aside pending rate cases before the FPC. The Commission chose to proceed on the same basis of operation, however, pending the outcome of the appeal to the United States Supreme Court. The FPC required firms granted a rate increase to provide assurance of their ability to make refunds if required to do so.

The Supreme Court overruled the decision of the lower court. In so doing, the majority enunciated their belief that Congress, in drafting the Natural Gas Act, was "not only expressing its conviction that the public interest requires the protection of consumers from excessive prices for natural gas, but was also manifesting its concern for the legitimate interests of natural gas companies in whose financial stability the gas-consuming public has a vital stake."

The majority maintained that business reality demands that gas companies should not be precluded by law from increasing prices whenever that is economically necessary. The sharp difference in the court is reflected in the dissenting opinion in which the minority expresses the view that the court's interpretation of the Natural Gas Act makes a shambles of the act so far as consumer interests are concerned. The dissenting judge argued that the consumers are the ones the act was designed to protect and that the ruling sacrifices these interests in the cause of "those who exploit this field."

It is not yet clear as to what the total effect will be of this pronouncement of public interest in utility regulation. An expected flow of applications for increased rates is anticipated. Having undergone this period of turmoil, the FPC may choose to be conservative in acting on these requests. At the same time consumer groups may attempt to establish the tighter rate-setting provisions inherent in the Memphis decision by means of legislation.

The electrical utility field also had its share of legislative activity during 1958, but none of the major bills saw passage. Marking its 25th anniversary, the Tennessee Valley Authority sought passage of a bill which would have permitted the Authority to engage in self-financing. Instead of resort to federal appropriations, the provisions of the bill would enable the Authority to finance its further growth through the issuance of revenue bonds with funds obtained from the private money market. Opponents of the measure argued that such a provision would create the possibility of unlimited expansion beyond the Authority's present area of operation. The administration objected on the grounds that the bill would exempt the TVA from control of both the Budget Bureau and the Treasury Department.

Although it received the approval of the Senate, the bill died in the House Rules Committee shortly before Congress adjourned. It is anticipated that a modified version of the self-financing bill, providing for some administrative controls and perhaps limiting the TVA to its current operating areas, will be introduced early in 1959.

Among other bills which failed to pass Congress were the Hells Canyon public power and resource development proposal and a proposed "partnership" development of the Trinity Division of California's Central Valley Project.

Progress in the use of atomic energy for the generation of electrical power was marked by the start of construction on the first local, publicly owned nuclear power plant located in Hallam, Nebraska. Consumers Public Power District expects their facility to be in operation by 1961 as a conventional steam plant and to be converted in 1962 to a 75,000-kw sodium graphite nuclear power plant.

The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy held hearings on developments in the growth and state of the atomic power program. The Atomic Energy Commission and the Joint Committee, in May, approved the construction of atomic power plants at Piqua, Ohio, and Elk River, Minnesota. Piqua's 12,500-kw nuclear reactor will be financed and owned by the AEC.

State Developments. The number of rate cases before regulatory commissions continued to increase in 1958, primarily because of the continuing impact of inflation. At least one state took leave of strict adherence to original costs in rate setting. The state supreme court in Missouri ordered the state public service commission to revise its rate-making formula by considering fair value. A lower court had upheld the public service commission, which had restricted the rate base of the Missouri Water Company to original cost less depreciation.

The company had argued that reproduction costs less depreciation were more than double the original cost rate base, but the commission refused to consider the reproduction costs as evidence. In citing previous court cases, the supreme court, in its decision, indicated that the writer of the previous opinion upon which present practice was based could not have been expected to predict the erosion of the dollar which later occurred. The court held that the decreased purchasing power of the dollar is a matter of common knowledge which the courts and rate-making agencies must consider as justice requires.

Concern was voiced in two states over taxes levied on municipally operated utilities. In Arkansas the state public service commission asked that a special study be made of taxes paid by the Arkansas Louisiana Gas Company to the cities in which it operates. The amount of tax paid apparently bears little relationship to the size of the city, the number of customers, and the amount of revenue. The Arkansas Municipal League recommended that all cities fix their franchise tax at 4 per cent of gross revenues.

Meanwhile, Arkansas did place into effect a new formula for computing the municipal franchise taxes to be paid by Southwestern Bell Telephone

Company. The formula announced by the commission involves a tax per telephone based upon the size of the city. The amount of the tax was not stipulated by the commission. It merely directed that any tax amount in excess of that fixed by the formula was to be passed on to customers in the city which levies the excessive tax. In this manner, the commission avoided having these taxes become part of the state-wide operating expenses of the utility, which were then passed on to all subscribers, many of whom lived outside the area levying the tax.

Among the developments in state regulation of particular interest to municipalities was the decision in New York that emergency reporting systems maintained by telephone companies are subject to public service commission jurisdiction and are proper subjects for tariff filing. Manufacturing companies specializing in the manufacture, installation, and maintenance of public emergency systems argued that such filing would create a dangerous precedent, apparently fearing future efforts to subject all such systems to utility regulation. The commission recognized that fire alarm systems have never been subject to public utility regulation and saw no reason why the requirement of filing in the case of a telephone system maintained by a telephone company should in any way affect their exemption from regulation.

Accelerated highway construction has produced a number of problems relating to relocating public utility facilities. The Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956 permits those states whose laws provide for reimbursement to public utilities to use federal funds to pay 90 per cent of the cost of relocation. During the year, a bill which would reduce the reimbursement to 70 per cent was defeated in the Senate.

The statutes providing for reimbursement in several of the states were challenged. Four states — Maine, Minnesota, New Hampshire, and Pennsylvania — had court decisions which supported the constitutionality of the statutes. Lower court decisions upheld such statutes in Idaho and Texas. The New Mexico state supreme court declared that the statute violated the constitution ban on donations and was therefore unconstitutional. New York passed reimbursement legislation which it was estimated would save the utilities $78 million in relocation costs.

Local Developments. The continued growth in the number of municipally owned gas systems was the subject of study by the American Gas Association. They found that there are now 515 municipal gas companies in 34 states — reflecting a gain of 14 per cent in the last year and a half. In 1957, the number of consumers serviced by municipally owned gas systems increased by 16 per cent, as compared to a gain of only 6 per cent for the industry as a whole. Most of the growth has been in the South, where the greatest number of publicly owned systems are located.

Several proposals relating to public ownership of electric systems were submitted to referenda. In Woodstock, Illinois, the voters rejected by a very slim margin a proposal to sell the system to the Commonwealth Edison Company. Lake Worth, Florida, voters were asked to register their opinion as to whether the Florida Power and Light Company should be given a 30-year lease of the municipal plants and distribution system. Less than the required number of voters cast their ballots.

Voters in three Ohio communities — Genoa, Greenfield, and Miamisburg — decided to retain their municipally owned systems. In Springfield, Oregon, the voters decided, by a very narrow margin, not to authorize $3.5 million in revenue bonds with which to acquire the distribution system owned by Pacific Power and Light Company. The councils of two cities, Grand Haven, Michigan, and Norwich, Connecticut, rejected the offers of private utility companies to either furnish power wholesale or to lease facilities.

Municipal distributors of TVA power added 27,537 new consumers in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, which brings to 970,400 the total number of consumers being served by the 99 municipal systems. Gross revenues for this same period amounted to $134 million — an increase of 9.7 per cent over the previous fiscal year. By mid-1958, 33 municipal distributors had signed new power contracts covering their second 20-year association with TVA. The city of Memphis, which has been purchasing its entire power requirements from TVA, has not renewed its contract. It will, however, continue to purchase power pending completion of its own generating plant.

The crisis in mass transit continues to be the chief problem for urban areas. Increases in fares, deteriorating service, and threats of abandonment have drawn municipal officials closer to the problem than ever before. In addition, there appears to be a growing awareness on the part of municipal officials, business interests, and private citizens of the important role that mass transit plays in the life of the urban community. Mass transit needs are more frequently regarded as they relate to downtown planning, expressway design, and urban redevelopment and renewal.

Coincident with this increased interest has been the timely publication of a handbook, *Better Transportation for Your City*, by the National Committee on Urban Transportation (see New Books and Pamphlets below). Designed to assist cities in analyzing their transportation problem, the book is supplemented by a series of 15 procedure manuals which provide step-by-step guidance for undertaking each phase of the study. Techniques recommended in the handbook and manuals reflect the combined judgment of authorities drawn from the several fields having a direct interest in the urban transportation problem and from public and private agencies administering programs in the transportation field.

The change from private to public ownership of mass transit in several cities was followed by several interesting developments. In Ann Arbor, Michigan, the municipality complained that state officials were endeavoring to collect taxes on fuel used by the city's buses. The city had recently leased the buses from the private owners, who then were engaged to operate them. By virtue of municipal ownership, it was assumed that the buses would not be subject to the state fuel tax. Local officials argued that they had been assured that exemption would be granted.

The new Metropolitan Transit Authority in Los Angeles increased fare rates by offering six rather than seven tokens for $1. This was the first exercise of the Authority's power to increase fares without resort to the state public utilities commission. The Bay Area Rapid Transit District adopted a $715,142 budget which called for the levying of a tax of almost 2 cents on each $100 assessed valuation in the five-county San Francisco area. The funds are to be used for the first stage in planning the proposed system of high-speed commuter trains to serve the area.

An experiment in meeting the transit problem was undertaken in Philadelphia, where the city appropriated $160,000 to two railroads to subsidize cheaper rides and better service over a limited period of time. Further action will be dependent on the results of this carefully observed program.

Increased attention was being given to the possibility of using monorails as a means of relieving congestion and improving rapid transit. New Orleans granted a conditional franchise for the operation of an aerial rail transportation system for 50 years. The system is to connect the New Orleans business district and Moisant International Airport. Execution of the franchise was conditioned on the results of an engineering study and a survey of the economic feasibility of such an installation. A special study commission in Detroit recommended that that city also resort to the installation of a monorail as a solution to its rapid transit problems. Such a system, which would cover 54 miles of street, is estimated to cost $256 million.

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THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON URBAN TRANSPORTATION (procedure manuals to be used with BETTER TRANSPORTATION FOR YOUR CITY—A GUIDE TO THE FACTUAL DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN TRANSPORTATION PLANS). (1A) DETERMINING STREET USE. 13pp. $1. (2A) ORIGIN DESTINATION AND LAND USE. 52pp. $2. (2B) CONDUCTING A HOME INTERVIEW ORIGIN-DESTINATION SURVEY. 116pp. $2.50. (3A) MEASURING TRAFFIC VOLUMES. 48pp. $2. (3B) DETERMINING TRAVEL TIME. 24pp. $1.50. (3C) CONDUCTING A LIMITED PARKING STUDY. 44pp. $2. (3D) CONDUCTING A COMPREHENSIVE PARKING STUDY. 172pp. $2.50. (3E) MAINTAINING ACCIDENT RECORDS. 24pp. $1.50. (4A) MEASURING TRANSIT SERVICE. 36pp. $1.50. (5A) INVENTORY OF THE PHYSICAL STREET SYSTEM. 28pp. $1.50. (6A) FINANCIAL RECORDS AND REPORTS. 112pp. $2.50. (7A) STANDARDS FOR STREET FACILITIES AND SERVICES. 36pp. $2. (8A) STANDARDS FOR TRANSIT FACILITIES AND SERVICES. 27pp. $1.50. (11A) IMPROVING TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION. 28pp. $1.50. (12A) MODERNIZING LAWS AND ORDINANCES. 128pp. $2.50. (Complete set, $25.) Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37, Illinois.

RAPID TRANSIT NEEDS OF THE NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY METROPOLITAN AREA. Metropolitan Rapid Transit Commission, 50 Broadway, New York 4. 1957. 42pp.

SOLVING GREATER BOSTON'S COMMUNITY PROBLEM. Greater Boston Economic Study Committee, 200 Berkeley Street, Boston 17. 1958. 30pp.

TRANSPORTATION FACTS AND PUBLIC POLICY FOR DOWNTOWN BOSTON. Seminar Research Bureau, College of Business Administration, Boston College. 1958. 42pp.

WATER RATES MANUAL. American Water Works Association, 2 Park Avenue, New York 16. 1957. 61pp. $1.

Selected Periodicals: Utilities

AMERICAN GAS JOURNAL. The Petroleum Engineering Publishing Co., P. O. Box 1589, Dallas 21, Texas. $3.

ELECTRICAL WORLD. (Weekly). McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, 330 West 42 Street, New York 36. $6.

GAS AGE. (Fortnightly). Moore Publishing Company, 48 West 38 Street, New York 18. $5.

JOURNAL AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION. 2 Park Avenue, New York 16. $10.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS. National Aeronautic Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. $6. (To members only).

POWER REACTOR TECHNOLOGY. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. $2.

PUBLIC POWER. American Public Power Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington 6, D. C. $4.

PUBLIC UTILITIES FORTNIGHTLY. (Biweekly). Public Utilities Reports, Inc., Pennsylvania Building, Washington 4, D. C. $15.

RURAL LINES. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. $1.50.

WATER & SEWAGE WORKS. Scranton Publishing Company, Inc., 155 East 44 Street, New York 17. $5.

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See also Public Works.

Fire Administration

Developments in 1958

BY PERCY BUGBEE

General Manager, National Fire Protection Association, Boston

PRELIMINARY estimates of the fire loss experience in 1958 indicate that there will be a slight increase in the dollar loss. However, the actual amount of property destroyed by fire is probably not as great as it was some years ago. The inflationary trend of recent years makes dollar estimates of fire loss somewhat misleading.

Fire Loss. The National Fire Protection Association publishes each fall estimates of the fire loss by occupancy and by cause, and a brief comment on the trends indicated in this study over the past 10 years may be of interest. The number of building fires has increased 33 per cent in the 10-year period. The estimate was 570,000 building fires in 1948 and 843,900 building fires in 1957. Fires in dwellings increased in the same period from 270,000 estimated dwelling fires in 1948 to 530,000 in 1957. No such pronounced increase is indicated in either mercantile or manufacturing occupancies as in the dwelling occupancy. The principal cause of fires over all of the 10-year period was careless smoking and handling of matches.

Unquestionably the fire that caused the greatest interest and concern in 1958 was the Our Lady of the Angels school fire in Chicago that occurred on December 1 and which cost the lives of 90 children and three adults. A tragic factor was that there are no new lessons to be learned from this fire. It is the old story of open stairways, poor housekeeping practices, delayed discovery, delayed alarm, and lack of automatic fire protection in the building. About the only comforting note following a disaster of this proportion is the solid fact that as a result of the fire schools all over are getting a very thorough inspection for fire hazards, and many defects in construction and protection are being corrected. Perhaps the over-all saving in life as a result of this wholesale improvement in school fire protection will be substantial.

Two other fires that attracted major attention in 1958 occurred in New York City. The first was a garment factory fire that occurred on March 19 which caused the deaths of 24 employees. The other was a fire in the Museum of Modern Art that occurred on April 15.

In all of these three major fires of the year, the principles well established by the Building Exits Code, which is the national standard of life safety from buildings prepared by the Committee on Safety to Life of NFPA, were violated. The Building Exits Code spells out in detail the proper construction, protection, and exit provisions for buildings.

Other Developments. In general, it can be said that the 20,000 fire departments, both paid and volunteer, throughout the country are continuing to improve in fire fighting techniques, training, and fire prevention. The modern and progressive fire department is a highly complicated and skilled organization. The efficient fire departments not only prevent and suppress fires, but they are now providing rescue and emergency service in a large variety of accidents and emergencies in addition to their fire fighting duties. As observed in recent years in this year-end summary, many fire departments are obviously seriously undermanned. The department that is not at good strength cannot do effectively all of the jobs that the modern fire department is called upon to do.

The new NFPA Committee on Fire Department Organization is making an intensive study of the problems of modern fire department administration and operation which will throw a good deal of light on the proper way to carry out fire department functions today.

It is gratifying to report that the principle of dwelling inspections by fire departments is gaining ground. Each year more departments participate in a simple inspection of all of the dwellings under their jurisdiction. This plan not only brings about a marked reduction in loss of life in dwelling fires and in the incidence of dwelling fires, but it is done at no extra expense to the taxpayer and with very great public support value to the fire department.

How well this program works can be illustrated by the experience in Richmond, California, which has been carrying on an intensive house-to-house inspection program for a number of years. In 1951 Richmond had 426 dwelling fires and these fires dropped progressively until 1957 when only 52 dwelling fires were reported. The Richmond fire chief gives full credit to the home inspection program for this very substantial reduction in dwelling fires.

Firemen's training continues to expand; in state and provincial programs alone some 119,000 firemen received training in addition to the many training programs conducted by individual municipalities.

With the great growth and expansion of the country, more and more industrial establishments and mercantile areas are locating in outlying sections. The importance of a sound rural and farm fire protection program is increasingly evident every year. More of the large loss fires occur in rural areas, substantial fire loss is experienced in farm properties, and considerable loss of life occurs in farm dwellings. More time and attention needs to be devoted to the organization of fire protection and prevention in the farm and rural areas of the country.

Another aspect of fire protection of concern is the development of jet transports which makes it imperative to provide more adequate fire protection for airports. NFPA has had available for some years specific recommendations for aircraft rescue and fire fighting services for civil airports. With the increases in passenger travel, the larger capacity of the new aircraft, and the heavier density of air traffic, urgency exists today which is unparalleled in the history of air transportation.

Recently the federal Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization appointed a National Fire Defense Advisory Committee to prepare a national fire protection plan for the country in the event of enemy attack. The findings of this group have not yet been made public, but in general it can be said that the group believes that a proper state-wide program for fire defense should be created in each of the 49 states.

New fire protection standards of general interest were presented at the 1958 NFPA annual meeting in Chicago. Included among those that were adopted are the *Specifications for Motor Fire Apparatus*, *Organization of Volunteer Fire Departments*, the *Flammable Liquids Code*, the *Standard for Liquefied Petroleum Gases*, *Portable Fire Extinguishers*, the *Building Exits Code*, *Signaling Systems*, and *Sprinkler Systems*. It is expected that a new edition of the National Electrical Code will appear in 1959 (see New Books and Pamphlets below).

In the field of general fire prevention education, progress continues. The well known national observances, such as Fire Prevention Week and the spring clean-up campaign, continue to grow and almost every community, large or small, participates in these educational activities.

Sparky, the firehouse Dalmation dog, has become the symbol of fire prevention to children throughout the United States and Canada and continues to catch the imagination of the younger generation. Many local Sparky Fire Departments have been organized for fire prevention education. Throughout 1958 the Boy Scouts of America undertook a program for safety (the Safety Good Turn project) which included fire safety. NFPA, the International Association of Fire Chiefs, and other national fire organizations, gave strong support to this program.

An interesting special contribution to fire prevention education in 1958 was the production by the New York State Education Department of a comprehensive and attractive manual on fire prevention education, providing information from the kindergarten through the 12th grade.

NFPA is increasingly concerned with the large numbers of dwelling tracts, particularly in southern California and parts of Texas, where all of the roof coverings are wooden shingles. Older students of fire prevention will recall vividly the large number of wooden shingle roof conflagrations that took place throughout the country in the earlier part of the century. Any real recurrence of the popularity of the wood shingle for roof coverings will inevitably bring a recurrence of the hazard.

A new and special hazard of particular concern occurred during 1958 when a large number of youngsters, mostly of high school age, undertook amateur experiments with rockets. NFPA records indicate a considerable number of serious injuries and some deaths from this activity. The NFPA model fireworks law covers this hazard quite adequately, and many state fire marshals and other public officials have been using the fireworks law as a means of controlling this special hazard.

A review of 1958 indicates clearly a marked increase in general public awareness of the fire hazard and the need for doing something about it. This is perhaps the most significant favorable trend of all. NFPA has never had greater demand for its services or publications than in 1958. In any one year the progress made in fire protection and prevention is hard to measure, but the progress made over a decade or more shows that more and more the public is aware of the principles of fire safety.

Fire Department Statistics

THE chief municipal activity measured by general fund expenditures and payroll is public safety — work of the city's police and fire departments. Detailed statistics on police and fire departments in cities over 10,000 population have been compiled to assist city officials in analyzing administrative problems. Table XVI shows individual city data for cities over 25,000 population on the number of fire department employees, hours of work, salaries of firefighters and fire chiefs, work hours per week, minimum education required, fire fighting equipment, expenditures, fire loss data, and insurance classifications. The same data, except for fire loss, are shown in Table XVII for cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population.

These data are analyzed and summarized in this article to enable city officials to make some comparison as to cost, performance, and accomplishments of municipal fire departments.

Number of Fire Department Employees. The average (median) city over 10,000 population employs 1.49 full-time fire department employees for every 1,000 inhabitants. Cities in the 100,000 to 250,000 population group have the highest average with 1.76 employees per 1,000 population; cities between 10,000 and 25,000 have the lowest average with 1.31 fire employees per 1,000 population (see Table 1).

The number of full-time paid firemen, officers, and civilian employees is shown for each city over 10,000 in Tables XVI and XVII; the number of volunteers and call men also is shown for each reporting city between 10,000 and 25,000 in Table XVII. Volunteers and call men, however, are not included in the derivation of fire department employees per 1,000 population.

Table 1 shows the median and statistical distribution of fire department employees per 1,000 population. In almost all cases data reported for the 1959 Year Book are higher than those reported for the 1958 Year Book, thus continuing a trend that has been fairly consistent during the past 13 years. The wide variation in the number of fire department employees per 1,000 population in different cities of approximately the same size is attributable in part to variations in manpower which in turn is based on the amount of property to be protected and the areas and kinds of fire risks.

Fire Department Salaries. The salaries paid to uniformed fire department employees and fire chiefs are shown for individual cities in Tables XVI and XVII, and the statistical distributions for city population groups for 1959 are summarized in Table 1. The median annual entrance salary of firemen ranges from a high of $4,509 in cities over 500,000 to $3,845 for cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population. Maximum salaries are also higher in larger cities. The median maximum salary ranges from $5,202 in cities over 500,000 to $4,260 in cities between 10,000 and 25,000.

For fire chiefs the median salary ranges from $13,662 in cities over 500,000 to $5,700 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000. Comparison of the fire chiefs' salary with those of police chiefs and other administrative officers can be made in Table IX in another part of this Year Book.

Hours of Work. Information on the hours in the firemen's work week and hours of work on the day shift, as summarized in Table 2, was obtained from city officials late in 1958 and is shown for individual cities over 10,000 in Tables XVI and XVII.

The average (median) work hours per week for all cities over 10,000 dropped from 72 hours (which has been the median since 1947) to 67 hours in late 1957 and has remained at that figure. Table 2 shows that the average work week ranges from 56 hours in cities over 500,000 to 72 hours for cities from 10,000 to 25,000.

Table 2 also shows that 792 cities (75.9 per cent of those reporting) work a 24-hours-on-24-hours-off shift, and the next most popular arrangement is 10 hours on duty during the day, and 14 hours on duty nights with the groups rotating at least once a month. These two arrangements of duty hours accounted for 94.2 per cent of the reporting cities. "Other" includes cities that work 8, 9, 11, 36, or 48 hours on a single shift.

TABLE 1

FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES AND SALARIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000 BY POPULATION GROUPS

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
NO. OF FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POPULATION (1958)						
Cities over 500,000	18	0.99	1.37	1.57	1.84	2.73
250,000 to 500,000	23	1.03	1.36	1.65	1.90	2.20
100,000 to 250,000	67	1.15	1.57	1.76	2.15	2.96
50,000 to 100,000	133	0.16	1.37	1.69	2.04	3.56
25,000 to 50,000	275	0.13	1.28	1.61	2.00	3.68
10,000 to 25,000	540	0.08	1.00	1.31	1.73	4.56
ENTRANCE SALARY OF FIREMEN (1959)						
Cities over 500,000	17	$3,780	$ 4,335	$ 4,509	$ 4,897	$ 5,592
250,000 to 500,000	22	3,458	4,097	4,424	4,829	5,796
100,000 to 250,000	53	3,102	3,655	4,068	4,405	5,496
50,000 to 100,000	109	2,340	3,638	4,060	4,622	5,628
25,000 to 50,000	235	2,730	3,600	4,112	4,536	5,700
10,000 to 25,000	414	2,400	3,300	3,845	4,330	6,924
MAXIMUM SALARY OF FIREMEN (1959)						
Cities over 500,000	17	$4,450	$ 4,895	$ 5,202	$ 5,760	$ 6,540
250,000 to 500,000	22	4,264	4,612	5,136	5,619	6,192
100,000 to 250,000	53	3,745	4,392	4,672	5,044	6,060
50,000 to 100,000	109	2,400	4,120	4,600	5,200	6,408
25,000 to 50,000	234	2,730	4,094	4,559	5,147	6,540
10,000 to 25,000	414	2,520	3,659	4,260	4,891	8,088
SALARY OF FIRE CHIEF (1959)						
Cities over 500,000	18	$9,778	$11,950	$13,662	$16,206	$25,000
250,000 to 500,000	22	7,200	9,723	10,950	12,633	15,348
100,000 to 250,000	59	4,800	7,920	9,020	10,244	13,000
50,000 to 100,000	117	4,980	6,741	7,559	8,920	12,156
25,000 to 50,000	236	3,800	5,906	6,870	7,899	12,000
10,000 to 25,000	502	3,000	4,998	5,700	6,727	12,480

TABLE 2

HOURS PER WORK WEEK AND HOURS ON DAY SHIFT FOR FIREMEN IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958

Population Group	Work Week		Number of Cities by Hours on Shift				
	Range	Median	8	10	12	24	Other
Cities over 500,000.	42-67	56	0	6	1	9	2
250,000 to 500,000	42-72	60	0	5	0	18	0
100,000 to 250,000	42-84	60	2	23	1	39	0
50,000 to 100,000	40-84	63	2	35	2	93	1
25,000 to 50,000	40-84	63	6	66	1	197	1
10,000 to 25,000	40-84	72	23	56	9	436	9
All cities over 10,000	40-84	67	33	191	14	792	13

A total of 108 cities reported reducing the work week for firemen during 1958 compared with 112 cities making such reductions in 1957 and 98 cities making such reductions in 1956. Six of the cities reducing the work week for firemen during 1958 are over 250,000 population; six between 100,000 and 250,000; 23 between 25,000 and 50,000; and 58 between 10,000 to 25,000.[1]

Education Requirements. Fire chiefs were asked to indicate the minimum number of years of education needed to qualify for entrance to the fire department. Of 1,043 reporting cities, 311 (29.8 per cent) indicated that they had no minimum education requirement. This varied from 13.0 per cent of the cities of 250,000 to 500,000 population to 32.9 per cent of the cities of 10,000 to 25,000.

However, 535 of the 1,043 reporting cities (51.3 per cent) indicated that the minimum requirement was the completion of high school, a high school diploma, or its equivalent (Armed Forces GED test, state certificate, and so forth). This varied from 73.9 per cent of the cities between 250,000 and 500,000 population to a low of 46.7 per cent for cities between 10,000 to 25,000.

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[1] The 108 cities reducing firemen's work week during 1958 are: Albany, Antioch, Chico, Oakland, Redlands, San Diego, San Pablo, Stockton, and West Covina, California; Bridgeport, New London, and Stamford, Connecticut; Daytona Beach, Hollywood, Lake Worth, and Sarasota, Florida; Boise City, Idaho; Aurora, Brookfield, Calumet City, Centralia, De Kalb, Des Plaines, Dixon, East Moline, Elgin, Elmhurst, Forest Park, Freeport, Galesburg, Joliet, Kankakee, Kewanee, Oak Park, Park Forest, Quincy, Sterling, Urbana, and Wilmette, Illinois; Gary, Hammond, and New Castle, Indiana; Boone, Cedar Falls, Fort Dodge, Oskaloosa, and Twin Falls, Iowa; Emporia, Kansas; Paducah, Kentucky; Bath, and Biddeford, Maine; Baltimore, Maryland; Lexington t, Massachusetts; Adrian, Birmingham, Highland Park, Mount Pleasant, River Rouge, and St. Claire Shores, Michigan; Bemidji, and St. Cloud, Minnesota; Anaconda, Montana; Reno, Nevada; Nashua, New Hampshire; Atlantic City, Bridgeton, Clifton, Newark, and Passaic, New Jersey; Amsterdam, Buffalo, Cohoes, Johnstown, Niagara Falls, Oneida, Oneonta, Plattsburg, Syracuse, Troy, Utica, Watertown, and Yonkers, New York; Grand Forks, North Dakota; Berea, Maple Heights, Shaker Heights, and Wooster, Ohio; Lawton, Oklahoma; Eugene, Oregon; Columbia and Orangeburg, South Carolina; Minot, South Dakota; Jackson, Tennessee; Amarillo, Fort Worth, Garland, Grand Prairie, Lubbock, Port Arthur, Terrell, and Texas City, Texas; Spokane, Washington; Ashland, Fond du Lac, Menasha, South Milwaukee, and Whitefish Bay, Wisconsin.

TABLE 3

FIRE EQUIPMENT IN CITIES OVER 25,000: 1958

Population Group	Number Cities Reporting	Number of Pieces of Fire Equipment					
		Pumpers under 750 GPM	Pumpers 750 GPM and over	Combinations under 750 GPM	Combinations over 750 GPM	Service Ladder Trucks	Aerial Ladder Trucks
Over 500,000	18	59	1,199	2	41	129	440
250,000 to 500,000	23	38	538	1	18	60	165
100,000 to 250,000	67	123	809	8	30	41	265
50,000 to 100,000	133	133	837	14	35	59	266
25,000 to 50,000	280	313	1,023	28	112	50	325
All cities over 25,000 . . .	521	666	4,406	53	236	339	1,461

Fire Equipment. Cities over 25,000 population were asked late in 1958 to report on the number of pieces of first-line fire fighting equipment of six major types: pumpers under 750 gallons per minute, pumpers 750 gallons per minute and over, pumper-ladder combinations (quads and quints) under 750 gallons per minute, pumper-ladder combinations (quads and quints) over 750 gallons per minute, service ladder trucks, and aerial ladder trucks. Table 3 shows that 521 reporting cities over 25,000 population have a grand total of 7,161 pieces of equipment within these classifications. About five-sixths of the equipment is accounted for by pumpers of 750 gallons per minute and over and aerial ladder trucks.

For cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population, the breakdown was not made as extensively on number of pieces of different types of fire equipment. For 517 reporting cities, the total ownership of fire fighting equipment is as follows: 1,759 pumpers; 367 pumper-ladder combinations; and 457 aerial ladder trucks and service ladder trucks.

Fire Department Expenditures. Tables XVI and XVII show for each city over 10,000 the expenditures for salaries and wages, including payments to volunteers and paid call men, and total expenditures for the municipal fire department. Table XVI also includes expenditures for hydrant rental. Table 4 shows 1958 expenditures for salaries and wages

TABLE 4

FIRE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES IN 1958

Population Group	Number Cities Reporting	Population of Cities Reporting (000 omitted)	Fire Department Expenditures: 1958				Per Cent Salaries and Wages to Total
			Salaries and Wages		Total		
			Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	
Over 500,000	17	25,924	$224,480	$8.66	$237,517	$9.16	94.5
250,000 to 500,000	22	8,055	67,130	8.33	73,445	9.12	91.4
100,000 to 250,000	53	7,877	70,578	8.96	78,467	9.96	89.9
50,000 to 100,000	109	7,745	63,378	8.18	72,782	9.40	87.1
25,000 to 50,000	235	8,088	63,842	7.89	74,627	9.23	85.5
10,000 to 25,000	415	6,466	39,105	6.05	45,903	7.10	85.2
All cities over 10,000 . . .	851	64,155	528,513	8.24	582,741	9.08	90.7

and total 1958 expenditures (excluding hydrant rental) on a total and a per capita basis for all population groups. Total per capita expenditures range from $9.96 in cities of 100,000 to 250,000 population to $7.10 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population. The per capita expenditures for salaries and wages show the highest amount in the cities between 100,000 and 250,000 and the lowest amount in cities between 10,000 to 25,000.

Fire Losses. Table 5 presents a statistical distribution, by population groups, of certain figures on fire losses reported by cities over 25,000 population. The summary figures are fire loss per capita during 1958, the number of building fires per 1,000 population, and the loss per building fire in 1958. However, the data shown in Table XVI for individual cities over 25,000 population are limited to total fire loss, total number of building fires, and building fires per 1,000 population.

This particular selection of fire statistics is perhaps the most useful for municipal officials, but the wide variation in what various fire departments report as fire losses does not permit the figures being used as a basis of comparison between different cities. Certain fire department reports include only insured losses. Whether or not property is insured, of course, has no bearing on the actual value of property destroyed by fire. Estimating uninsured portions of losses is inaccurate even when conscientiously done. Primarily, the figures should not be used for comparisons between cities because certain losses included in the reports of one city may not be included in the figures of another.

The fire losses from year to year provide a useful statistic to the city official who wishes to determine fire experience trends within a particular city by comparing present with past fire loss experience. Even here, the figures must be used with discretion because, particularly in small cities, a single large fire in one year may distort the trend. Fire losses also

TABLE 5
FIRE LOSS IN CITIES OVER 25,000

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
FIRE LOSS PER CAPITA (1958)						
Cities over 500,000	11	$1.85	$3.00	$4.16	$4.79	$ 6.97
250,000 to 500,000	22	1.70	3.20	4.04	5.42	9.83
100,000 to 250,000	63	1.13	3.10	3.74	5.96	14.29
50,000 to 100,000	126	0.59	2.30	3.55	5.92	32.62
25,000 to 50,000	246	0.58	2.11	3.64	7.11	169.97
NO. OF BUILDING FIRES PER 1,000 POP. (1958)						
Cities over 500,000	17	1.7	2.6	3.0	3.7	8.5
250,000 to 500,000	23	1.8	2.8	3.9	5.4	6.7
100,000 to 250,000	63	1.4	3.0	3.9	5.4	16.4
50,000 to 100,000	125	0.8	2.7	3.9	5.3	13.2
25,000 to 50,000	242	0.9	2.7	3.8	5.2	12.7
FIRE LOSS PER BUILDING FIRE (1958)						
Cities over 500,000	11	$239	$1,079	$1,337	$1,763	$ 2,387
250,000 to 500,000	22	249	729	852	1,477	2,357
100,000 to 250,000	62	204	639	901	1,369	5,521
50,000 to 100,000	122	137	533	912	1,477	17,712
25,000 to 50,000	237	66	486	931	1,902	28,328

reflect the composite results of many different factors other than fire department efficiency and so should not be used as the sole yardstick in comparisons for administrative purposes. For example, other factors which make fire loss comparisons between cities extremely misleading include differences in topography, climate, building construction, contents of buildings, age of buildings, and degree of industrialization.

The information for these tables was furnished through the courtesy of the National Fire Protection Association and was obtained early in 1959 from municipal fire chiefs. The data are shown in considerable more detail in the April, 1959, issue of the NFPA *Quarterly*.

Fire Insurance Classification. Fire insurance rates on property in a city depend in part upon the fire insurance class of the municipality. The classification of a city is determined by rating engineers through the use of the Grading Schedule of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in making an engineering appraisal of fire protection facilities. For the cities of more than 25,000 population the classification is determined by engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, while the classification for the smaller cities is determined by engineers of the state rating organizations, which are private agencies.

The classification of a city is determined by the number of points of deficiency assessed because conditions are below the standards prescribed in the Schedule. Points of deficiency are charged for each defect

TABLE 6

DISTRIBUTION OF CITIES OVER 10,000 ACCORDING TO TOTAL FIRE INSURANCE CLASSIFICATION AND TO CLASSIFICATION OF FIRE DEPARTMENT

Fire Insurance Class	Total Fire Insurance Classification							Total Class Cities 10,000 to 25,000[1]	Classification of Fire Department	
	All Cities Over 25,000		Cities over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000		Cities Over 25,000	Cities 10,000 to 25,000[1]
	Number in Each Class	Per Cent in Each Class								
1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
2	31	5.9	7	5	8	6	5	1	27	4
3	148	28.0	6	15	36	52	39	16	87	18
4	173	32.8	4	3	23	40	103	100	101	47
5	111	21.0	0	0	1	27	83	221	86	102
6	57	10.8	0	0	0	7	50	304	75	153
7	7	1.3	0	0	0	0	7	80	47	150
8	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	15	14	99
9	1	0.2	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	25
10	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Reporting . . .	528	100.0	17	23	68	132	288	738	447	611
Not reporting.	5		1	0	0	1	3[2]	108[2]	86[3]	235[3]

[1] These columns include all cities for which data are available, including cities omitted from Table XVII.

[2] Includes cities in Texas and New Jersey, for which a different grading schedule is used (see footnotes to Tables XVI and XVII.

[3] Includes cities in New England states (except New Hampshire), Missouri, and Pennsylvania for which only total fire insurance class is available; also includes cities in Texas and New Jersey for which a different grading schedule is used (see footnotes to Tables XVI and XVII).

and the city with the highest number of deficiency points has the lowest grading. The city in which fire protection facilities are considered most able to cope with fire and in which the fire hazard is the least is the one receiving the lowest number of deficiency points. The total possible number of points of deficiency is 5,000 distributed over nine major items: water supply, fire department, fire alarm, police, building laws, hazards, structural conditions, climatic conditions and divergence in grading of water supply, and fire department. A city is then placed in one of 10 classes according to the total points of deficiency charged against its fire defenses. For example, if the total number of points of deficiency falls between 0 and 500 points the city is in class 1, between 501 and 1,000 points in class 2, between 1,001 and 1,500 points in class 3, etc.

Tables XVI and XVII present for cities over 10,000 population the total fire insurance class, total number of points of deficiency charged against the nine factors listed above, the number of points of deficiency charged against the fire department, and the year in which the city was last graded. The distribution of cities according to the total classification and the classification of the fire department is summarized in Table 6 for all cities for which information was available. Eighty-two per cent of the cities over 25,000 by total classification are in classes 3, 4, or 5, while only 44 per cent of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 are in classes 3, 4, or 5. Only 31 cities over 25,000 are in class 2, and only one city between 10,000 and 25,000 (Modesto, California) is in class 2. There is no city in class 1, chiefly because of the deficiency points resulting from failure of the cities to provide specified restrictions on building construction. Another important reason in some cities is the number of deficiency points charged under "climatic conditions."[2]

The fire department, as indicated above, is one of the nine factors considered in grading a city's fire defenses and its relative value is 1,500 or 30 per cent of the total possible number of points of deficiency. Therefore the range in the points of deficiency that may be charged against a fire department is 0 to 1,500. If the fire department of a city has a deficiency falling between 0 and 150, the city is in class 1 so far as the fire department is concerned, which is the highest or best rating. The fire department may be in class 1, but the total fire insurance class for a city may be 2, 3, or 4 because of greater deficiency charges against other items in the Grading Schedule. The class for any fire department can be determined from the following: class 1 – 0 to 150 deficiency points; class 2 – 151 to 300; class 3 – 301 to 450; class 4 – 451 to 600; class 5 – 601 to 750; class 6 – 751 to 900; class 7 – 901 to 1,050; class 8 – 1,051 to 1,200; class 9 – 1,201 to 1,350; and class 10 – 1,351 to 1,500 points of deficiency.

The distribution of cities over 25,000 according to class of fire department (Table 6) shows 61 per cent falling in classes 3, 4, and 5, with only the fire departments of Detroit; Bakersfield, Fresno, and Los

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[2] For detailed information on how insurance rates are established, an explanation of the procedure in determining a city's classification, and the relation of the classification to insurance rates, see Chapter 2 of *Municipal Fire Administration* (International City Managers' Association, 1956). This volume also contains a list of rating bureaus and the complete Grading Schedule of the National Board of Fire Underwriters as revised in 1956.

Angeles, California; Rochester, New York; and Washington, D. C. in class 1, and 27 other cities in class 2. For cities between 10,000 and 25,000 only 27 per cent of the fire departments are in classes 3, 4, and 5; only the departments in Brawley, Merced, Modesto, and San Anselmo, California, are in class 2; and no fire departments are in class 1.

Changes in the total fire insurance classification of cities and in the class of fire department which resulted from regradings made during 1958, or from information made available since the publication of the 1958 Year Book, are discussed below.

1. Cities over 25,000. The fire defenses of 44 cities of 25,000 or more population were regraded by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and the information made available since the publication of the 1958 Year Book. As the result of the new grading, 27 of the 44 cities received a reduction in the total number of points of deficiency, and in 18 of these cities the reduction was sufficiently large to place the city's fire defenses in a better class: from class 4 to class 3 — Beverly Hills and Culver City, California; Rockford, Illinois; and Fayetteville and Wilmington, North Carolina; from class 5 to class 4 — Oxnard, California; St. Petersburg, Florida; Ferndale, Michigan; Springfield, Missouri; and Spartanburg, South Carolina; from class 6 to class 4 — Albuquerque, New Mexico; and Corpus Christi, Texas; from class 7 to class 4 — Lubbock, Texas; and from class 6 to class 5 — Anaheim, California; La Grange, Georgia; Alton, Illinois; Lafayette, Louisana; and Marion, Ohio.

The reduction in the number of points of deficiency in the other nine cities was not sufficient to put them into a better class.

Seventeen of the 44 cities over 25,000 population that were graded received a greater number of points of deficiency, sufficient in seven cities to put them into a poorer class: from class 3 to class 4 — Cedar Rapids, Iowa; and Albany, New York; from class 4 to class 5 — Athens, Georgia; Owensboro, Kentucky; Passaic, New Jersey; and Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania; and from class 5 to class 6 —.Skokie, Illinois. Ten cities received additional points of deficiency but not enough to put them into a poorer class.

Comparative data are available on the number of points of deficiency for the fire department in 43 of the 44 cities regraded. The fire department in 17 of these cities over 25,000 population received a sufficient reduction in points of deficiency to put the fire department into a better class: from class 4 to class 3 — South Gate, California; and Rockford, Illinois; from class 5 to class 4 — Oxnard, California; Fayetteville and Wilmington, North Carolina; and Corpus Christi, Texas; from class 7 to class 4 — Albuquerque, New Mexico; from class 6 to class 5 — Riverside, California; St. Petersburg, Florida; and Ferndale, Michigan; from class 8 to class 5 — Anaheim, California; from class 9 to class 5 — Lubbock, Texas; from class 7 to class 6 — La Grange, Georgia; Alton, Illinois; Marion, Ohio; Spartanburg, South Carolina; and Amarillo, Texas.

Nine cities received a reduction in points of deficiency for the fire department but not enough to put them into a better class.

In 10 cities the points of deficiency were increased enough to put the fire department into a poorer class: from class 3 to class 4 — Lincoln, Nebraska; and Nashville, Tennessee; class 4 to class 5 – Phoenix, Arizona; class 4 to class 6 – Albany, New York; and Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania; class 4 to class 7 – Owensboro, Kentucky; class 5 to class 6 – Athens, Georgia; from class 5 to class 7 – Hattiesburg, Mississippi; from class 6 to class 7 – Passaic, New Jersey; and from class 6 to class 8 – Skokie, Illinois.

Seven cities received additional points of deficiency but not enough to put their fire departments into a poorer class.

2. Cities of 10,000 to 25,000. Eighty-nine cities with populations of 10,000 to 25,000 were regraded and information made available since the publication of the 1958 Year Book. The regrading was done by the rating organizations (not the National Board of Fire Underwriters) operating in the several states.

Forty-eight of the 89 cities received a reduction in the total number of points of deficiency, and in 25 cities this reduction was sufficient to put the cities into a better class: from class 5 to class 4 – Lewiston, Idaho; and Plattsburg, New York; from class 6 to class 4 – Bath, Maine; and Las Vegas, Nevada; from class 8 to class 4 – Watsonville, California; from class 6 to class 5 – Jonesboro, Arkansas; Sanford, Florida; Homewood and Sterling, Illinois; Niles, Michigan; Struthers, Ohio; and South Milwaukee, Wisconsin; from class 7 to class 6 – Huntsville, and Phenix City, Alabama; Franklin Park and Lincoln, Illinois; Midland, Michigan; Natchez and Terpelo, Mississippi; and Watervliet, New York; class 8 to class 6 – Englewood, Colorado; and West Monroe, Louisiana; and class 8 to class 7 – Jamestown, North Dakota; Durant, Oklahoma; and Shenandoah, Pennsylvania.

The remaining 23 cities received a reduction in deficiency points but not sufficient to put them into a better class.

Forty-one cities between 10,000 and 25,000 received an increase in the total number of points of deficiency as a result of the new grading, and in 16 cities the increase was sufficient to put the cities into a poorer class: from class 4 to class 5 – Takoma Park, Maryland; Glen Falls, New York; and Lock Haven, Pennsylvania; from class 4 to class 7 – Daly City, California; from class 5 to class 6 – Sarasota, Florida; Fort Thomas, Kentucky; Salisbury, Maryland; and Henderson, North Carolina; from class 6 to class 7 – Helena, Arkansas; Fort Pierce, Florida; Blue Island, and Wood River, Illinois; Ironwood, Michigan; and Shelby, North Carolina; from class 6 to class 8 – Fostoria, Ohio; and from class 7 to class 8 – Bemidji, Minnesota. The 25 remaining cities received an increase in total points of deficiency but not enough to put their fire defenses into a poorer class.

Comparative data on the points of deficiency for fire departments are available for 82 of the 89 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population which were regraded: in 32 cities the points of deficiency were reduced sufficiently to put the fire department into a better class; in 14 cities the reduction in deficiency points did not change the fire department class; in 27 cities the deficiency points were increased sufficiently to put the fire department into a poorer class; and in nine cities the increase in deficiency points did not change the fire department class.

TABLE XVI

FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1959

This table includes all 533 municipalities over 25,000 population. All data were reported by city officials late in 1958 and early in 1959, except fire loss data which were obtained from the National Fire Protection Association, and insurance grading data which were supplied by state insurance rating agencies. Number of Employees: number of full-time paid firemen, officers, and civilian employees. Salary of Firemen – Entrance, Maximum: entrance figure is total salary paid to full-time fireman during his first 12 months on duty; maximum figure is the highest yearly figure paid to a full-time fireman not holding any promotional rank. Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift: to the left, average hours in regular work week for full-time firemen; to the right, number of hours on duty for regular shift, either 24 hours on 24 hours off, or some other plan. Minimum No. Years Education: schooling needed to qualify for entrance to fire department, "d" indicates that high school diploma or equivalent is required. Number of Pieces of Fire Equipment: the six columns show from left to right the number of each type of municipal firefighting equipment: pumpers under 750 GPM, pumpers of 750 GPM and over, pumper-ladder combinations (quads and quints) under 750 GPM, pumper-ladder combinations (quads and quints) 750 GPM and over, service ladder trucks, and aerial ladder trucks. Fire Department Expenditures: figures are for calendar year 1958 or last fiscal year, whichever was reported. Salaries and Wages: followed by "v" when figures reported include payments made to volunteers and part-time firemen. Total Expenditures: includes equipment and all other payments except payments into retirement fund or those made directly by city to retired employees. Fire Loss: the three columns show in order total fire loss for 1958 in thousands, total number of building fires in 1958, and number of building fires per 1,000 population in 1958. Fire Insurance Class, Deficiency Points: the last four columns show in order the number total or final fire insurance class, total points of deficiency for the city, the number of points of deficiency for the fire department only, and the year last grading was made. See Table VI for population figures. A single dagger (†) indicates 1957 figures; notes on fire insurance gradings shown at end of table; leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported.

City	Number of Full-Time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Minimum No. Yrs. of Required Education	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures: 1958 (in thousands)			Total Fire Loss (in thousands)	Building Fires		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Hi-drant Rental	Total for Dept.		Total Number	Per 1,000 Population			
Over 1,000,000															
Chicago, Ill.	4,245	$4,800-5,640	$18,500	56-24	None	0-121-2-0-59-3	$24,500	$ 0	$25,200	$. . . .	21,633	5.5	3-1189	289	39
Detroit, Mich. . . .	1,828	4,856-5,669	14,757	56-24	12d	0-51-0-0-15-15	11,132	0	12,028	8,868	5,029	2.6	2-637	108	53
Los Angeles, Calif.	3,019	5,568-6,540	19,500	60-24	12d	0-103-0-1-5-27	19,280	1,290	21,910	. . . .	6,868	2.9	3-1194	138	47
New York, N. Y. . .	12,203	4,500-5,881	25,000	42-9	. .d	3-275-0-7-0-152	75,069	0	77,709	. . . .	24,228	3.0	not graded		
Philadelphia, Pa. .	2,851	3,925-4,930	15,000	48-10	None	30-67-0-0-0-31	14,240	795	15,696	. . . .	4,421	2.1	4-1875	658	48
500,000 to 1,000,000															
Baltimore, Md. . . .	1,914	4,400-5,000	12,000	56-10	8	0-53-0-0-0-30	9,552	0	10,367	4,258	3,514	3.5	2-991	338	46
Boston, Mass. . . .	2,189	4,090-4,450	12,000	48-10	None	3-67-0-24-11-28	10,598	0	11,543	. . . .	3,594	4.5	2-A-note 2		

Buffalo, N. Y.	1,087	$4,350-4,800	$13,500	53-10	12d	0-33-0-0-0-15	$ 4,928	$121	$ 5,368	$2,410	1,313	2.8	3-1061	284	51
Cincinnati, Ohio	911	4,619-5,502	11,724	56-24	None	12-31-0-0-0-15	5,157	0	5,493	930	2,019	3.6	2-868	166	56
Cleveland, Ohio	1,311	4,518-5,772	13,824	60-24	12d	0-38-0-0-0-18	7,598	0	7,948	4,873	2,928	3.2	5-1521	401	54
Houston, Tex.	1,084	4,320-4,860	12,000	60-10	10	0-42-0-0-4-14	5,831	0	6,072	4,157	3,110	3.4	4-1595	585	53
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,049	4,938-5,726	15,547	67-24	12d	2-38-0-0-0-20	6,126	3	6,439	2,505	1,911	2.6	2-825	186	55
Minneapolis, Minn.	554	5,028-5,748	12,300	60-24	12d	2-21-0-0-4-7	3,209	0	3,404	2,246	941	1.7	3-1391	183	47
New Orleans, La.	909	3,780-4,500	11,800	60-12	12d	7-49-0-0-3-12	3,689	0	4,064	1,929	1,131	1.9	3-1414	360	56
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,097	4,400-5,450	11,025	55-10	8	0-55-0-9-11-11	6,184	0	6,326	1,362	5,708	8.5	4-1791	647	51
St. Louis, Mo.	1,119	4,365-5,305	9,778	67-24	12d	0-43-0-0-8-15	5,482	0	5,639	....	....	...	3-1104	201	50
San Francisco, Calif.	1,753	5,592-6,192	16,668	56-24	12d	0-48-0-0-9-10	11,905	0	12,311	....	3,148	3.8	2-914	185	51
Washington, D. C.	1,167	4,800-6,000	16,050	60-10	None	0-64-0-0-0-17	5,941†	0†	6,768†	2,410	2,233	2.6	2-887	148	40
250,000 to 500,000															
Akron, Ohio	300	4,160-5,242	10,020	63-24	12d	0-14-0-0-0-5	1,638	0	1,792	1,212	752	2.7	3-1438	587	50
Atlanta, Ga.	728	3,458-4,264	11,817	60-10	12d	0-30-0-0-2-12	3,092	0	3,631	3,125	2,183	6.7	3-1489	460	54
Birmingham, Ala.	443	3,960-4,656	8,052	56-24	12d	2-23-0-2-12	2,270	36	2,305	1,393	1,216	3.3	3-1458	416	50
Columbus, Ohio	657	4,368-5,196	11,364	56-24	12d	0-22-1-0-0-9	3,416	0	3,713	641	2,575	5.7	4-1691	387	53
Dallas, Tex.	940	3,840-4,740	13,520	67-24	12d	0-39-0-0-6-10	4,420	0	4,723	4,267	1,837	2.7	3-1450	382	52
Denver, Colo.	558	4,716-5,616	11,856	72-24	12d	1-19-0-1-2-10	3,201	141	3,439	916	1,743	4.2	3-1146	306	53
Fort Worth, Tex.	447	4,170-4,320	11,040	67-24	. .d	2-20-0-0-6-4	1,869	0	2,034	1,871	1,480	5.4	4-1775	589	56
Indianapolis, Ind.	749	4,480-4,480	9,180	70-24	None	4-28-0-0-12-7	3,663	590	4,617	1,664	2,702	6.4	2-925	236	56
Jersey City, N. J.	632	....-....	....	56-10	None	0-12-0-0-0-12	.....	...	....	986	1,169	3.9	3-1175	519	53
Kansas City, Mo.	756	4,103-5,007	9,877	56-24	8	10-26-0-0-2-10	2,990	0	3,254	1,542	2,097	4.0	3-1435	281	53
Long Beach, Calif.	403	5,136-6,120	12,696	67-24	. .d	0-18-0-1-0-3	2,481	0	2,647	728	891	2.8	3-1474	394	44
Louisville, Ky.	464	4,200-4,440	7,200	72-24	8	3-17-0-7-0-3	2,035	0	2,360	....	1,754	4.3	3-1332	387	41
Memphis, Tenn.	675	3,840-4,680	10,410	72-24	12d	0-26-0-1-3-7	2,973	0	3,257	2,008	2,373	4.8	2-968	273	34
Newark, N. J.	902	4,500-5,400	12,000	42-10	8	10-25-0-0-0-12	4,970	0	5,224	3,109	2,859	6.5	2-895	263	52
Oakland, Calif.	669	5,796-6,192	15,348	60-24	12d	3-28-0-0-3-6	4,296	0	4,569	1,470	1,659	4.1	3-1241	212	50
Omaha, Neb.	396	4,536-4,656	8,630	72-24	12	1-18-0-0-4-5	1,900	242	2,297	830	967	3.2	3-1425	401	57
Portland, Ore.	703	4,618-5,387	10,860	56-24	12d	0-26-0-1-4-4	3,966	0	4,201	1,800	2,442	6.1	2-931	170	39
Rochester, N. Y.	630	4,194-5,076	9,864	56-10	12d	0-19-0-1-0-10	3,067	24	3,289	1,385	747	2.3	3-1056	131	56
St. Paul, Minn.	431	4,788-5,628	12,612	60-24	12	0-20-0-0-0-10	2,422	29	2,611	1,060	1,281	3.7	3-1353	344	52
San Antonio, Tex.	515	4,080-4,320	9,300	72-24	12d	2-26-0-0-3-4	2,513	0	2,662	1,005	1,420	3.5	4-1718	455	52
San Diego, Calif.	450	5,130-6,084	14,595	63-24	. .d	0-24-0-4-0-2	2,615	198	3,129	808	1,552	3.1	3-1380	448	56
Seattle, Wash.	930	5,040-5,640	13,000	48-10	12	0-37-0-0-8-3	4,951	0	5,151	2,489	1,056	1.8	2-993	300	36
Toledo, Ohio	435	4,953-5,503	10,000	56-24	None	0-21-0-0-3-5	2,382	0	2,540	1,743	952	2.8	3-1324	546	45
100,000 to 250,000															
Albany, N. Y.	215	....-....	....	72-. .	None	0-11-0-0-0-5	....	...	....	....	....	...	4-1802	870	58
Allentown, Pa.	123*	3,730-4,480	5,880	56-8	12	0-10-0-2-0-2	562	0	629	121	337	2.9	4-1603	789	56
Austin, Tex.	244	3,840-3,900	....	63-24	. .d	0-16-0-0-0-5	1,083	0	1,151	544	362	2.7	4-1761	548	50
Baton Rouge, La.	245	3,600-3,780	10,200	60-10	12d	0-13-0-0-0-3	1,047	114	1,233	457	445	3.6	2-855	195	54
Berkeley, Calif.	184	5,496-6,060	12,576	63-24	12d	3-7-0-0-0-2	1,167	0	1,234	352	563	4.7	3-1339	296	51
Bridgeport, Conn.	460	4,068-4,281	8,708	42-10	8	10-12-0-0-3-3	1,923	257	2,443	457	605	3.8	3-B-note 2		
Cambridge, Mass.	257	5,000-5,000	8,300	48-10	None	0-9-0-0-0-4	1,275	0	1,570	1,111	1,983	16.4	3-B-note 2		
Camden, N. J.	220	3,800-4,800	8,000	56-10	12d	0-9-0-0-0-3	1,120	19	1,230	1,688	478	3.5	3-1457	464	50
Canton, Ohio	142	4,320-5,280	8,500	63-24	12d	0-9-0-1-1-1	783	0	839	199	259	2.2	4-1851	684	50
Charlotte, N. C.	288	3,600-4,674	10,200	60-10	12d	2-11-0-0-2-4	1,258	0	1,331	615	1,013	7.6	3-1384	371	40
Chattanooga, Tenn.	222	3,540-4,260	6,540	72-24	...	2-12-0-2-0-2	965	62	1,071	1,069	1,295	10.0	3-1309	461	55

TABLE XVI—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1959—Continued

City	Number of Full-Time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Minimum No. Yrs. of Required Education	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures: 1958 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Hi-drant Rental	Total for Dept.	Total Fire Loss (in thousands)	Building Fires Total Number	Per 1,000 Population	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
100,000 to 250,000—continued															
Corpus Christi, Tex.	190	$3,828-4,092	$ 8,280	72-24	None	0-15-0-0-0-2	$ 856	$ 0	$ 998	$ 180	603	5.6	4-1730	464	57
Dayton, Ohio	390	4,690-5,054	10,088	56-24	8	0-17-0-0-0-8	2,031	70	2,142	776	739	3.0	3-1403	503	57
Des Moines, Iowa	263	4,140-5,040	9,560	67-24	12d	2-14-0-0-5-2	1,210	0	1,296	1,153	623	3.0	4-1795	645	46
Duluth, Minn.	149	4,092-4,952	8,412	65-24	12d	0-10-0-0-2-1	761	29	851	473	577	5.6	4-1960	615	57
El Paso, Tex.	240	4,200-4,670	10,416	72-24	12	0-20-0-1-1-4	1,176	88	1,299	251	632	4.9	4-1709	624	49
Elizabeth, N. J.	245	4,777-5,377	....	56-10*	..d	0-9-0-0-4-2	1,316	0	1,427	....	380	3.4	2-996	291	55
Erie, Pa.	205	4,233-4,548	6,568	56-10	None	0-11-0-0-0-3	903	0	996	....	....	...	4-1745	702	57
Evansville, Ind.	210	3,980-4,074	6,250	72-24	12d	0-13-0-0-2-2	910	0	978	664	623	4.8	3-1414	321	55
Fall River, Mass.	293	3,600-4,000	7,350	48-10	None	0-11-0-0-0-5	....	...	....	326	439	3.9	2-A-note 2		
Flint, Mich.	254	4,686-5,460	11,247	63-24	12d	0-8-0-3-0-6	1,516	17	1,711	981	679	4.2	4-1652	539	50
Fort Wayne, Ind.	206	4,608-4,668	7,371	72-24	12d	0-13-0-0-0-3	967	79	1,102	542	941	7.1	3-1445	448	34
Fresno, Calif.	240	5,136-6,024	12,036	60-24	12d	0-9-0-1-0-3	1,401	10	1,536	....	....	...	3-1149	120	55
Gary, Ind.	220	4,575-4,980†	8,400†	56-24	None	0-10-0-2-0-3	1,196†	105†	1,412	432	675	5.1	4-1570	381	41
Grand Rapids, Mich.	265	4,264-4,784	10,244	63-24	12d	0-13-0-0-0-5	1,374	116	1,680	660	261	1.4	3-1294	277	36
Hartford, Conn.	435	4,056-4,888	11,440	56-10	12d	0-21-0-0-0-6	2,237	24	2,424	622	551	3.0	2-A-note 2		
Jacksonville, Fla.	356	4,444-4,651	9,300	72-24	9	0-16-0-0-0-5	1,699	58	1,894	1,062	827	3.7	3-1211	364	57
Kansas City, Kan.	296	3,990-4,140	7,200	56-10	12	0-13-0-0-2-4	1,260	55	1,396	360	413	3.2	4-1875	537	53
Knoxville, Tenn.	178	3,486-3,786	6,270	71-24	12d	0-12-0-0-2-2	702	87	860	144	706	5.4	3-1378	382	48
Little Rock, Ark.	174	3,630-4,440	7,020	72-24	12d	10-3-0-0-1-3	682	42	766	1,363	569	5.7	3-1370	487	56
Miami, Fla.	662	3,615-4,860	13,000	56-24	12d	5-13-0-0-0-7	2,957	82	3,329	853	751	2.3	3-1444	273	51
Mobile, Ala.	191	3,264-3,744†	7,656†	78-24	None	9-5-0-0-0-4	....	...	....	504	690	5.4	5-2138	790	56
Montgomery, Ala.	182	3,240-3,780	7,920	72-24	..d	0-11-0-0-0-3	703	187	963	333	503	2.6	3-1278	270	52
Nashville, Tenn.	369	3,212-4,416	9,000	60-12	10	0-18-0-0-0-4	1,408	0	1,598	618	1,095	6.3	3-1281	514	56
New Bedford, Mass.	277	3,350-3,850†	6,150	48-10	None	1-10-0-0-1-4	1,089†	0†	1,130†	....	....	...	2-A-note 2		
New Haven, Conn.	374	4,365-4,735	10,500	56-10	12d	2-13-0-0-0-6	1,769	109	1,960	512	724	4.4	3-B-note 2		
Norfolk, Va.	370	3,720-4,464	10,560	72-24	12d	4-21-0-0-0-7	1,720	0	1,810	1,293	993	3.4	3-1402	346	54
Oklahoma City, Okla.	382	3,608-3,900	8,400	84-24	12d	16-9-0-0-1-9	1,636	0	1,674	778	930	3.8	3-1329	301	52
Pasadena, Calif.	180	5,082-6,048	11,748	68-24	12d	0-14-0-0-0-3	1,148	0	1,200	384	444	4.3	3-1197	161	57
Paterson, N. J.	259	....-....	....	56-24	12d	0-13-0-0-0-3	....	...	....	434	1,158	8.3	3-1487	487	53
Peoria, Ill.	154	4,486-5,135	7,965	56-24	8	1-8-0-1-1-2	758	73	898	435	426	3.8	4-1759	661	52
Phoenix, Ariz.	296	4,230-5,280	9,120	48-8	12d	2-14-0-0-0-2	1,242	0	1,505	342	654	2.7	4-1960	667	57
Providence, R. I.	513	4,095-4,433	8,840	56-10	10	0-18-0-0-0-8	2,442	22	2,607	789	342	1.5	2-A-note 2		
Reading, Pa.	...	....-....	5,000†	..-..	...	....	19†	0†	373†	347	....	...	4-1950	859	51
Richmond, Va.	422	3,679-4,368	8,190	72-24	12d	10-18-0-0-0-7	1,827	298	2,242	794	1,125	4.7	3-1358	375	52
Rockford, Ill.	161	4,326-4,672	9,400	56-24	12d	1-10-0-0-1-3	770	0	832	201	512	4.5	3-1405	377	57
Sacramento, Calif.	268	4,920-5,760†	12,300	60-24	12d	3-9-0-0-0-4	1,371†	4†	1,439†	881	656	4.8	3-1446	426	56
Salt Lake City, Utah	224	3,540-4,740	10,000	63-24	12d	11-8-0-0-1-4	1,068	0	1,175	697	635	2.9	4-1718	538	54
San Jose, Calif.	194	4,974-6,036	12,828	70-24	12d	8-14-4-0-0-3	1,163	54	1,365	1,143	297	3.1	4-1624	344	56
Savannah, Ga.	172	3,102-3,780	9,132	72-24	12	1-9-0-0-0-3	612	0	791	972	870	6.3	4-1807	669	50

Scranton, Pa.	219	$3,424-3,960	$ 4,800	56-10	8	3-9-0-0-2-1	$	$. . .	$	$ 1,800	326	2.6	4-1999	851	53
Shreveport, La. . .	239	3,600-3,745	7,803	60-24	12d	9-4-0-0-1-3	1,000	0	1,063	586	328	2.0	4-1775	589	55
Somerville, Mass. .	231	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	48-10	None	0-7-0-0-0-4	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	608	364	3.6	4-B-note 2		
South Bend, Ind. . .	255	5,048-5,048	7,245	68-24	12d	3-15-0-0-2-3	1,371	0	1,508	270	424	3.7	3-1483	534	42
Spokane, Wash. . . .	282	4,704-4,992	9,300	56-24	8	0-15-0-0-3-2	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	729	1,180	6.3	3-1498	322	36
Springfield, Mass. .	479	4,036-4,491	10,105	48-10	None	0-11-0-0-0-8	2,306	0	2,421	1,056	706	4.2	2-A-note 2		
Syracuse, N. Y. . .	431	4,040-4,640	11,833	61-10	12d	0-19-0-0-0-8	2,077	0	2,277	1,330	839	4.0	3-1251	505	50
Tacoma, Wash. . . .	305	4,680-5,520	11,734	56-10	12d	0-15-0-1-0-4	1,691	100	1,911	738	990	6.2	3-1217	343	49
Tampa, Fla.	308	3,762-4,395†	8,500	72-24	. .d	0-0-4-12-0-4	1,077†	55†	1,283†	2,456	975	7.9	4-1824	809	55
Trenton, N. J. . . .	239	4,000-5,300	9,020	56-10	10	0-10-0-0-0-4	1,270	0	1,323	437	526	4.1	3-1488	469	53
Tulsa, Okla.	377	3,510-5,028	8,376	56-24	12d	3-19-0-0-0-5	1,645	0	1,684	1,090	979	3.7	3-1378	473	44
Utica, N. Y.	121	3,650-4,100†	6,600	67-24	None	0-11-0-0-0-4	866†	71†	982†	419	222	2.1	3-1047	308	57
Waterbury, Conn. .	269	4,178-4,468	9,578	56-10	None	0-11-0-0-0-3	1,259	84	1,400	493	382	3.5	3-B-note 2		
Wichita, Kan.	284	4,164-4,992	10,560	66-24	12d	0-16-0-1-3-4	1,332	123	1,525	521	637	2.5	3-1271	310	31
Wilmington, Del. . .	250	4,100-5,000	8,400	56-10	12d	2-13-0-3-0-3	1,279	0	1,319	729	756	6.6	3-1218	235	50
Worcester, Mass. .	460	3,723-4,430	9,660	56-10	. .d	0-14†-0-0-3†-7†	1,941	0	2,000	1,055	1,002	4.9	2-A-note 2		
Yonkers, N. Y. . . .	280	4,165-5,325†	10,300†	52-10	12d	0-13-0-0-0-6	1,346†	0†	1,568†	598	643	4.2	3-1459	448	56
Youngstown, Ohio .	266	5,041-5,041†	9,257	56-24	None	0-15-0-0-0-3	1,348†	0†	1,425†	265	443	2.4	4-1942	873	50
50,000 to 100,000															
Alameda, Calif. . .	87	5,628-6,204	11,124	67-24	12d	1-4-0-0-1-1	554	0	593	63	116	1.8	3-1480	353	44
Albuquerque, N. M.	179	3,648-4,788	8,184	72-10	12d	0-14-0-0-0-2	752	0	873	321	533	2.7	4-1909	578	58
Alexandria, Va. . .	107	3,950-4,700	8,000	72-24	10	1-8-0-0-0-3	403v	0	512	74	422	4.5	4-1675	537	55
Alhambra, Calif. . .	87	4,902-5,952	10,416	67-24	. .d	0-4-0-0-0-2	505	0	593	133	148	2.6	3-1199	306	56
Altoona, Pa.	121	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	None	3-4-0-0-1-2	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	70	203	2.6	6-2327	976	33
Amarillo, Tex. . . .	141	3,720-3,840	7,500	67-24	12d	5-7-0-0-1-2	559	0	621	1,433	175	1.3	5-2133	884	58
Asheville, N. C. . .	92	3,384-4,260	7,200	72-10	8	0-8-0-0-1-1	349	0	435	1,293	73	1.3	5-2021	727	53
Atlantic City, N. J.	221	3,800-4,300	. . . .	56-10	12	0-8-0-0-0-6	970	0	1,028	626	390	6.3	3-1405	477	52
Augusta, Ga.	128	3,060-3,306	6,420	72-24	. . .	1-7-0-0-1-2	457	0	493	643	483	6.8	3-1492	388	52
Aurora, Ill.	81	5,046-5,046	7,092	56-24	12d	0-6-0-1-1-1	407	0	495	265	. . . .	. . .	4-1828	712	53
Bay City, Mich. . .	112	4-405-4,784	7,559	63-24	12d	2-5-0-0-1-2	572	40	731	200	342	6.0	4-1925	532	39
Bayonne, N. J. . . .	160	4,800-4,800†	8,300†	56-10	None	5-2-0-0-0-3	848†	38†	904†	. . . .	162	2.1	3-1087	372	55
Beaumont, Tex. . .	117	3,939-4,560	8,400	72-24	10	0-8-0-2-0-2	477	0	513	472	542	5.8	5-2285	841	50
Berwyn, Ill.	49	4,465-4,680	5,620	56-24	8	1-2-0-0-0-1	231	0	243	80	42	0.8	5-2176	734	40
Bethlehem, Pa. . . .	89	3,640-4,472	5,902	56-10	None	6-2-0-0-0-2	401	0	419	. . . .	140	1.9	4-2000	853	50
Binghamton, N. Y. .	170	4,300-4,720	8,914	56-24	12d	5-4-0-0-0-3	831	0	885	283	183	2.3	3-1332	270	54
Brockton, Mass. . .	178	3,750-4,400†	7,500	56-10	None	0-6-6-0-0-3	785†	0†	871†	358	323	4.8	3-B-note 2		
Brookline t, Mass.	204	4,784-4,784	9,200	48-10	None	0-7-0-0-0-3	1,019	0	1,082	214	754	13.2	2-A-note 2		
Burbank, Calif. . . .	114	5,100-6,324	12,096	68-24	12d	0-0-0-7-0-1	739	0	1,184	433	329	4.2	4-1638	448	50
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	109	4,476-4,800	7,584	68-24	12d	0-7-0-2-2-3	503	0	614	163	314	4.4	4-1641	526	57
Charleston, S. C. .	105	3,260-3,600	6,700	84-24	11	2-6-0-0-1-1	355	0	378	232	564	8.3	4-1886	556	55
Charleston, W. Va.	127	3,522-3,900	6,000	56-24	8	0-8-0-2-0-0	535	54	571	369	295	4.1	3-1429	520	54
Chester, Pa.	23	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72†-. .	None	0-9-0-0-0-3	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	5-2460	1,101	54
Cicero, Ill.	75†	4,104-4,996	6,970†	72-24†	None†	0-5-0-0-0-1	. . . .	5	518	2,218	270	3.9	5-2178	742	55
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	65	4,800-5,600	9,000	72-24	None	3-0-0-0-0-2	366	0	393	150	207	3.5	3-1457	333	57
Clifton, N. J.	101	4,250-5,315	8,982	63-24	. . .	1-5-0-0-0-1	569	61	664	310	128	1.5	3-1966	518	55
Columbia, S. C. . .	153	3,497-3,770	7,700	66-12	8	3-6-0-0-1-2	529	0	587	267	722	6.1	3-1310	487	51
Columbus, Ga. . . .	117	3,360-4,000	6,000	72-24	12d	3-3-0-0-0-2	447	0	476	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	3-1177	342	53
Compton, Calif. . .	60	5,568-6,096	10,212	67-24	12d	0-4-0-0-0-0	305	0	577	377	169	3.4	4-1662	439	52

TABLE XVI—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1959—Continued

City	Number of Full-Time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Minimum No. Yrs. of Required Education	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures: 1958 (in thousands)			Total Fire Loss (in thousands)	Building Fires		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points		
							Salaries and Wages	Hidrant Rental	Total for Dept.		Total Number	Per 1,000 Population		Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
50,000 to 100,000—continued															
Covington, Ky.	109	$4,080-4,080	$ 7,200	56-24	12d	4-3-1-0-0-1	$ 494	$ 0	$ 552	$ 122	320	5.0	3-1446	457	57
Cranston, R. I.	104	3,600-4,100	6,400	56-10	9	3-5-0-0-2-2	405	38	510	255	201	3.7	4-B-note 2		
Davenport, Ia.	104	4,356-4,572	6,480	68-24	. .d	0-7-0-0-0-3	442	59	537	85	84	0.9	3-1450	553	51
Dearborn, Mich.	120	4,988-5,472	10,500	63-24	12d	1-5-0-0-2-1	707	0	740	278	228	1.6	3-1272	460	41
Decatur, Ill.	86	4,230-4,560	6,300	56-24	12d	1-4-0-0-1-1	393	0†	. . . .	604	439	6.5	5-2096	824	52
Dubuque, Ia.	74	4,170-4,620	8,040	67-24	None	0-5-0-1-0-1	344	26	370	94	310	6.3	3-1296	407	46
Durham, N. C.	116	2,820-3,840	7,500	72-24	12d	2-6-0-0-1-1	386	44	458	237	529	6.0	3-1436	492	55
East Chicago, Ind.	105	5,100-5,280	8,400	63-24	12d	0-5-0-0-0-1	571	47	660	731	275	4.7	4-1827	534	54
East Orange, N. J.	159	4,698-5,508	9,900	56-10	2	0-5-0-0-0-3	842	39	880	299	306	3.6	2-865	275	51
East St. Louis, Ill.	85	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-24	None	1-6-0-0-1-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	296	550	6.7	5-2151	772	51
Evanston, Ill.	102	4,647-5,628	8,400	56-24	12d	0-5-0-0-0-3	560	0	575	621	340	4.7	3-1482	334	35
Fort Smith, Ark.	87	3,180-3,420	4,980	72-24	8	4-5-0-0-1-1	302	0	347	433	163	3.4	4-1944	585	49
Gadsden, Ala.	88	. . . .-. . . .	5,880	56-24	None	4-6-0-0-0-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	342	232	3.4	6-2866	1,219	47
Galveston, Tex.	121	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-24	None	7-2-2-0-2-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	41	. . . .	. . .	5-2170	643	51
Glendale, Calif.	157	5,328-6,408	12,156	67-24	12d	3-10-0-0-0-2	927	47	1,045	153	307	2.7	3-1479	367	46
Green Bay, Wis.	97	. . . .-. . . .	8,160	72-24	12d	0-4-0-1-0-2	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	101	310	5.0	4-1904	562	54
Greensboro, N. C.	151	3,384-4,344	8,830	72-24	12d	0-10-0-0-1-1	571	0	1,009	279	643	8.7	3-1303	459	51
Greenville, S. C.	91	3,150-3,960	6,900	72-12	12d	0-7-0-0-1-1	348	83	431	471	392	6.8	4-1774	686	47
Hamilton, Ohio	107	4,561-5,022†	8,048†	56-24	12d	0-6-0-0-0-2	502†	0†	540†	417	283	3.9	5-2110	862	46
Hammond, Ind.	140	4,800-5,160	8,130	56-24	12	0-7-0-0-0-2	735	0	784	117	103	0.9	4-1970	596	53
Hampton, Va.	32	3,540-4,020	6,760	84-24	12d	6-6-1-0-0-0	124	38	210	347	493	5.7	not available		
Harrisburg, Pa.	99	3,770-3,871	5,297	56-10	None	0-10-0-0-0-3	397	0	448	200	386	4.3	5-2088	1,007	55
Hoboken, N. J.	150	4,500-5,200	7,750	56-10	10	0-6-0-5-0-3	875	20	895	390	354	7.0	3-1448	447	54
Holyoke, Mass.	156	3,800-4,200	6,700	56-10	None	0-7-0-0-1-2	441	0	441	165	485	8.9	2-A-note 2		
Huntington, W. Va.	133	3,990-4,140	7,380	60-24	None	0-9-0-0-0-2	591	78	714	990	373	3.7	5-2057	895	35
Inglewood, Calif.	73	5,148-6,036	11,700	68-24	12d	1-5-0-0-0-1	464	0	559	90	187	2.9	4-1726	371	53
Irvington, N. J.	123	4,200-5,000	. . . .	56-10	12	0-5-0-0-0-3	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	445	249	4.2	2-941	244	50
Jackson, Mich.	80	4,212-. . . .	9,360	68-24	None	0-5-0-0-1-1	455	0	478	990	376	7.4	4-1648	583	52
Jackson, Miss.	124	3,654-3,888	7,080	72-24	. . .	0-9-0-0-0-3	549	0	595	135	463	4.7	4-1750	621	56
Johnstown, Pa.	107	3,684-4,140	5,724	56-10	8	1-7-0-0-0-1	430	34	486	37	228	3.6	3-1611	640	41
Joliet, Ill.	91	4,380-4,705	6,105	56-24	12	0-6-0-0-0-2	438	0	471	384	86	1.7	5-2138	732	56
Kalamazoo, Mich.	135	4,372-5,092	8,775	65-24	12d	0-9-0-1-1-1	689	52	811	316	169	2.1	3-1249	362	33
Kenosha, Wis.	110	4,636-4,836	9,666	68-24	12d	0-6-0-0-0-3	595	104	740	251	275	4.6	4-1559	468	57
Lakewood, Ohio	70	4,071-5,052	8,866	72-24	12	0-4-0-0-0-2	362	0	423	197	90	1.3	3-1408	328	50
Lancaster, Pa.	91	3,800-4,450	6,000	56-10	12	0-6-0-0-0-2	386	25	411	182	298	4.6	5-2234	883	54
Lansing, Mich.	203	4,757-5,278	10,249	65-24	12d	0-9-0-0-0-4	1,062	75	1,257	230	380	4.1	3-1330	425	50
Laredo, Tex.	66	2,340-2,400	4,980	72-24	9	3-2-0-0-0-1	193	12	229	254	90	1.4	6-2563	692	51
Lawrence, Mass.	204	4,482-4,482	6,361	48-10	8	2-10-0-0-1-3	859	0	894	300	266	3.3	3-B-note 2		
Lexington, Ky.	119	3,870-4,236	7,200	72-24	12d	0-8-1-0-1-1	500	54	614	73	320	4.9	3-1446	340	54

Lima, Ohio	59	$3,960-4,260	$ 6,972	63-24	12d	1-4-1-1-0-2	$ 256	$ 0	$ 280	$ 170	338	5.9	5-2102	787	52
Lincoln, Neb.	138	3,430-3,810	7,000	72-24	10	0-9-0-1-1-2	505	0	548	126	332	2.6	4-1886	576	58
Lorain, Ohio	77†	....-....	....	56-24†	...	1-6-0-0-0-2†	....	...	....	126	113	1.8	4-1756	633	50
Lowell, Mass.	227	3,900-4,700	6,500	48-10	None	0-11-0-0-0-4	1,006v	0	1,089				4-B-note 2		
Lubbock, Tex.	140	3,780-3,780	7,320	63-24	11d	0-8-0-0-1-2	572	0	620	510	312	4.4	4-1972	662	55
Lynn, Mass.	301†	4,490-4,765	7,212	48-10†	...	2-8-0-0-1-2†	1,357	0	1,409	....	584	5.9	3-B-note 2		
McKeesport, Pa.	84	....-....	5,520	40-8	None	0-5-0-0-0-2	372	0	383	120	148	2.7	6-2588	374	33
Macon, Ga.	120	3,420-3,720†	5,520	72-24	...	0-7-0-0-0-2	519†	0†	519†	376	412	5.3	4-1633	501	55
Madison, Wis.	215	4,728-5,124	11,124	63-24	12d	2-8-0-1-2-4	1,059	160	1,476	523	392	3.2	3-1461	528	40
Malden, Mass.	165	3,952-4,862	7,500	48-10	None	0-5-0-0-0-3	816	0	857	191	110	1.8	3-B-note 2		
Manchester, N. H.	228	3,453-3,783	7,354	48-10	8	0-11-0-1-0-5	840†	0	923	434	245	3.0	3-1255	323	49
Medford, Mass.	158	4,140-4,800†	....	48-10	None	0-6-0-0-0-2	810†	0†	832†	204	201	3.0	3-B-note 2		
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	119	4,400-4,650	9,500	56-10	8	0-6-0-0-1-2	600	0	661	207	200	2.8	3-1329	530	56
Muncie, Ind.	89	4,400-4,440†	6,280†	67-24	12d	1-7-0-0-0-1	382†	0†	436†	157	788	11.6	5-2388	955	57
New Britain, Conn.	160	4,467-4,692	8,286	56-10	12d	0-8-0-0-0-2	715v	0	771	60	139	1.7	4-B-note 2		
New Rochelle, N. Y.	133†	4,600-5,600	9,950	48-10†	...	0-6-0-0-1-3†	774	108	918	283	383	5.1	3-1369	423	56
Newton, Mass.	240	4,150-4,600	8,100	48-10	None	0-10-0-0-0-3	1,122	0	1,306	283	....	...	2-A-note 2		
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	194	4,607-5,410	8,840	56-24	12d	0-10-0-0-0-4	1,047	24	1,106	252	326	3.2	3-1493	491	55
Oak Park, Ill.	77	4,512-5,400	9,240	56-24	12d	0-3-0-0-0-2	424	0	441	141	197	3.1	3-1472	367	47
Ogden, Utah	73	3,780-4,500	7,260	72-24	. .d	0-4-0-0-0-1	325	0	416	395	214	3.2	4-1976	659	53
Orlando, Fla.	94	3,600-4,200	8,100	72-24	None	0-6-0-0-0-1	378	26	435	491	102	1.4	5-2041	815	52
Passaic, N. J.	110	4,500-5,400	8,400	56-24	None	0-6-0-0-0-2	624	28	671	1,491	...	...	5-2237	924	58
Pawtucket, R. I.	139	....-....	....	56-10	12	0-4-0-0-2-1	....	....	....	539	363	4.5	4-B-note 2		
Pittsfield, Mass.	133	3,848-4,524	7,436	48-10	8	0-7-0-0-0-2	612	0	657	95	367	6.7	4-B-note 2		
Pontiac, Mich.	125	4,966-5,200	9,022	63-24	12d	0-6-0-0-2-1	691	60	796	444	396	5.0	4-1888	787	57
Port Arthur, Tex.	78	3,750-3,816	7,337	60-10	None	0-5-0-0-1-1	308	0	335	380	88	1.4	6-2664	1,049	48
Portland, Me.	206	3,367-4,046	6,995	63-10	12d	2-7-0-1-0-5	856v	16	943	409	416	4.9	2-A-note 2		
Portsmouth, Va.	98	3,720-4,320	7,800	72-24	None	0-8-0-0-0-2	465	0	493	527	358	4.0	5-2064	782	55
Pueblo, Colo.	109	3,978-4,494	8,100	68-24	. .d	6-2-0-0-1-1	533	22	637	259	218	3.4	4-1601	479	55
Quincy, Mass.	213	3,850-4,455	7,300	48-10	8	0-7-0-0-0-5	1,003	0	1,040	281	437	5.1	3-B-note 2		
Racine, Wis.	134	4,536-4,884†	....	70-24	. .d	0-8-0-0-1-2	657†	123†	808†	197	206	2.5	3-1226	426	48
Raleigh, N. C.	121	3,216-3,972	7,104	72-24	9	1-7-0-0-1-1	493	0	536	96	519	6.0	3-1340	449	56
Richmond, Calif.	133	5,616-6,156	10,548	63-24	12d	0-7-0-0-1-2	933	0	1,012	436	83	0.8	3-1447	324	52
Riverside, Calif.	104	5,046-6,000	10,788	72-24	12	0-0-1-8-0-1	535	4	570	131	144	3.1	5-2071	619	57
Roanoke, Va.	130	3,780-4,380	7,182	78-24	12d	1-9-0-0-0-2	591v	27	1,259	501	525	5.8	3-1478	474	49
Saginaw, Mich.	146	5,010-5,190	9,840	63-24	8	0-9-0-0-1-2	810	44	903	148	193	1.9	3-1497	378	44
St. Joseph, Mo.	124	3,354-3,540	5,370	72-24	None	0-11-0-0-1-1	400	79	519	....	....	...	6-2603	948	47
St. Petersburg, Fla.	132	3,302-4,160	8,500	72-24	12d	0-6-0-0-0-2	497	0	554	282	358	2.1	4-1943	734	58
San Angelo, Tex.	70	3,660-3,660	6,900	72-24	11d	9-0-0-0-1-0	294	0	336	163	710	9.5	6-2624	939	55
San Bernardino, Calif.	124	4,812-5,832	11,244	63-24	12d	1-8-0-0-0-1	759	0	855	417	272	3.0	4-1731	473	55
San Mateo, Calif.	100	5,220-5,964	10,521	63-24	12d	0-6-0-0-0-2	584	22	679	128	253	6.1	3-1395	437	49
Santa Ana, Calif.	115	5,040-5,880	12,036	67-24	12d	0-7-0-0-0-2	597	37	737	138	210	4.6	3-1491	421	54
Santa Monica, Calif.	97	5,088-6,108	11,484	60-24	12d	0-6-0-0-0-1	623v	1	692	183	323	3.8	3-1469	345	50
Schenectady, N. Y.	204	4,330-4,651	8,925	56-24	12d	0-11-0-0-0-4	982	0	1,043	224	262	2.7	3-1496	500	53
Sioux City, Iowa	107	4,080-4,620	7,590	68-24	12d	2-6-0-0-2-1	432	0	522	155	427	6.7	4-1830	685	47
Sioux Falls, S D.	72	3,804-4,752	7,536	72-24	12d	1-4-0-0-2-1	353	0	382	127	141	2.7	6-2126	702	50
South Gate, Calif.	66	....-....	....	60-24	12d	1-2-0-0-0-1	....	...	....	131	214	3.9	4-1622	374	58
Springfield, Ill.	108	4,200-4,728	6,732	56-24	8	0-7-0-0-0-2	500	0	565	352	513	6.0	5-2408	923	49
Springfield, Mo.	123	3,380-4,550	7,000	72-24	12d	0-8-0-0-0-2	371	0	427	232	418	4.0	4-....	...	58

Table XVI—Fire Department Data for Cities over 25,000: 1959—Continued

City	Number of Full-Time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Minimum No. Yrs. of Required Education	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures: 1958 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Hi-drant Rental	Total for Dept.	Total Fire Loss (in thousands)	Building Fires Total Number	Per 1,000 Population	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
50,000 to 100,000—continued															
Springfield, Ohio	122	$4,140-4,800	$ 8,320	63-24	8	6-2-0-0-1-3	$ 585	$ 0	$ 656	$ 58	423	5.2	4-1820	470	54
Stamford, Conn.	190	4,186-4,906†	8,929†	42-10	None	1-5-0-0-0-4	738v†	70†	1,004†	213	154	2.2	4-B-note 2		
Stockton, Calif.	148	4,958,6,012	11,952	60-24	12d	0-9-0-0-1-1	866	17	964	1,907	305	3.5	3-1379	303	52
Terre Haute, Ind.	140	4,060-4,240	5,920	72-24	None	1-7-0-0-2-2	521v	85	664	301	469	7.3	3-1491	578	33
Topeka, Kan.	140	4,056-4,356	8,400	72-24	. .d	7-3-1-0-0-2	632	54	826	351	393	5.1	3-1391	432	31
Troy, N. Y.	176	3,635-3,800	5,600	56-24	. .d	0-11-0-0-0-3	711	0	729	172	495	6.9	4-1700	593	56
Union City, N. J.	117	4,900-5,300	7,900	56-24	None	0-5-0-0-0-2	645	54	699	443	223	4.0	3-1430	524	55
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	14	....-....	....	65-8†	...	2-9-0-0-1-4	....	...	....	303	217	1.2	5-2308	961	46
Waco, Tex.	108	3,528-3,600	7,080	72-24	12d	0-7-0-0-1-2	435	0	467	261	375	3.4	5-2303	554	48
Waterloo, Iowa	108	4,080-4,556	7,400	68-24	. .d	0-8-0-0-1-1	470	0	513	....	....	...	3-1307	475	50
Wheeling, W. Va.	101	4,087-4,567	6,327	60-24	12	0-8-0-0-0-2	443	0	473	118	184	3.2	4-1905	653	50
Wichita Falls, Tex.	115	3,600-5,100	7,800	72-24	9	1-8-0-0-0-2	506	0	583	473	333	3.6	6-2841	991	48
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	115	3,534-4,007	5,782	56-10	None	0-8-0-0-0-5	448	10	497	338	180	3.4	5-2147	752	53
Winston-Salem, N. C.	142	3,240-4,140	9,426	66-24	12d	0-8-0-0-0-1	598	0	735	429	507	5.9	3-1355	478	56
Woonsocket, R. I.	124	3,224-3,718	6,344	56-10	. .d	0-6-0-0-0-3	452	0	476	254	251	5.0	4-B-note 2		
York, Pa.	66	3,700-4,200†	....	56-10	None	0-10-0-0-1-2	269v†	20†	328†	38	159	2.5	5-2382	860	56
25,000 to 50,000															
Abiline, Tex.	98	3,660-3,900	7,200	72-24	. .d	1-5-0-0-1-2	438	0	502	466	498	10.6	5-2039	534	48
Abington tp, Pa.	0	....-....	5,100	72-24†	...	1†-11†-0-0-0-2†	0	18	78	....	....	...	5-2126	688	48
Albany, Ga.	77	3,180-3,840	6,300	72-24	7	0-7-0-0-0-1	299	0	353	287	380	8.1	4-1718	674	55
Alexandria, La.	93	....-....	....	60-10	10d	1-7-0-0-0-1	....	....	....	151	80	1.9	4-1884	732	54
Aliquippa, Pa.	17	....-....	....	72-24	12d	2-1-0-0-1-1	....	....	....	....	....	...	6-note 2		
Alliance, Ohio	28	4,260-4,440	5,580	56-24	None	0-2-0-1-1-1	112	0	119	50	....	...	6-2525	1,007	49
Alton, Ill.	42	5,100-5,100	6,600	56-24	None	0-4-0-0-0-1	215	23	248	253	212	6.6	5-2225	835	58
Amsterdam, N. Y.	66	3,460-3,760	5,150	62-24	None	1-3-0-0-1-1	231	0	245	37	76	2.4	4-1830	679	41
Anaheim, Calif.	77	4,800-5,640	10,320	67-24	12d	0-7-0-1-0-1	447	0	481	....	....	...	5-2064	652	58
Anderson, Ind.	93	4,370-4,400†	6,580†	63-24	10	0-6-0-0-1-1	409†	38†	482†	256	329	6.3	5-2387	718	38
Ann Arbor, Mich.	66	4,458-5,154	9,246	63-24	12d	0-5-0-0-2-2	382	6	416	185	259	4.0	5-2262	862	41
Anniston, Ala.	33	3,517-3,670	5,736	72-24	12d	0-4-0-0-0-1	132	11	174	45	181	5.2	6-2654	1,041	50
Appleton, Wis.	59	3,886-....	7,020	74-24	8	0-4-0-0-0-2	275	78	401	146	44	1.0	4-1644	478	53
Arcadia, Calif.	44	4,788-5,688	8,604	72-24	. .d	0-0-1-3-0-0	256v	0	270	373	109	2.8	5-2350	687	53
Arlington t, Mass.	104	4,200-4,800	7,700	48-10	None	0-3-0-1-0-2	514	0	553	160	71	1.4	3-B-note 2		
Ashland, Ky.	35	4,080-4,080	5,892	63-24	12	0-5-0-0-0-1	147	14	196	....	....	...	4-1934	746	53
Athens, Ga.	...	3,300-3,600	5,400	..-..	...	....	161	0	169	....	....	...	5-2006	888	58
Auburn, N. Y.	89	3,500-4,000	6,000	60-10	12d	0-4-0-0-1-1	337	0	358	58	162	4.4	4-1624	445	38
Bakersfield, Calif.	128	4,590-5,460	11,928	72-24	None	0-8-4-0-0-3	742	19	934	171	212	3.9	2-936	85	56
Bangor, Me.	76	3,240-4,000	7,050	63-10	12d	2-4-0-0-1-2	302	17	362	36	75	2.4	3-B-note 2		
Barberton, Ohio	38	4,440-4,872†	6,840†	63-24	12d	0-3-0-1-0-0	184†	0†	217†	1,125	106	3.8	5-2146	922	49

Battle Creek, Mich.	90	$. . . .-. . . .	$	67-24	. .d	1-5-0-0-0-2	$	$. . .	$	$ 363	. . . .	. . .	4-1801	740	46
Belleville, Ill.	39	4,200-4,446	5,646	56-24	12d	0-3-0-0-0-1	162	26	228	78	159	4.9	6-2555	876	51
Belleville, N. J.	57	4,600-5,500	7,500	56-10	8	0-4-0-0-0-1	321	0	232	323	110	3.4	3-1057	349	47
Bellingham, Wash.	58	4,140-4,800	6,300	56-24	12d	1-2-0-1-0-1	266	17	304	171	74	2.2	4-1755	792	45
Belmont t, Mass.	54	4,350-4,550	7,700	56-10	None	0-3-0-0-0-1	250	0	275	71	187	6.2	4-B-note 2		
Beloit, Wis.	46	4,260-4,560	7,324	74-24	12d	0-3-0-0-0-1	217	76	326	259	. . . .	. . .	4-1767	674	56
Bessemer, Ala.	38	3,972-4,440	5,952	56-24	12d	0-0-1-3-0-0	177v	0	177	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	6-2722	1,037	54
Beverly, Mass.	86	3,926-4,706	6,000	56-10	None	1-4-0-0-0-3	386v	0	422	42	211	7.3	4-B-note 2		
Beverly Hills, Calif.	98	5,148-6,204	12,000	60-24	10	0-6-0-0-0-1	580	12	612	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	3-1419	316	58
Billings, Mont.	66	4,380-4,500	6,840	40-8	12d	3-2-1-0-0-2	306	0	327	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	4-1968	819	49
Biloxi, Miss.	38	3,060-3,060	4,584	84-24	8	5-0-1-0-0-1	117	0	122	142	115	3.1	6-2968	1,092	53
Bloomfield, N. J.	82	4,000-5,200†	7,800	56-10	None	0-4-0-0-1-1	425†	0†	440†	46	169	3.4	2-901	397	48
Bloomington, Ill.	47	4,536-4,680	6,480	56-24	12d	0-0-0-3-1-1	202	0	299	242	181	5.0	5-2135	823	58
Bloomington, Ind.	36	3,796-4,160	5,500	72-24	. .d	1-4-0-0-0-1	161	0	185	43	197	7.0	7-3039	1,196	42
Boise City, Idaho	77	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	70-24	10	2-4-0-0-0-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	838	112	3.3	4-1510	406	52
Bremerton, Wash.	50	4,440-4,740	6,156	56-24	12d	2-2-0-0-2-1	248	10	294	28	229	7.9	3-1429	499	48
Bristol, Conn.	61	3,875-4,500	7,200	56-24	None	0-4-0-1-0-1	296	5	330	114	158	4.4	5-B-note 2		
Brownsville, Tex.	69	2,730-2,730	5,280	72-24	9	0-5-0-0-0-2	211	14	252	68	. . . .	. . .	7-2961	823	49
Burlington, Iowa	41	4,206-4,554	5,280†	68-24	None	0-4-0-0-0-1	182	0	201	79	84	2.3	4-1991	711	55
Burlington, Vt.	58	3,172-3,562	6,440	66-24	None	2-3-0-0-0-1	222	0	246	. . . .	242	7.3	4-B-note 2		
Butte, Mont.	47†	4,740-5,100	7,080	40-8†	. . .	2-3-0-0-0-1†	247	26	287	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	6-2856	1,151	52
Champaign, Ill.	41	3,900-4,400†	6,600	56-24	12d	1-6-0-1-0-1	129†	12†	151†	95	197	4.3	5-2274	948	56
Charlottesville, Va.	15	3,200-3,480	. . . .	84-24	None	3-3-0-0-0-1	48	0	63	70	151	5.8	6-2526	1,103	57
Chelsea, Mass.	82	4,320-4,680	7,160	56-10	None	0-5-0-0-0-2	414	0	435	716	107	2.9	3-B-note 2		
Cheyenne, Wyo.	50	3,900-4,500	6,300	72-24	12	2-3-0-0-0-1	227	0	246	125	100	2.5	5-2245	798	46
Chicopee, Mass.	119	4,225-4,225	6,750	48-10	None	0-5-0-1-0-2	434	0	461	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	4-B-note 2		
Chula Vista, Calif.	28	5,280-5,806	8,988	72-24	12d	0-3-0-0-0-0	155	12	182	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	5-2493	691	49
Clarksburg, W. Va.	37	3,600-4,092	6,000†	60-24	12	0-5-0-0-0-1	143	0	159	114	120	3.8	6-2581	969	46
Clinton, Iowa	38	4,013-4,410	5,700	68-24	12d	0-2-0-2-0-1	167	34	226	1,109	155	4.4	5-2145	618	46
Colorado Sprgs., Colo.	79	4,008-4,800	8,244	70-24	10	0-7-0-0-0-1	399	0	440	606	224	2.6	4-1682	627	40
Columbia, Mo.	35	3,156-3,624	6,900	72-24	12d	2-4-0-0-0-1	118	7	134	65	68	1.4	7-note 2		
Concord, N. H.	50	3,410-3,890	6,470	72-24	12d	0-2-0-0-1-1	217v	0	245	97	240	8.6	4-1578	603	50
Council Bluffs, Iowa	61†	4,068-4,212	6,036	68-24	. .d	4-1-0-0-0-1	272	0	298	140	168	3.4	4-1950	750	51
Culver City, Calif.	47	5,568-6,540	10,356	63-24	. .d	1-2-0-0-0-0	313	10	338	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	3-1473	347	57
Cumberland, Md.	61	3,120-3,558	5,262	60-10	. .d	4-1-0-0-0-1	218	0	267	. . . .	209	5.2	5-2436	814	49
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	32	4,740-5,400	7,200	72-24	12d	1-2-0-1-0-0	179v	0	235	41	140	3.2	4-1802	658	54
Danville, Ill.	51	4,428-4,428	5,700	56-24	12d	0-5-0-0-0-1	213	27	261	118	277	4.0	6-2727	890	51
Danville, Va.	65	3,540-4,164	7,100	76-24	7	1-5-0-0-0-1	262	45	333	196	255	7.4	4-1771	616	56
Daytona Beach, Fla.	54	3,156-3,156	5,892	72-24	. . .	0-5-0-0-0-1	210	66	312	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	5-2284	755	57
East Cleveland, Ohio	43	4,590-5,460	8,925	64-24	12d	0-1-0-2-0-0	240	0	257	121	61	1.5	4-1933	703	41
E. Hartford t, Conn.	. . .	4,500-4,920	8,040	. .-. .	. . .	. . . .	283	0	312	66	78	2.1	4-B-note 2		
E. Providence t, R. I.	94	4,212-4,212	6,559	56-10	12d	0-5-0-0-1-2	436	29	520	241	101	2.5	4-B-note 2		
Easton, Pa.	49	3,690-4,231	5,760	54-10	12d	2-2-0-0-0-1	212	0	222	64	115	3.3	5-2272	858	54
Eau Claire, Wis.	53	4,005-4,968	7,824	72-24	12d	0-4-0-0-0-2	267	98	382	50	123	3.2	4-1616	543	51
Elgin, Ill.	48	3,900-4,860	6,120	56-24	None	0-5-0-0-0-1	226	0	240	280	71	1.5	4-1947	796	57
Elkhart, Ind.	66	4,662-4,662	6,000	72-24	. .d	0-5-0-0-0-1	327	43	397	82	250	7.0	4-1973	528	48
Elmhurst, Ill.	11	4,740-5,772	. . . .	56-24	. .d	1-0-0-4-0-1	68v	0	113	85	84	4.0	6.2769	1,025	56
Elmira, N. Y.	111	4,200-4,450	7,000	56-10	12d	3-1-0-2-0-1	509	0	562	132	138	2.7	4-1840	701	58
Elyria, Ohio	54	4,250-4,620	6,098	63-24	None	0-3-0-1-0-1	260	0	270	130	157	3.9	5-2335	864	38

TABLE XVI—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1959—Continued

City	Number of Full-Time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Minimum No. Yrs. of Required Education	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures: 1958 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Hi-drant Rental	Total for Dept.	Total Fire Loss (in thousands)	Building Fires Total Number	Per 1,000 Population	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Enid, Okla.	45	$3,130-3,360	$ 5,040	72-24	None	4-1-0-0-0-1	$ 160	$ 0	$ 166	$ 57	192	5.3	6-2766	874	46
Euclid, Ohio	56	4,112-5,460	8,924	56-24	None	0-3-0-1-0-1	298	0	311	92	223	3.4	5-2424	854	53
Eugene, Ore.	76	3,954-4,488	7,584	56-24	10	0-6-0-0-0-1	344	22	410	530	350	9.8	4-1762	640	50
Everett, Mass.	128	....-....	6,552	48-10	None	0-6-0-0-0-3	....	...	....	313	162	3.6	3-B-note 2		
Everett, Wash.	73	4,596-4,980	....	56-24	None	0-5-0-1-0-1	372	14	424	215	164	4.7	3-1335	529	47
Fairfield t, Conn.	46	3,944-4,776	7,176	56-10	8	4-2-0-0-0-2	198	117	381	185	167	3.7	5-C-Note 2		
Fairmont, W. Va.	38	....-....	....	60-24	None	1-4-0-0-0-1	....	...	....	46	118	4.1	6-2905	1,214	50
Fargo, N. D.	67	3,888-4,440	8,472	56-24	12	0-3-0-1-1-1	280	0	302	290	112	3.0	4-1703	604	50
Fayetteville, N. C.	65	3,016-3,848	6,500	84-24	. .d	2-4-0-0-1-1	237	0	267	142	346	10.0	3-1350	483	58
Ferndale, Mich.	40	5,124-5,592	7,128	63-24	None	0-3-0-0-1-1	223	0	254	37	115	3.6	4-1678	740	57
Fitchburg, Mass.	110	4,055-4,400	6,900	56-10	None	0-5-0-0-0-1	497	0	535	108	89	2.1	4-B-note 2		
Fond du Lac, Wis.	47	4,158-4,458	6,428	70-24	12d	0-3-0-0-0-1	222	70	312	130	146	4.6	4-1877	736	53
Fort Dodge, Iowa	31	3,990-4,390	6,210	68-24	. .d	0-4-0-0-0-1	141	0	170	72	66	2.3	4-1749	781	53
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	118	3,516-4,368	9,066	56-10	12d	0-6-0-0-0-2	511	0	567	161	136	3.4	4-1854	561	52
Framingham t, Mass.	...	4,540-4,840	7,540	..-..	...	....	407	0	491	....	....	...	5-B-note 2		
Fullerton, Calif.	59	4,800-5,640	9,849	68-24	12d	1-6-0-0-0-0	274v	14	322	....	....	...	5-2459	695	54
Gainesville, Fla.	44	3,120-4,080	6,300	72-24	12d	0-0-2-2-0-1	165	12	202	178	143	5.4	5-2385	981	55
Galesburg, Ill.	31	4,440-4,440	6,120	56-24	12d	0-3-0-0-0-1	134	0	139	993	80	2.3	6-2641	938	54
Garfield, N. J.	0	....-....	....	..-..	None	0-4-0-0-0-1	13v†	12†	37†	39	77	2.8	5-2290	794	53
Gloucester, Mass.	57	3,750-4,100	6,230	56-10	None	1-3-0-1-1-1	256v	0	313	405	149	6.0	4-B-note 2		
Grand Forks, N. D.	38	3,606-4,272	6,624	60-24	12d	0-4-0-0-0-1	131	0	144	97	160	4.5	6-2541	1,026	51
Granite City, Ill.	...	4,935-5,160	6,600	..-..	...	....	165	13	186	....	....	...	7-3071	1,204	51
Great Falls, Mont.	60	4,785-4,845	6,750	50-24	None	1-4-0-0-0-1	306	7	348	80	190	4.9	6-2628	1,043	54
Greenville, Miss.	33	3,300-4,560	4,800	84-24	10	1-3-0-0-0-0	115	0	124	54	209	7.0	5-2083	804	57
Greenwich t, Conn.	47	4,464-5,328	10,560	56-10	...	4-10-0-0-0-6	256v	68	401	199	179	4.4	5-C-note 2		
Hackensack, N. J.	65	4,300-5,200	7,800	56-10	10	0-4-0-1-0-1	342	50	421	474	54	1.7	3-1035	385	49
Hagerstown, Md.	21	3,810-4,032	6,000	84-24	None	0-5-0-1-0-2	86	23	134	90	283	7.9	6-2816	1,101	47
Hamden t, Conn.	65	4,350-4,750	6,950	56-24	. .d	6-3-0-0-1-1	340	42	448	315	40	0.9	5-C-note 2		
Hamilton tp, N. J.	24	....-....	....	..-..	None	25-10-1-0-1-1	....	...	....	....	....	...	C-note 3		
Hamtramck, Mich.	74	4,470-5,163	7,463	65-24	12d	0-3-0-1-0-0	425	14	478	124	226	5.2	3-1343	408	35
Hattiesburg, Miss.	40	3,265-3,396	4,812	72-24	8d	1-4-0-0-0-1	133	0	145	164	129	4.4	6-2778	970	58
Haverford tp, Pa.	...	....-....	....	..-..	...	....	....	11†	31†	195	113	2.3	5-2088	904	47
Haverhill, Mass.	126	....-....	....	48-10	8	0-5-0-0-0-2	....	...	....	259	512	10.9	4-B-note 2		
Hayward, Calif.	63	5,232-6,204	10,778	67-24	12d	3-3-0-0-0-1	335	0	415	....	....	...	5-2351	869	50
Hazleton, Pa.	32	3,336-3,636	3,800	56-10	None	1-4-0-1-1-2	117v	0	129	22	64	1.8	5-2108	793	57
Hempstead, N. Y.	9	....-....	....	..-..	...	0-8-0-0-0-2	39v	0	95	500	128	3.6	5-2420	937	34
High Point, N. C.	72	3,288-4,140	6,600	72-24	12d	0-5-0-0-1-1	276	33	359	342	341	8.6	4-1725	451	54
Highland Park, Mich.	109	5,376-5,688	10,050	56-24	8	0-3-0-0-0-2	665	0	695	115	239	5.2	3-1225	379	33
Hot Springs, Ark.	45	....-....	4,615	72-24	None	1-3-0-0-0-1	....	...	....	211	138	4.3	5-2472	871	51

Huntington Park, Calif.	56	$5,418-6,348	$10,512	62-24	. . .	0-4-0-0-0-2	$ 320	$ 1	$ 369	$ 59	106	3.5	4-1881	482	51
Hutchinson, Kan. . .	56	3,438-3,840	7,188	84-24	None	0-4-0-1-0-1	232	39	271	167	126	3.4	4-1848	568	37
Independence, Mo. .	55	3,840-3,840	5,400	72-10	8	0-5-0-0-0-1	220	35	285	70	186	3.1	5-note 2		
Iowa City, Iowa . . .	21	4,036-4,404	5,760	68-24	None	0-0-0-3-1-1	106	21	142	37	89	3.3	6-2857	1,096	46
Ithaca, N. Y.	42	4,000-4,600	6,000	56-10	12	2-5-0-0-0-2	188	0	221	173	39	1.3	5-2139	845	56
Jackson, Tenn. . . .	53	3,060-3,420	5,600	72-24	12d	1-5-0-0-0-1	187	0	199	479	200	5.3	5-2466	973	37
Jamestown, N. Y. .	86	4,118-4,763	6,698	56-10	12d	1-4-0-0-0-2	399	31	451	447	150	3.5	3-1316	433	41
Jefferson City, Mo.	. . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	39	64	2.1	6-note 2		
Johnson City, Tenn.	35	2,940-3,300	5,700	72-10	12d	0-4-0-2-0-1	109	0	132	253	179	6.5	5-2169	662	52
Joplin, Mo.	55	3,744-4,193	5,400	72-24	8	2-5-0-0-0-1	215	14	241	113	258	5.2	6-2690	940	48
Kankakee, Ill.	37	4,200-4,620	6,600	56-24	12d	0-2-0-1-0-0	. . . .	. . .	240	67	72	2.9	6-2754	1,113	53
Kearny, N. J.	114	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-24	12d	0-5-0-0-0-3	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	131	127	3.1	2-892	297	51
Kettering, Ohio . . .	5	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	41-. .	12	4-0-0-0-0-0	34v	0	49	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	not available		
Key West, Fla. . . .	40	2,958-3,498	5,732	60-24	None	1-3-0-1-0-0	168v	39	172	55	20	1.0	6-2590	672	56
Kingston, N. Y. . . .	49	4,640-5,000	6,800	56-10	None	3-5-0-0-0-2	248	0	271	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	4-1501	619	41
Kokomo, Ind.	76	4,020-4,380†	6,000†	72-24	12d	0-4-0-0-1-1	326†	32†	380†	89	178	4.6	5-2401	884	51
La Crosse, Wis. . .	93	4,200-4,290	7,980	67-24	None	1-4-0-1-1-1	450	94	559	69	362	7.7	3-1434	368	38
La Grange, Ga. . . .	27	3,000-3,360	5,100	84-24	8	1-3-1-1-1-1	80	33	127	115	53	2.1	5-2329	822	58
Lackawanna, N. Y.	86	4,900-4,900	6,500	48-8	12d	0-2-0-0-0-2	438	35	500	230	107	3.5	5-2140	888	53
Lafayette, Ind. . . .	80	4,668-4,668	. . . .	67-24	None	4-4-0-0-0-1	396	0	428	351	101	2.9	5-2374	844	34
Lafayette, La. . . .	47	3,600-4,200	6,554	60-10	8	2-5-0-0-0-1	201	21	240	85	140	4.2	5-2040	900	58
Lake Charles, La. .	78	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	60-24	12d	0-7-0-0-0-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	5-2440	952	52
Lakeland, Fla. . . .	58	3,300-4,020	7,200	72-24	10	1-3-0-0-0-1	224	38	308	5,269	186	4.3	5-2241	885	55
Laurel, Miss.	31	3,402-3,402	4,010	72-24	None	2-2-0-0-0-1	106	0	112	98	157	5.2	7-3027	1,146	58
Lawton, Okla.	37	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	70-24	12d	1-4-1-0-0-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	291	247	4.1	6-2654	944	48
Lebanon, Pa.	21	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	12d	1-6-0-0-0-2	. . . .	. . .	9	147	88	2.3	5-2317	965	53
Lewiston, Me. . . .	65	3,354-3,848	. . . .	72-24	None	0-6-0-0-0-2	259v	11	312	139	221	5.4	4-B-note 2		
Lincoln Park, Mich.	30	5,195-5,520	7,900	63-24	12d	1-2-0-1-0-0	169	8	186	74	146	2.8	5-2404	1,134	54
Linden, N. J.	114	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	None	0-3-0-0-0-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	314	197	6.5	3-1497	419	50
Lockport, N. Y. . .	55	4,201-4,992	5,949	56-10	8	0-3-0-0-0-1	254	0	267	460	133	5.1	4-1858	580	55
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	16	. . . .-. . . .	6,915	84-24	8	2-13-2-1-1-4	85v	26	130	505	272	4.5	5-2256	678	47
Lynchburg, Va. . . .	76	3,467-3,875	6,650	84-24	None	2-5-0-0-0-1	309	22	358	232	236	4.4	3-1436	550	55
Lynwood, Calif. . .	25	5,130-6,000	9,440	67-24	12d	0-3-0-0-0-0	142	2	150	28	60	2.3	4-1937	554	53
Manchester t, Conn.	31	4,992-5,740	7,982	56-10	10	0-4-0-0-1-1	177v	36	245	81	81	2.1	5-C-note 2		
Manhattan Beach, Calif.	25	4,632-5,520	8,508	72-24	12d	0-3-0-0-0-0	139	2	158	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	6-2897	798	32
Manitowoc, Wis. . .	49†	4,216-4,530	6,000†	72-24†	. . .	0-3-0-0-0-1†	222	61	294	44	153	5.1	4-1960	648	41
Mansfield, Ohio . .	57	3,948-4,308	6,060	56-24	None	8-0-0-0-0-2	266	0	295	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	4-1981	672	54
Maplewood tp, N. J.	47	4,068-5,580	8,196	56-10	. . .	0-3-0-0-0-1	254	34	300	185	95	3.7	3-1231	436	47
Marion, Ind.	. . .	4,080-4,200	5,400	. .-. .	. . .	. . . .	315	0	350	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	5-2340	898	48
Marion, Ohio	40	3,900-4,200	5,430	72-24	None	0-4-0-1-0-1	173	50	239	75	103	2.7	5-2154	816	58
Mason City, Iowa .	38	3,960-4,200	6,500	68-24	10	0-3-0-1-0-1	170	0	192	109	95	3.3	4-1750	602	54
Massillon, Ohio . .	32	4,235-4,470	5,700	56-24	8	3-0-0-0-0-1	149	0	161	21	119	3.4	5-2261	735	46
Maywood, Ill.	28	4,224-5,112	6,504	56-24	12d	0-2-0-0-0-1	142	0	165	72	102	3.7	6-2809	1,171	44
Melrose, Mass. . .	53	3,690-4,629	7,317	56-10	None	0-4-0-1-0-1	234	11	268	223	48	1.8	4-B-note 2		
Meriden, Conn. . . .	71	3,966-4,377	7,200	56-10	None	1-3-0-0-0-1	315v	0	378	457	185	3.7	4-B-note 2		
Meridian, Miss. . .	59	3,336-3,780	6,900	72-24	12d	0-6-0-0-0-1	221	0	234	304	. . . .	. . .	5-2143	801	53
Miami Beach, Fla.	122	4,128-5,148	8,820	60-24	12	0-4-0-1-0-1	643	5	735	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	3-1324	393	55
Michigan City, Ind.	64	4,390-4,390	5,660	63-24	12d	1-5-0-0-0-1	323	39	362	96	212	6.2	5-2085	810	52
Middletown, Conn. .	21	3,500-4,878	6,762	56-10	None	0-4-0-0-0-1	124v	0	164	28	84	2.8	4-B-note 2		

TABLE XVI—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1959—Continued

City	Number of Full-Time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen–Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Minimum No. Yrs. of Required Education	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures: 1958 (in thousands)			Total Fire Loss (in thousands)	Building Fires		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
							Salaries and Wages	Hi-drant Rental	Total for Dept.		Total Number	Per 1,000 Population			
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Middletown, Ohio	66	$4,399-5,116	$ 8,049	56-24	12	3-2-0-0-0-1	$ 333	$ 0	$ 351	$ 159	204	6.1	4-1593	482	55
Milford t, Conn.	63	3,900-4,680	7,384	56-10	12d	6-5-0-0-0-1	310	41	350	240	73	1.7	5-C-note 2		
Mishawaka, Ind.	62	4,740-4,740	5,952	70-24	None	0-5-1-0-1-1	304	0	330	69	100	3.1	4-1604	617	55
Moline, Ill.	...	4,443-4,558	6,170	..-..	...	....	249	0	275	76	140	3.8	4-1758	746	57
Monroe, La.	121	....-....	....	60-*	11d	3-3-1-0-1-1	....	...	....	234	186	3.8	3-1332	321	57
Montclair, N. J.	90	4,000-5,500	....	56-10	12	0-5-0-0-1-1	502v	40	554	712	219	4.9	3-1150	390	48
Montebello, Calif.	44	5,126-5,952	10,009	72-24	12d	1-3-0-0-0-0	257	3	300	95	105	3.5	6-2595	738	39
Monterey Park, Calif.	40	5,004-5,880	9,084	68-24	12d	0-3-0-0-0-0	214	0	236	37	59	1.7	6-2934	802	52
Morgantown, W. Va.	34	3,330-3,708	4,704	60-24	9	1-4-0-0-0-1†	129v	7	163	234	56	2.2	6-2924	1,008	48
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	8	4,236-4,800	7,104	51-8	..d	0-3-0-0-0-1	55v	15	78	31	98	2.8	4-note 2		
Muskegon, Mich.	84	4,350-4,700	7,700	63-24	12d	0-5-0-1-0-1	414	27	477	86	191	4.0	4-1837	598	54
Muskogee, Okla.	59	3,018-3,180	5,520	56-10	10	0-4-0-0-0-1	203	0	228	71	136	3.0	4-1876	683	56
Nashua, N. H.	76	3,905-4,220	7,250	66-24	8	7-3-0-0-2-1	323	14	400	132	204	5.1	4-1552	516	50
National City, Calif.	23	4,956-5,880	8,688	72-24	12	0-0-0-2-0-0	146	14	180	45	35	1.1	6-2816	897	52
New Albany, Ind.	45	....-....	....	72-24	None	2-2-0-0-0-1	....	...	....	358	218	5.7	6-2802	942	46
New Brunswick, N. J.	80	4,400-5,300	7,500	56-10	12	0-4-0-0-0-1	431	10	486	436	156	3.9	4-1823	577	57
New Castle, Pa.	58	3,696-3,964	4,632	56-10	None	6-1-0-0-0-1	237	10	312	173	97	2.0	6-2694	991	54
New Kensington, Pa.	...	4,432-4,432	5,378	48-8	1	3-2-0-0-0-1	28	11	55	....	....	...	4-1743	536	41
New London, Conn.	47	4,628-4,914†	7,140	48-10	None	0-6-0-0-0-2	202v†	0†	239†	168	175	5.7	5-B-note 2		
Newark, Ohio	45	....-....	5,100	56-24	12d	3-1-0-0-0-1	....	...	....	127	150	3.6	6-2706	1,053	55
Newburgh, N. Y.	77	4,350-4,750	7,000	56-10	12d	0-6-0-0-0-2	383	0	408	74	162	5.1	3-1172	430	42
Newport, Ky.	50	3,415-3,795	6,000	63-24	None	0-3-0-0-0-1	216	0	255	304	282	9.1	4-1967	842	51
Newport, R. I.	76	3,567-3,867	6,156	56-10	12d	0-6-0-0-0-2	326v	26	376	22	162	4.3	5-C-note 2		
Newport News, Va.	107	....-....	....	84-24	11	4-8-0-0-1-3	....	...	....	....	....	...	3-1294	509	56
Norman, Okla.	27	3,000-3,360	4,500	72-24	12d	1-2-0-0-0-1	93	0	99	147	140	3.6	6-2757	701	39
Norristown, Pa.	...	....-....	....	..-..	...	....	7v	0	127	....	....	...	4-2109	864	47
North Bergen tp, N. J.	...	....-....	....	..-..	...	....	....	...	....	468	90	2.0	4-1794	658	55
N. Little Rock, Ark.	70	....-....	....	72-24	None	0-0-1-5-0-1	....	...	....	625	319	7.6	5-2278	759	56
Northampton, Mass.	60	3,654-4,280	6,076	48-10	None	4-1-1-0-0-1	266	0	283	....	67	2.2	5-B-note 2		
Norwalk, Conn.	105	4,100-5,100	9,000	42-10	9	0-5-1-0-0-2	527v	10	564	....	282	5.7	4-B-note 2		
Norwich, Conn.	53	3,956-4,225	5,460	56-10	12d	5-0-0-0-0-1	217	58	318	99	120	3.2	4-B-note 2		
Norwood, Ohio	58	....-....	7,967	63-24	None	0-4-0-1-0-1	....	...	....	22	114	3.3	4-1899	640	54
Nutley, N. J.	20	3,700-5,100†	....	56-10	12d	0-3-0-0-0-1	92v†	0†	106†	22	57	1.9	4-1662	819	49
Odessa, Tex.	89	3,900-4,200	8,700	72-24	12d	2-8-0-0-0-1	422	0	488	179	335	3.9	4-note 1		
Ontario, Calif.	53	4,824-5,652	9,300	72-24	12d	0-5-0-0-0-1	225†	0†	299†	29	141	3.2	5-2311	626	56
Orange, N. J.	64	3,940-5,000†	....	56-10	..d	1-2-0-0-0-1	333†	0†	346†	47	349	9.2	4-1628	537	41
Oshkosh, Wis.	81	3,840-4,560	6,840	72-24	None	0-5-0-1-0-1	369	76	387	343	199	4.1	3-1449	398	37
Ottumwa, Iowa	40	4,110-4,800	6,924	68-24	12d	1-5-0-0-0-1	187	0	197	115	123	3.2	5-2459	1,026	51
Owensboro, Ky.	67	3,528-3,600†	....	56-24	12d	1-3-0-0-0-1	230†	0†	241†	85	311	9.4	5-2484	1,034	58

Oxnard, Calif.	34	$4,698-5,508	$ 9,096	72-24	12d	0-0-0-4-0-0	$ 178	$ 0	$ 207	$ 85	82	2.5	4-1917	480	57
Paducah, Ky.	71	3,120-3,600	5,280†	63-24	12d	0-0-0-5-0-1	257	45	319	187	257	5.5	4-1790	597	54
Palo Alto, Calif.	58	5,154-6,264	10,200	67-24	12d	3-4-0-0-1-1	343	19	380	58	208	8.3	3-1405	380	54
Panama City, Fla.	37	2,946-3,302	5,538	66-24	12d	0-0-0-4-0-0	80†	14†	104†	142	198	6.2	6-2534	717	56
Parkersburg, W. Va.	48	3,300-3,600	5,280	66-24	9	1-4-0-0-0-2	185	0	218	177	105	1.8	5-2034	917	40
Parma, Ohio	53	4,699-5,575	7,865	63-24	8	0-3-0-1-0-0	182	2	606	70	69	2.4	4-1897	601	51
Penn Hills tp, Pa.	0	....-....	....	..-..	None	4-7-0-1-0-0	8v	28	59	....	....	...	6-2662	982	28
Pensacola, Fla.	112	3,834-4,488	8,328	56-24	12d	1-5-0-0-0-2	448	0	532	146	167	3.9	4-1703	543	50
Perth Amboy, N. J.	55	....-....	....	56-24	12	0-6-0-0-0-3	....	...	....	....	....	...	5-2213	906	56
Petersburg, Va.	52	3,520-3,780	5,800	84-24	8	3-4-0-1-1-1	202	20	222	151	303	8.7	4-1543	427	56
Pine Bluff, Ark.	45	3,000-3,500	5,000	72-24	None	4-2-0-0-1-1	148	0	170	182	251	6.3	6-2766	1,022	49
Plainfield, N. J.	83	4,100-5,460	8,300	56-10	12	0-4-0-0-0-2	426	82	539	....	190	4.5	3-1493	466	55
Pocatello, Idaho	30	4,200-4,380	5,700	72-24	...	0-0-0-3-1-1	133	0	145	38	116	3.7	5-2476	983	54
Pomona, Calif.	71	4,824-5,652	9,732	72-24	12d	1-5-0-0-1-1	416	7	444	65	135	3.8	6-2553	913	49
Port Huron, Mich.	60	4,263-4,725	7,035	63-24	8	1-4-0-0-1-1	302	4	329	154	171	4.3	4-1991	655	56
Portsmouth, Ohio	51	4,040-4,440	6,000	72-24	None	0-4-0-1-1-1	219	0	237	59	155	4.2	4-1576	597	55
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	71	4,620-5,250	7,759	56-10	12d	0-7-0-0-0-2	384v	0	422	583	212	5.2	4-1564	587	50
Provo, Utah	30	3,216-4,020	6,276	56-24	12d	0-4-0-0-0-1	123	0	148	53	74	1.8	5-2443	771	53
Quincy, Ill.	56	4,000-4,200	5,000	56-12	None	0-5-0-0-0-1	238	0	258	332	105	2.4	5-2237	733	55
Rapid City, S. D.	42	3,180-3,960†	....	72-24	12d	3-2-0-0-0-1	158†	0†	179†	65	....	...	6-2710	1,009	56
Redondo Beach, Calif.	38	5,040-5,988	10,440	68-24	12d	0-4-0-0-0-0	239	9	270	92	186	4.0	5-2377	753	55
Redwood City, Calif.	49	4,848-6,060	10,884	64-24	12d	2-3-0-1-0-1	297	0	342	57	79	3.1	3-1437	520	54
Reno, Nev.	96	4,320-5,040	9,000	63-24	None	0-7-0-0-0-2	454	14	568	272	408	12.7	4-1980	605	45
Revere, Mass.	116	4,250-4,860	6,950	48-10	None	0-5-0-0-0-2	545	0	569	244	52	1.4	4-B-note 2		
Richfield, Minn.	11	4,920-5,520	7,200	68-24	8	3-1-3-0-0-0	60v	0	65	....	....	...	9-not graded		
Richmond, Ind.	62	4,235-4,300	5,805	72-24	. .d	1-6-0-0-0-1	288	43	358	80	315	8.0	4-1868	689	40
Rochester, Minn.	71	4,566-4,944	7,200	65-24	8	0-6-0-0-1-2	368	18	472	20	226	7.7	4-1751	675	57
Rock Island, Ill.	59	4,080-4,968	6,660	56-24	. .d	0-5-0-0-0-1	248	0	277	210	62	1.3	4-1895	582	58
Rocky Mount, N. C.	73	3,180-3,900	5,750	84-24	12d	2-4-0-0-0-1	155	0	172	149	115	3.8	5-2167	770	58
Rome, Ga.	68	3,001-3,261	5,760	72-24	12d	1-7-0-0-0-1	230	0	276	212	209	5.2	4-1774	501	57
Rome, N. Y.	53	3,497-4,372†	6,989†	72-24	10d	3-2-0-0-1-1	215†	0†	284†	137	....	...	4-1797	898	48
Roswell, N. M.	31	3,096-3,446	6,564	72-24	None	0-4-0-0-0-0	95	0	109	58	144	3.7	6-2733	1,007	53
Royal Oak Mich.	71	4,888-5,486	8,489	63-24	12d	3-4-0-0-0-1	392	5	466	239	213	2.7	4-1827	702	56
St. Cloud, Minn.	33	3,480-4,080	5,640	65-24	8	1-3-0-0-0-1	140v	33	184	164	121	4.0	6-2732	995	49
St. Louis Park, Minn.	19	4,784-5,741	7,696	60-24	12d	2-1-0-1-0-0	107	0	120	127	167	4.2	6-2783	1,039	54
Salem, Mass.	97	3,848-4,528	....	56-10	None	0-6-0-0-0-2	467	0	507	200	....	...	2-A-note 2		
Salem, Oregon	82	3,840-4,380	7,116	56-24	None	4-2-0-0-0-1	356	0	397	136	269	6.3	4-1932	447	51
Salina, Kan.	52	3,360-3,780	6,600	72-24	None	0-3-0-1-0-0	176	1	208	35	166	6.4	5-2353	675	29
San Leandro, Calif.	67	5,364-6,204	11,400	67-24	12d	2-4-1-0-0-0	.437	9	503	95	176	6.4	4-1916	531	55
Sandusky, Ohio	37	4,284-4,620	6,000	73-24	None	0-3-0-0-0-1	179	0	213	443	138	4.2	5-2337	875	45
Santa Barbara, Calif.	76	4,626-5,496	9,852	72-24	12d	0-7-0-0-0-1	411	0	700	75	192	3.4	3-1381	359	55
Santa Fe, N. M.	11	3,600-....	9,450	72-24	12	2-3-0-0-0-1	40	6	....	....	....	...	7-3422	1,311	42
Shaker Heights, Ohio	72	4,500-5,300	....	56-24	None	0-2-0-1-0-1	356	28	384	293	344	9.6	3-1474	483	48
Sharon, Pa.	28	4,560-5,004	6,558	56-24	12	1-2-0-0-0-1	137	19	165	264	....	...	6-2572	971	55
Sheboygan, Wis.	63	4,201-4,565	8,048	72-24	12d	0-3-0-0-1-1	276	77	396	366	290	6.5	4-1625	609	54
Skokie, Ill.	38	4,560-5,040	7,200	56-24	None	0-2-0-0-0-1	165	0	189	....	....	...	6-2647	1,069	58
S. San Francisco, Calif.	42	4,740-5,772	9,384	60-24	12d	0-5-0-0-0-1	226	8	262	....	....	...	3-1452	561	53
Spartanburg, S. C.	59	3,180-3,720	5,340	72-*	12d	0-0-1-5-0-2	228	0	239	135	179	3.6	4-1953	857	58
Steubenville, Ohio	59	4,536-4,536†	5,492†	56-24	None	0-0-0-4-1-1	217†	0†	237†	221	79	2.1	5-2367	901	45

TABLE XVI—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1959—Continued

City	Number of Full-Time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Minimum No. Yrs. of Required Education	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures: 1958 (in thousands)			Total Fire Loss (in thousands)	Building Fires		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
							Salaries and Wages	Hidrant Rental	Total for Dept.		Total Number	Per 1,000 Population			
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Stratford t, Conn.	58	$4,136-4,833	$ 7,382	56-10	. .d	2-4-0-0-1-1	$ 250	$ 91	$ 386	$ 400	100	4.2	6-C-note 2		
Superior, Wis.	74	4,416-4,716	7,116	67-24	None	1-2-1-0-0-1	377	87	497	459	276	7.9	4-1705	288	53
Tallahassee, Fla.	62	3,286-3,881†	8,095	66-24	12d	6-3-0-0-0-1	215†	25†	267†	78	133	3.0	3-1203	487	57
Taunton, Mass.	87	3,730-3,730	5,276	56-10	12d	4-3-0-0-0-2	409v	0	474	36	166	4.2	4-B-note 2		
Teaneck tp, N. J.	56	4,182-5,200	7,504	63-24	12	0-3-1-0-0-1	314	70	436	113	217	5.4	3-1146	475	46
Temple, Tex.	37	2,880-2,880	5,400	72-24	None	1-5-0-0-0-1	120	1	134	168	59	2.4	6-note 1		
Torrance, Calif.	82	5,700-6,240	11,220	68-24	12d	0-6-0-0-0-1	489	9	530	172	207	2.0	5,2350	831	57
Torrington, Conn.	56	4,167-4,454	. . . .	56-10	None	2-0-0-0-0-1	274	62	368	59	110	3.7	5-B-note 2		
Tucson, Ariz.	121	4,050-4,800	9,480	66-24	12d	2-6-0-0-0-1	573	44	678	145	185	1.7	4-1988	700	48
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	64	3,504-3,792		72-24	None	4-4-0-1-0-1	237	0	266	139	174	3.8	4-1781	589	57
Tyler, Tex.	69	3,532-3,532	7,114	72-24	12d	3-4-0-0-0-1	275	0	322	207	261	4.5	6-note 1		
Union tp, N. J.	61	5,400-5,800	7,000	56-10	12d	0-3-0-0-0-2	351v	14	402	265	258	5.2	4-1774	585	56
University City, Mo.	36	4,290-4,650	6,300	72-24	8	0-3-0-0-0-1	167	23	208	106	53	0.9	6-note 2		
Vallejo, Calif.	63	4,740-5,628	9,384	67-24	12	0-5-0-0-0-1	356	0	378	248	109	2.9	4-1563	429	55
Valley Stream, N. Y.	. . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . .	0-4-0-0-0-2†	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	5-2201	886	33
Vancouver, Wash.	72	4,272-5,064	7,122	56-24	10	4-4-0-1-0-1	338	2	364	386	190	6.8	3-1406	460	57
Vicksburg, Miss.	41	3,144-3,144	4,080	72-24	. . .	3-2-0-0-0-1	133	0	152	153	63	1.9	5-2144	807	45
Vineland, N. J.	11	3,480-4,560	. . . .	56-24	None	4-1-0-0-0-1	59v	10	89	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	6-2550	1,073	56
Waltham, Mass.	132	4,500-4,500	7,300	48-10	None	1-6-0-0-0-2	621	0	634	158	160	3.4	4-B-note 2		
Warren, Ohio	73	4,548-5,040	7,896	56-24	. . .	0-5-0-0-1-1	387	0	400	246	65	1.0	4-1986	779	58
Warwick, R. I.	75	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	57-24	12	4-6-0-0-0-3	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	350	251	4.1	5-C-note 2		
Washington, Pa.	31	3,600-4,250	5,200	56-10	None	0-4-0-0-0-1	130	9	144	44	125	4.5	7-note 2		
Watertown t, Mass.	88	4,290-4,710	7,165	56-10	None	1-5-0-0-0-2	434	0	462	129	100	2.6	3-B-note 2		
Watertown, N. Y.	70	4,150-5,050	7,350	61-24	12d	0-4-0-0-0-2	327	0	342	96	146	3.8	3-1316	367	54
Waukegan, Ill.	63	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-8	12d	2-1-0-0-0-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	278	197	4.0	4-1886	741	57
Wausau, Wis.	46	3,915-4,245	6,300	72-24	None	0-0-0-4-0-1	200	58	277	53	317	9.1	4-1831	584	52
Wauwatosa, Wis.	74	5,113-5,598	9,672	70-24	8	0-4-0-0-0-2	410	32	613	106	153	2.7	3-1404	398	52
West Allis, Wis.	116	5,283-5,543	9,764	67-24	12d	0-1-0-3-0-2	672	0	689	62	142	2.2	3-1478	344	55
West Covina, Calif.	34	4,758-5,736	9,336	62-24	12d	1-2-0-0-0-0	175	17	212	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	5-2427	695	57
W. Hartford t, Conn.	83	4,484-5,146	9,357	56-10	10	0-4-0-0-0-2	414	20	464	157	70	1.2	5-C-note 2		
W. Haven t, Conn.	33†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10†	. . .	2-2-0-0-1-1†	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	5-C-note 2		
West New York, N. J.	80	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	. .d	0-4-0-0-0-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	328	127	3.4	3-1320	609	48
West Orange, N. J.	74	4,200-5,100†	. . . .	56-10	10	0-2-0-2-0-1	380†	64†	455†	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	4-1820	626	57
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	73	3,500-4,140	7,425	56-24	12d	2-4-0-0-0-1	319	38	468	134	63	1.0	4-1654	641	55
Weymouth t, Mass.	82	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	8	0-5-0-0-0-2	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	151	87	1.8	4-B-note 2		
Whittier, Calif.	51	5,226-5,988	9,600	72-24	12	1-4-0-1-0-1	319	0	346	324	80	3.4	4-1855	597	56
White Plains, N. Y.	153	4,400-5,300	7,900	56-10	12d	0-7-0-0-0-3	736	15	797	113	309	5.7	2-976	316	56
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	36	4,200-4,800	7,200	72-24	None	0-3-0-0-0-1	171	72	213	222	57	1.6	5-2152	838	58
Williamsport, Pa.	69	3,618-3,618	4,986	56-10	None	0-7-0-0-0-1	254	22	311	485	102	2.3	5-2383	811	40

Wilmington, N. C.	85	$3,330-3,720	$ 6,600	72-11	12d	2-4-0-1-0-1	$ 332	$ 0	$ 364	$ 42	301	5.5	3-1430	577	57
Winona, Minn.	43	3,840-4,200	5,640	69-24	8	0-3-0-0-1-1	176	0	204	241	150	6.0	5-2185	703	51
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	...	....-....	....	..-..	...	....	....	...	....	....	....	...	C-note 3		
Wyandotte, Mich.	57	4,944-5,539	8,976	63-24	None	0-2-1-0-0-1	334	0	346	227	220	6.0	5-2118	816	51
Yakima, Wash.	79	3,690-5,520	8,000	56-24	12d	1-2-0-1-0-1	360	0	485	739	287	6.4	4-1588	533	51
Zanesville, Ohio	42	3,481-4,094	5,197	72-24	8	5-1-0-0-0-1	171	0	192	113	114	2.8	6-2801	968	44

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[1] Only the total or final class is available for Odessa and Temple, Texas.

[2] The New England Fire Insurance Rating Association (covering all states in New England except New Hampshire) supplied only the total or final classification for most cities as determined by the National Board of Fire Underwriters and also the minimum rate dwelling grade indicated by a capital letter following the National Board class. There are six grades of protection with respect to minimum rates on dwelling house property, "A" being the best and "F" the poorest. The rating organizations in Pennsylvania (except for Allegheny County) and Missouri supplied only the total or final class for most cities under 50,000.

TABLE XVII

FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1959

This table includes 570 of the 846 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population. All data were reported to the Year Book late in 1958 and early in 1959 by city officials, except the insurance grading data which were supplied by the several rating agencies or by state officials in February, 1959. Employees: to the left, number of full-time paid employees including civilians; to the right, number of part-time firemen (paid call men and unpaid volunteers). Salary of Firemen – Entrance, Maximum: entrance figure is total salary paid to full-time fireman during his first 12 months on duty; maximum figure is the highest yearly salary paid to a full-time fireman not holding any promotional rank. Work Hours per Week, Hours on Day Shift: to the left, average hours in the regular work week for full-time firemen; to the right, number of hours on duty for a regular shift, either 24 hours on and 24 hours off or some other plan. Minimum No. Years Education: schooling needed to qualify for entrance to fire department, "d" indicates that high school diploma or equivalent is required. Number of Pieces of Fire Equipment: first column, number of pumpers; second column, number of pumper-ladder combinations (quads and quints); third column, number of service and aerial ladder trucks. Fire Department Expenditures: figures are for the calendar year 1958 or last fiscal year, whichever was reported. Salaries and Wages: followed by "v" when figure reported includes payments made to part-time firemen. Total Expenditures: includes equipment and all other payments, except hydrant rental and payments into retirement funds or those made directly by cities to retired employees. Fire Insurance Class, Deficiency Points: the last four columns show in order the total or final fire insurance class, the total points of deficiency for the city, the number of points of deficiency for the fire department only, and the year last grading was made. See Table VI for population figures. Single dagger (†) indicates 1957 figures; notes on fire insurance grading data shown at the end of table; leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported.

City	Employees Number Full-time Paid, Number Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Minimum No. Yrs. of Required Education	Number of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1958 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Department Deficiency Points Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Aberdeen, S. D.	37-0	$3,601-3,947	$5,478	56-24	12d	4-0-1	$97.2	$113.0	6-2784	790	55
Ada, Okla.	18-7	2,700-3,000	4,000	84-24	. .d	3-0-1	55.0v	64.0	6-2753	886	56
Adrian, Mich.	27-0	4,170-4,800	6,600	68-24	12d	3-0-1	116.6	121.3	6-2526	941	52
Aiken, S. C.	4-17	3,780-3,780	....	84-24	10	3-0-0	23.3	25.2	6-2810	1091	58
Albany, Calif.	20-0	5,568-6,000	....	65-24	12d	4-0-0	123.6	130.0	3-1443	354	54
Albany, Ore.	16-30	3,870-4,500	6,300	72-24	12d	5-0-1	73.9v	82.3	5-2332	665	33
Albemarle, N. C.	19-14	2,880-3,480	5,151	84-24	None	5-1-0	66.9v	83.2	5-2027	816	55
Albert Lea, Minn.	17-. .	3,864-4,236	5,760	72-24	None	2-1-0	79.9	91.9	6-2753	967	49
Albion, Mich.	14-15	3,962-4,450	5,250	72-24	12d	2-0-1	65.7v	69.9	6-2864	939	56
Alice, Tex.	16-65	3,180-3,420	4,800	72-24	None	0-5-0	50.9	58.5	37-note 1		
Alpena, Mich.	26-0	4,080-4,464	6,048	63-24	12d	3-0-0	115.7	149.1	6-2883	756	30
Ames, Iowa	21-0	3,870-4,356	6,108	67-24	12d	2-1-0	89.8	104.5	6-2976	992	55
Amherst t, Mass.	14-24	3,320-4,040	5,540	56-10	None	4-0-1	64.5v	71.2	6-C-note 2		
Anaconda, Mont.	14-0	....-....	.....	40-8	None	2-1-0	...	...	6-2670	1161	48
Anchorage, Alaska	34-20	6,924-8,088	12,480	72-24	12d	4-0-1	275.6v	314.0	4-1894	406	55
Andover t, Mass.	26-25	3,900-4,160†	6,000†	56-10	None	4-0-1	115.2v†	141.2†	5-B-note 2		
Ansonia, Conn.	0-325	....-....	....	..-..	None	6-0-1	5.9v	47.7	6-C-note 2		
Antioch, Calif.	19-24	5,100-5,736	7,968	63-24	12d	5-0-0	95.5v	109.3	5-2069	742	49
Ardmore, Okla.	25-0	2,562-3,270	4,500	84-24	12	3-0-1	61.2	65.5	6-2642	814	53
Arkansas City, Kan.	17-13	3,360-3,720†	4,572	72-12	12d	3-2-2	56.5†	68.3†	5-2423	708	39
Arlington Hgts., Ill.	7-25	4,800-5,040	7,200	56-24	12d	3-1-0	47.6v	62.5	6-2693	1009	58
Asbury Park, N. J.	50-96	4,550-5,600	6,800	56-10	None	4-0-2	255.5	286.1	D-note 3		
Ashland, Ohio	11-50	3,800-4,320	5,570	72-24	None	2-0-0	52.7v	62.4	6-2848	1013	57

TABLE XVII—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees Number Full-time Paid, Number Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Minimum No. Yrs. of Required Education	Number of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1958 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Department Deficiency Points Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Ashland, Wis.	20-0	$. . . .-. . . .	$5,133	70-24	12	2-1-0	$. . .	$ . . .	6-2696	745	54
Astoria, Ore.	27-1	4,650-4,650	6,600	72-24	12d	4-1-0	133.6v	161.5	4-1920	842	34
Atchison, Kan.	18-0	3,240-3,840	5,100	78-11	8	2-0-1	64.6	70.0	4-1700	571	39
Athens, Ohio	8-10	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	12	3-0-1	. . .	. . .	6-2771	1076	53
Attleboro, Mass.	82-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	48-10	None	5-0-3	. . .	. . .	4-B-note 2		
Auburn, Ala.	9-10	3,180-3,360	. . . .	72-24	12d	2-0-0	25.5	28.0	7-3323	1231	53
Auburn, Me.	40-. .	3,276-3,484	5,136	72-24	None	6-0-1	147.1	175.9	4-B-note 2		
Augusta, Me.	35-30	3,198-3,770	5,252	72-11	8	4-0-1	129.4v	156.7	4-B-note 2		
Aurora, Colo.	25-13	4,128-5,064	6,600	72-24	12d	0-5-0	110.6	132.4	6-2672	1024	57
Austin, Minn.	33-0	4,521-4,953	6,454	56-24	12	3-0-1	154.0	167.2	6-2672	953	58
Azusa, Calif.	11-14	4,596-5,604	4,200	72-24	None	5-0-0	81.5v	91.7	6-2678	867	39
Barre, Vt.	15-. .	3,640-3,744	4,732	72-24	. .d	2-0-1	60.2v	71.9	5-C-note 2		
Bartlesville, Okla.	35-17	3,348-3,768	5,568	70-24	12	6-0-1	129.6	138.3	6-2571	1083	36
Batavia, N. Y.	35-0	4,020-4,752	6,108	56-10	12d	2-0-1	145.2	151.9	5-2452	647	56
Bath, Me.	12-59	3,143-3,772	5,116	78-24	None	3-0-1	44.7v	60.7	4-B-note 2		
Baytown, Tex.	17-85	4,125-4,260	6,120	72-12	12d	7-0-1	86.7v	121.2	30-note 1		
Beaver Dam, Wis.	5-19	3,660-4,320	. . . .	72-24	None	3-1-0	29.0v	32.0	6-2658	954	56
Beaver Falls, Pa.	11-60	4,500-4,500	5,478	56-24	9	4-0-2	55.5v	71.2	4-note 2		
Bedford, Ind.	23-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	None	3-1-0	. . .	. . .	6-2738	893	52
Bell, Calif.	19-0	5,506-5,514	8,157	67-24	. .d	0-2-0	96.8	99.7	5-2431	637	56
Bellaire, Ohio	7-19	3,900-3,900	4,500	72-24	8	0-3-0	32.1v	68.1	7-3441	1424	58
Bellaire, Tex.	27-10	3,840-4,140	5,700	72-24	10	4-0-0	73.0	88.8	29-note 1		
Bellefontaine, Ohio	13-8	3,727-3,896	4,718	72-24	None	3-0-0	55.7v	60.2	6-2954	1129	58
Bemidji, Minn.	4-30	3,528-3,528	4,632†	44-8	None	2-0-1	14.7v†	20.0†	8-3507	1372	58
Bend, Ore.	16-26	4,140-4,644	6,000	56-24	None	3-1-0	73.1v	79.6	5-2425	744	50
Benton Harbor, Mich.	35-0	3,786-4,383	6,600	64-24	8	3-0-1	158.5	182.6	5-2487	670	48
Berea, Ohio	13-12	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	60-24	8	1-1-0	. . .	. . .	6-2503	716	50
Berkley, Mich.	11-18	5,260-5,464	5,954	68-24	None	2-0-0	65.2	69.4	6-2620	1059	56
Biddeford, Me.	17-39	2,574-2,574†	3,640†	84-48	None	4-0-1	. . .	. . .	6-C-note 2		
Big Spring, Tex.	33-. .	3,300-3,600	5,670	72-24	12d	7-0-0	128.9	147.3	22-note 1		
Birmingham, Mich.	36-6	4,737-5,350	8,550	63-24	. .d	2-1-1	187.9	201.7	5-2306	610	58
Bismarck, N. D.	24-. .	3,390-4,380	7,140	56-24	12d	2-0-1	98.0v	116.8	6-2555	749	56
Bluefield, W. Va.	30-0	3,864-3,984	5,400	60-24	None	3-0-1	138.0	144.9	6-2862	1069	55
Bogalusa, La.	33-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	60-10	8	0-4-0	. . .	. . .	8-3370	1073	47
Boone, Iowa	13-10	4,080-4,440	5,160	68-24	. .d	4-1-1	61.5v	65.9	6-2980	1203	38
Borger, Tex.	17-0	2,880-3,180	5,400	72-24	6	2-0-0	59.1	67.1	34-note 1		
Boulder, Colo.	30-0	3,660-4,260	6,168	74-24	None	0-3-0	117.0	164.8	7-3109	1428	57
Bozeman, Mont.	12-. .	4,050-4,200	5,100†	48-24	12d	1-1-0	54.2	63.8	6-2852	1212	50
Bradenton, Fla.	16-32	3,006-3,485	5,760	84-24	12	4-0-1	58.6v	82.6	6-2691	745	56
Brainerd, Minn.	5-40	4,369-4,710	5,491	40-8	8	2-1-0	32.8v	37.2	7-3264	1256	53
Braintree t, Mass.	46-25	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	. .d	1-6-1	. . .	. . .	4-B-note 2		
Brattleboro t, Vt.	8-40	3,543-3,640†	4,545†	84-24	None	5-1-0	32.8†	59.1†	6-C-note 2		
Brawley, Calif.	18-8	4,068-4,572	. . . .	70-24	12d	0-3-1	91.4v	103.4	5-2310	294	54
Bridgeton, N. J.	12-17	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	42-8	None	5-0-1	. . .	. . .	D-note 2		
Bristol, Pa.	8-75	3,756-3,756	4,680	48-8	1	5-1-1	34.9v	52.1	4-1675	581	50
Bristol, Va.	14-12	3,060-4,020	5,400	84-24	. .d	2-1-2	53.7v	68.1	4-1852	688	55
Brookfield, Ill.	18-7	4,320-5,100†	7,200†	56-24	None	3-0-1	29.0†	36.5†	5-2240	856	52
Brownwood, Tex.	25-6	2,844-2,844	3,960	72-24	12d	2-0-0	68.1v	76.4	33-note 1		
Brunswick, Ga.	25-0	3,075-3,255	5,000	72-24	7	5-0-0	89.5	98.5	6-2860	827	55
Brunswick t, Me.	10-42	3,328-3,640	4,836	84-24	None	2-0-1	44.0v	57.6	6-C-note 2		
Bryan, Tex.	28-2	2,904-3,504	5,760	72-24	None	4-0-1	93.0	101.5	22-note 1		
Bucyrus, Ohio	11-14	. . . .-. . . .	5,280	56-24	None	2-0-1	. . .	. . .	6-2700	1039	51
Burlingame, Calif.	28-2	5,148-5,628†	8,316†	60-24	12d	3-0-2	155.5v†	167.0†	3-1428	411	51
Burlington, N. C.	48-20	3,174-3,876	6,768	84-24	12d	4-0-1	140.6	174.9	5-2028	755	55
Cadillac, Mich.	13-15	3,450-4,202	5,028	68-24	12	4-1-1	58.4v	72.1	6-2788	904	54
Cairo, Ill.	15-15	3,600-3,600	5,100	56-24	12d	2-0-0	52.9	59.9	6-2929	1032	55
Caldwell, Idaho	15-8	3,600-3,600	5,340	84-24	8	5-0-0	62.1v	71.6	6-2727	819	47
Calumet City, Ill.	13-20	3,900-4,500	4,740	56-24	12d	1-1-0	. . .	. . .	7-3122	1042	57

TABLE XVII—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees Number Full-time Paid, Number Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Minimum No. Yrs. of Required Education	Number of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1958 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Department Deficiency Points Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Cambridge, Ohio	16-0	$. . . .-. . . .	$. . . .	63-24	None	2-0-1	$. . .	$ . . .	6-2737	1145	58
Canton, Ill.	10-0	4,065-4,290	4,956	56-24	7	1-2-1	45.1	48.6	7-3346	1269	58
Carlisle, Pa.	5-500	. . . .-. . . .	4,800	. .-24	None	5-0-1	. . .	24.6†	5-note 2		
Carlsbad, N. M.	10-25	. . . .-. . . .	6,600	84-24	. .d	6-0-0	. . .	. . .	7-3354	1103	57
Carteret, N. J.	11-50	4,450-5,350	7,300	40-8	None	2-1-1	65.4v	72.7	D-note 2		
Carthage, Mo.	13-0	3,000-3,300†	5,160	70-24	None	3-1-0	47.5	55.9	6-note 2		
Casper, Wyo.	44-0	4,080-4,980	6,360	69-24	12	4-0-1	215.7	229.6	5-2360	886	55
Cedar Falls, Iowa	21-15	3,510-4,080	5,800	68-24	12	4-0-0	72.7v	89.4	6-2896	1087	50
Centralia, Ill.	13-4	4,302-4,475	4,992	56-24	8	0-3-0	56.0v	61.9	7-3306	1132	58
Chanute, Kan.	11-14	3,504-3,666	5,740	84-24	12d	2-1-0	40.6	41.3	6-2751	996	39
Charles City, Iowa	8-14	3,660-4,080	4,800	68-24	12	0-4-0	34.8v	38.5	6-2989	1147	43
Chickasha, Okla.	22-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	7	3-0-1	. . .	. . .	6-2961	798	49
Chico, Calif.	23-38	4,182-4,968	7,800†	68-24	12d	4-0-1	116.4v	154.8	3-1400	369	56
Chillicothe, Ohio	33-0	3,528-3,780	5,544	56-24	8	1-3-1	128.7	139.7	6-2656	1039	53
Claremont, N. H.	13-35	3,835-. . . .†	5,083†	72-24	12d	4-0-1	56.4v†	76.8†	5-2303	681	52
Clayton, Mo.	22-0	4,079-4,640	7,200	62-. .	. . .	1-1-0	103.1	108.4	6-note 2		
Clearwater, Fla.	55-0	3,614-4,134	7,744	72-24	12	3-0-1	162.4	273.3	5-2478	827	58
Cleburne, Tex.	15-20	3,090-3,180	4,680	72-24	12d	6-0-0	59.9v	66.6	29-note 1		
Cliffside Park, N. J.	20-65	4,700-5,000	6,325	56-10	None	2-0-1	106.1v	115.0	B-note 3		
Clinton t, Mass.	13-56	3,800-3,900	4,500	56-10	None	3-0-1	. . .	. . .	6-C-note 2		
Clovis, N. M.	20-8	3,000-3,180	4,800	84-24	12d	0-3-0	29.8	94.9	7-3429	1218	57
Coffeyville, Kan.	19-10	3,666-4,233	5,220	72-24	12d	4-1-1	79.3	84.2	5-2275	585	39
Cohoes, N. Y.	55-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-24	12d	4-0-1	. . .	. . .	4-1842	529	56
Colton, Calif.	27-10	4,410-5,160	8,496	72-24	12d	3-0-0	123.1	133.2	5-2487	570	56
Columbia, Tenn.	15-0	. . . .-. . . .	4,200†	84-24	12	4-0-1	. . .	. . .	7-3120	1164	46
Concord, Calif.	53-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	67-24	12d	0-8-1	. . .	. . .	3-1449	398	52
Conshohocken, Pa.	4-. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	None	5-0-1	. . .	. . .	5-2202	813	48
Coral Gables, Fla.	43-0	3,744-4,784	8,164	56-24	12d	2-0-1	192.5	199.8	5-2412	765	56
Corona, Calif.	10-15	4,200-5,160	7,080	72-24	12d	0-4-0	57.3v	72.6	6-2998	993	50
Coronado, Calif.	17-0	4,734-5,628	8,304	72-24	12d	1-1-0	102.0	112.6	4-1999	746	54
Corsicana, Tex.	28-0	2,724-2,724	4,200	84-24	None	3-0-1	71.7	101.7	21-note 1		
Cortland, N. Y.	19-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	. .d	3-0-1	. . .	. . .	4-1838	652	49
Corvallis, Ore.	17-78	3,762-4,880	5,856	72-24	12	6-1-1	66.3†	83.4†	5-2031	497	55
Coshocton, Ohio	13-10	3,540-3,612	4,380	56-24	8	3-1-0	52.7	56.1	5-2385	960	53
Cranford tp, N. J.	22-20	4,200-5,340	7,800	56-12	12d	3-0-1	118.0v	126.2	C-note 3		
Crawfordsville, Ind.	19-0	3,660-4,020	5,352	72-24	None	2-0-1	78.6	85.4	6-2688	762	40
Daly City, Calif.	28-31	5,136-5,940	8,664	64-24	. .d	4-0-1	141.4v	152.1	7-3117	978	58
Danbury, Conn.	40-300	3,900-4,625	6,671	56-14	None	9-0-1	187.3	217.2	6-B-note 2		
Danvers t, Mass.	28-33	4,200-4,350	5,600	56-24	None	4-0-1	135.7v	141.4	5-B-note 2		
De Kalb, Ill.	19-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-24	None	5-0-2	. . .	. . .	5-2378	828	58
Decatur, Ga.	28-0	3,600-4,164	6,225	60-10	11d	3-0-0	109.4v	126.4	5-2244	722	52
Defiance, Ohio	9-25	3,760-4,424	5,280	72-24	None	2-2-1	48.0v	58.8	4-1915	505	58
Delano, Calif.	7-24	3,780-4,800	. . . .	84-48	12d	4-4-0	19.0	67.5	4-1884	518	53
Delaware, Ohio	8-10	3,912-4,284	5,292	72-24	None	2-0-1	37.7v	42.3	6-2710	1894	51
Denison, Tex.	27-0	3,090-3,420	5,160	72-24	12d	3-0-1	95.0	101.1	16-note 1		
Denton, Tex.	18-24	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	None	3-0-1	. . .	. . .	23-note 1		
Des Plaines, Ill.	19-12	4,669-5,613	7,597	56-24	. .d	3-1-0	108.6	114.1	5-2101	702	56
Dixon, Ill.	16-10	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-24	None	1-1-0	. . .	. . .	6-2752	757	56
Dormont, Pa.	4-20	4,320-4,740	. . . .	40-8	None	1-0-1	25.1v	28.2	4-1801	582	24
Dothan, Ala.	38-0	2,820-3,120	6,000	84-24	12d	0-3-0	129.6	185.2	6-2576	937	55
Dover, N. H.	15-45	. . . .-. . . .	4,592	84-24	None	4-0-1	68.3v	78.6	5-2398	613	54
Dublin, Ga.	7-4	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	6	3-0-0	. . .	. . .	7-3485	1378	55
Duncan, Okla.	16-7	3,300-3,420	4,500	72-24	None	4-0-0	56.5	61.3	7-3466	1360	54
Dunkirk, N. Y.	31-350	4,160-4,394	5,330	50-. .	8d	4-0-1	128.1	140.9	4-1998	788	34
Dunmore, Pa.	18-150	3,430-3,430	. . . .	72-10	None	3-0-1	63.8v	68.2	6-2726	1088	56
Duquesne, Pa.	21-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	40-8	12d	2-0-1	. . .	. . .	5-2348	1002	28
Durant, Okla.	11-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	78-24	12d	1-1-0	. . .	. . .	7-3257	1068	58
East Detroit, Mich.	18-24	4,940-5,540	7,700	63-24	8	2-1-0	94.3v	109.2	6-2768	1044	55

TABLE XVII—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees Number Full-time Paid, Number Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Minimum No. Yrs. of Required Education	Number of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1958 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Department Deficiency Points Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
East Lansing, Mich.	27-0	$4,380-5,110	$7,650	72-24	12d	2-2-1	$131.4	$145.4	7-3175	1050	52
East Moline, Ill. . .	16-0	3,990-4,320	5,000	56-24	None	3-0-0	58.7	64.1	6-2621	887	54
Ecorse, Mich. . . .	32-0	5,267-5,527	7,457	64-24	12d	0-2-0	190.5v	199.7	6-2571	1058	54
Edinburg, Tex. . . .	0-35	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . .	4-2-0	0.6v	7.7	29-note 1		
Edison tp, N. J. . .	21-229	4,000-5,000	6,500	48-10	. .d	. -. -.	124.4v	157.6	D-note 2		
El Cajon, Calif. . .	27-3	5,130-6,084	8,988	72-24	12d	1-3-0	113.7v	173.4	6-2919	993	50
El Centro, Calif. . .	23-1†	4,410-5,160	7,320	67-24†	. . .	3-1-0	118.3	130.7	6-2857	601	54
El Cerrito, Calif. .	26-0	4,944-6,024	8,904	67-24	12d	3-0-0	162.3	184.8	4-1831	475	49
El Dorado, Ark. . .	35-0	3,000-3,480	5,700	72-24	. . .	4-0-1	. . .	. . .	5-2422	632	55
El Dorado, Kan. . .	29-16	2,820-3,540	4,920	72-10	12d	3-1-0	44.5	49.2	6-2649	818	38
El Reno, Okla. . . .	13-0	2,820-2,940	4,500	72-24	12	3-0-1	39.3	41.9	6-2897	988	56
El Segundo, Calif. .	30-12	5,148-6,108	8,500	67-24	12d	3-0-0	159.8v	179.9	5-2366	603	52
Elizabeth City, N. C.	18-25	2,472-2,844	4,056	84-24	9	5-0-1	53.0v	67.5	5-2477	910	53
Elizabethton, Tenn.	22-14	2,700-2,900	3,552	72-12	8	0-2-0	27.3	30.8	6,2893	1082	50
Ellwood City, Pa. .	4-32	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-24	None	3-1-1	. . .	. . .	6-2899	1015	56
Elmwood Park, Ill.	16-18	4,350-4,550	6,750	56-24	None	1-2-0	75.2v	91.7	4-1722	539	55
Emporia, Kan. . . .	16-0	3,090-3,600	4,800	72-24	12	3-1-1	59.2	66.2	6-2873	897	21
Englewood, Colo. .	23-37	3,900-4,512	7,188	84-24	12d	0-5-0	86.0	114.0	6-2907	885	57
Escanaba, Mich. . .	26-0	3,888-4,224	5,748	67-24	10	0-2-1	112.7	124.2	6-2635	825	58
Fairfield, Ala. . . .	10-0	3,960-4,656	. . . .	56-24	12d	0-2-0	39.4	62.6	6-2610	1088	55
Faribault, Minn. . .	16-0	4,080-4,080	5,040	72-24	None	3-0-1	64.0	70.9	6-2655	1046	53
Farrell, Pa.	12-15	4,500-4,500	5,220	56-10	12d	2-1-0	54.3	60.9	6-2985	1195	55
Ferguson, Mo. . . .	10-. .	4,230-4,572	5,928	74-24	8	2-0-0	47.0	53.9	6-note 2		
Findlay, Ohio	30-0	4,056-4,200	. . . .	72-24	8	3-1-1	121.7	144.4	6-2655	1053	55
Florence, Ala. . . .	28-0	3,315-3,900	5,700	84-24	12d	4-0-1	110.4	122.2	6-2602	953	56
Florence, S. C. . . .	37-0	2,760-3,300	5,220	72-24	12d	5-0-1	122.9	136.5	5-2039	587	51
Forest Park, Ill. . .	16-2	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-24	12d	0-3-0	. . .	. . .	6-2683	887	54
Fort Collins, Colo.	19-12	3,300-3,840	5,000	84-24	12	4-0-1	74.0	86.0	6-2536	1031	58
Fort Madison, Iowa	16-25	3,420-4,080	5,040	68-24	None	2-2-0	66.6	70.9	6-2964	1134	49
Fort Myers, Fla. .	15-16	3,705-3,900	6,500	72-24	None	4-0-0	74.3v	87.1	6-2998	828	58
Fort Pierce, Fla. .	18-40	3,328-4,056	6,292	84-24	12d	0-2-0	77.2v	130.2	7-3295	. . .	58
Frankfort, Ind. . . .	31-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	63-24	12	5-0-0	. . .	. . .	6-2750	873	38
Frankfort, Ky. . . .	21-10	2,760-2,760	4,320	72-24	None	4-1-0	69.0v	139.0	7-3027	1127	55
Franklin, Pa.	11-8	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-24	12d	3-0-1	. . .	. . .	5-2304	624	49
Frederick, Md. . . .	14-12	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	7	1-0-1	. . .	. . .	6-2616	992	49
Fredericksburg, Va.	11-42	3,500-3,500	5,000	72-24	None	2-1-0	34.4	51.4	7-3284	1351	57
Freeport, Ill.	43-0	4,320-4,320	5,440	56-24	10	4-0-1	95.5	109.4	5-2147	765	49
Fremont, Neb. . . .	16-88	3,180-3,600	4,320	72-24	8	4-1-1	55.7v	60.4	6-2791	1083	48
Gainesville, Ga. . .	32-0	3,201-3,381	5,377†	72-24	10	5-0-2	108.9	131.7	5-2061	748	58
Gainesville, Tex. .	42-33	2,988-2,988	. . . .	72-24	None	4-1-1	26.7	41.9	40-note 1		
Garden City, Kan. .	0-15	. . . .-. . . .	5,760	. .-. .	None	0-4-0	5.0v	8.3	7-3245	1255	39
Gardena, Calif. . . .	38-0	5,106-6,060	9,840	67-24	12d	3-0-0	154.4	165.5	6-2943	1057	51
Gardner, Mass. . .	35-48	3,536-4,000	5,197	56-10	None	7-0-2	153.5v	175.4	4-B-note 2		
Garland, Tex.	28-25	3,480-4,140	6,000	68-24	12d	0-6-0	89.8v	98.2	29-note 1		
Gastonia, N. C. . . .	44-0	3,120-3,600	6,300	72-24	12d	7-0-2	176.1	190.1	5-2091	875	55
Girard, Ohio	4-17	4,440-4,440	5,640	56-24	None	2-0-0	24.8v	30.2	6-2800	1082	48
Glens Falls, N. Y. .	41-0	3,600-4,200	5,400	56-24	12d	3-0-1	170.4	185.6	5-2152	863	58
Glenview, Ill.	0-30	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	None	1-1-2	6.7v	19.0	6-2511	852	52
Gloucester City, N. J.	14-100	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	40-8	10	5-0-2	. . .	. . .	D-note 3		
Gloversville, N. Y.	31-10	3,380-3,400	5,460	56-24	. .d	3-0-1	132.8	165.0	4-1695	646	41
Goldsboro, N. C. . .	37-26	2,568-3,000†	. . . .	84-24	12d	4-0-1	110.6†	136.8†	5-2228	823	48
Goshen, Ind.	21-0	4,236-4,236	5,400	72-24	. .d	3-1-0	92.7	122.4	6-2551	998	43
Grand Junction, Colo.	22-0	3,600-4,020	6,000	74-24	10	2-0-0	99.9	130.9	7-3132	1334	55
Grand Prairie, Tex.	22-20	3,522-4,164	6,036	70-24	12d	3-0-1	63.9v	87.2	22-note 1		
Great Bend, Kan. .	15-15	. . . .-4,560	6,000	72-24	12d	3-1-0	64.2v	76.2	6-2920	1094	41
Greeley, Colo. . . .	19-0	3,540-4,140	5,820	72-24	12	0-2-1	67.1†	75.0†	6-2745	1115	51
Greenfield t, Mass.	22-35	3,480-4,000†	5,700†	56-10	None	4-0-1	99.6v†	122.6†	4-B-note 2		
Greenville, N. C. .	18-36	2,760-3,600	6,000	84-24	10d	5-0-1	66.5v	75.8	6-2550	876	56

TABLE XVII—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees Number Full-time Paid, Number Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Minimum No. Yrs. of Required Education	Number of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1958 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Department Deficiency Points Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Greenville, Tex.	40-0	$2,916-2,916	$4,500	72-24	None	7-0-1	$117.0	$140.3	22-note 1		
Greenwood, Miss.	26-0	2,910-3,240	5,100	84-24	8	4-0-0	89.0	104.6	5-2329	679	55
Greenwood, S. C.	29-11	2,940-3,300	4,952	84-24	7	3-0-1	59.8v†	68.7†	5-2141	959	54
Griffin, Ga.	26-0	3,120-3,420	5,310	84-24	12d	4-0-1	93.1	106.1	5-2086	726	54
Grosse Pte. Pk., Mich.	25-0	5,370-5,755	8,101	64-24	12d	2-1-0	0.0	150.8	4-1863	720	43
Grosse Pte. Wds., Mich.	30-12	5,408-5,708	....	40-8	12d	2-0-0	...	...	7-3039	1186	58
Gulfport, Miss.	40-0	3,000-3,000	4,800	84-24	10	7-0-2	117.0	125.5	5-2321	757	50
Haddon tp, N. J.	13-14	....-....	....	84-24	10	3-0-1	...	...	E-note 3		
Haddonfield, N. J.	5-43	4,030-4,940	6,240	48-8	None	3-0-1	24.0v	33.5	D-note 2		
Hanford, Calif.	15-7	4,212-4,932	7,764	84-24	12d	3-0-0	71.1v	80.9	4-1675	403	54
Hanover, Pa.	8-50	....-....	....	84-24	None	3-0-1	23.8v	34.2	5-note 2		
Harlingen, Tex.	41-4	3,240-3,240	5,580	72-24	. .d	7-0-1	135.1v	153.4	25-note 1		
Harrisburg, Ill.	4-16	3,874-3,874	....	84-24	...	2-0-0	15.1v	17.0	8-3901	1459	53
Harrisonburg, Va.	7-70	....-3,220	4,260	54-24	None	4-0-1	24.3v	39.2	6-2638	924	55
Harvey, Ill.	26-21	4,200-5,100	6,900	56-24	8	2-0-1	111.6v	168.3	6-2569	898	55
Hastings, Neb.	42-33	3,180-3,540	5,400	72-24	12	3-0-1	66.0v	73.7	6-2638	904	53
Hawthorne, Calif.	28-11	....-....	....	72-24	12d	0-4-0	...	...	4-1796	450	57
Hazel Park, Mich.	21-0	5,164-5,550	7,039	65-24	12d	3-0-0	120.9	136.0	6-2553	884	55
Helena, Mont.	19-0	4,200-5,040	6,048	40-8	None	3-0-1	94.1	99.1	6-2791	1143	42
Hermosa Beach, Cal.	7-16	4,806-5,700	7,248	68-24	12	2-2-0	41.7v	47.1	7-3342	1456	54
Hialeah, Fla.	41-0	4,065-4,560	7,200	56-24	12d	3-2-0	173.0	207.6	6-2858	1015	55
Hibbing, Minn.	45-0	....-....	....	42-8	None	4-0-2	...	...	6-2696	1079	52
Hickory, N. C.	36-28	2,928-3,276	6,000	84-24	11d	3-0-1	121.2v	141.9	4-1510	444	58
Highland Park, Ill.	23-0	4,394-5,382	8,412	56-24	12d	2-1-0	122.7	139.8	5-2436	708	58
Highland Park, Tex.	24-0	3,960-4,320	....	72-24	. .d	0-2-0	108.5	112.0	19-note 1		
Hillside tp, N. J.	50-0	....-....	....	56-10	8	2-0-1	...	...	C-note 3		
Hingham t, Mass.	37-58	....-....	....	56-10	None	3-0-1	...	...	5-B-note 2		
Hobart, Ind.	5-17	4,620-4,620	5,580	72-24	None	2-0-0	25.9v	27.2	7-3115	1253	54
Hobbs, N. M.	. .-12	3,540-3,732	6,000	84-24	. .d	4-0-0	63.9v	66.8	7-3390	1411	58
Holland, Mich.	15-18	4,027-4,690	6,017	72-24	8	3-0-1	83.3v	103.8	5-2485	844	53
Hollywood, Fla.	46-0	3,900-4,500	6,519	56-10	. .d	3-1-2	190.3	281.3	5-2012	681	56
Homestead, Pa.	12-0	....-....	....	72-10	None	.-.-.	...	...	5-2313	956	24
Homewood, Ill.	0-30	....-....	....	. .-. .	None	3-1-0	3.1v	6.3	5-2405	822	58
Hopewell, Va.	17-0	3,339-3,719	5,469	84-24	8	5-0-1	64.0	73.8	6-2815	1082	58
Huntington, Ind.	29-0	3,660-3,660	4,380	63-24	...	3-1-0	115.0	127.1	6-2954	971	42
Huntsville, Ala.	56-0	....-....	....	84-24	None	6-0-2	...	...	6-2618	1136	58
Huron, S. D.	6-39	3,196-3,196	4,800	72-24	None	3-1-0	29.2v	31.7	7-3061	1058	55
Idaho Falls, Idaho	0-38	4,020-4,500	6,120	70-24	None	4-1-0	180.1	191.2	6-2723	851	48
Independence, Kan.	14-0	3,300-3,600	4,500	84-24	None	4-0-0	47.0	51.1	6-2628	880	41
Inkster, Mich.	17-20	....-....	....	63-24	12	2-0-0	...	...	6-2746	1042	56
Ironton, Ohio	16-0	3,572-3,824	5,342	56-24	8	1-1-0	63.5	71.2	6-2666	1099	50
Ironwood, Mich.	15-25	3,944-3,944	5,180	63-24	8	3-0-1	66.2v	72.9	7-3197	1066	58
Jacksonville, Ill.	19-0	3,840-3,840	5,184	56-24	12	3-0-2	72.4	81.3	7-3204	1108	57
Jamestown, N. D.	1-25	3,816-3,816†	....	84-. .	12d	2-0-2	4.9v†	17.0†	7-3106	1139	57
Janesville, Wis.	39-0	4,481-4,985	7,625	67-24	. .d	4-0-1	192.9	223.9	5-2253	968	48
Jeannette, Pa.	33-26	4,284-4,548†	5,064†	56-24	12d	2-0-0	41.3v†	61.0†	5-note 2		
Jennings, La.	1-22	....-....	....	48-. .	None	3-1-0	...	...	7-3103	1023	58
Jennings, Mo.	15-22	3,660-4,440	6,600	72-24	10	2-0-0	...	...	6-note 2		
Johnson City, N. Y.	39-0	4,100-4,550	6,250	56-24	4d	3-0-1	165.8	176.0	4-1883	696	54
Johnston t, R. I.	0-50	....-....	....	. .-. .	None	6-1-1	0.0	14.0	8-D-note 2		
Johnstown, N. Y.	19-8	3,000-3,600	5,400	56-24	. .d	2-0-1	66.0v†	80.7†	6-2649	1038	55
Jonesboro, Ark.	21-14	2,760-2,760	3,900	72-24	. .d	5-1-0	57.4	65.3	5-2490	939	55
Junction City, Kan.	16-0	3,600-3,960	4,500	72-24	12d	4-0-1	56.7	110.5	6-2939	1085	42
Kearney, Neb.	0-50	....-....	....	. .-. .	...	2-0-0	1.0v	4.4	6-2690	899	53
Keene, N. H.	15-53	3,586-4,007	5,880	72-24	None	3-0-1	70.2v	79.0	5-2294	734	50
Kenmore, N. Y.	10-1	....-....	....	40-8	...	2-1-0	...	...	5-2111	758	53
Kennewick, Wash.	13-20	4,035-4,380	5,640	70-24	None	3-0-0	52.2v	63.9	6-2812	877	51
Kent, Ohio	6-26	4,900-4,900	....	72-24	12	3-1-0	43.5v	75.7	5-2323	980	56

TABLE XVII—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees Number Full-time Paid, Number Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Minimum No. Yrs. of Required Education	Number of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1958 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Department Deficiency Points Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Kewanee, Ill.	16-15	$3,960-4,140	$4,500	56-24	None	2-1-0	$ 62.2v	$ 70.0	7,3001	1056	53
Kingsport, Tenn. . .	23-0	3,162-4,140	5,280	84-24	12d	3-0-1	82.6v	94.9	5-2075	773	53
Kingsville, Tex. . .	10-50	3,120-3,300	. . . .	72-24	None	3-0-1	38.2v	50.0	30-note 1		
Kinston, N. C. . . .	41-0	3,000-3,600	5,400	72-24	10	5-0-1	133.0	74.0	6-2632	113-	56
Kirksville, Mo. . . .	9-6	. . . .-. . . .	3,480	74-24	8	0-2-0	. . .	. . .	7-note 2		
Kirkwood, Mo. . . .	22-0	4,639-4,639	6,600	72-24	12	0-3-0	90.3	97.3	6-note 2		
Klamath Falls, Ore.	24-10	3,966-4,176	5,700	70-24	8	2-0-1	97.1v	111.2	5-2487	828	57
La Grange, Ill. . . .	14-16	4,650-5,400	7,200	56-24	12d	1-1-0	64.0v	71.9	5,2255	832	56
La Mesa, Calif. . .	24-. .	5,130-6,084	8,988	72-24	12d	3-0-0	140.0	158.0	4-1882	448	55
Lake Worth, Fla. .	25-1	3,360-3,360	5,880	56-24	8	3-1-1	89.3	97.6	6-2891	996	56
Lamesa, Tex.	10-. .	3,420-3,540	. . . .	72-36	None	2-4-0	38.4v	47.3	35-note 1		
Lansdowne, Pa. . .	0-55	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . .	3-0-1	0.0	4.9	5-2168	818	47
Lansing, Ill.	. .-46	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . .	1-2-0	7.2v	11.2	6-2764	865	53
Laramie, Wyo. . . .	18-8	3,900-4,500	5,400	72-24	None	4-0-1	81.4	86.6	6-2536	1012	51
Las Cruces, N. M.	7-12	2,640-2,640†	. . . .	48-8	0-2-0		26.1†	27.9†	8-3993	1396	53
Las Vegas, Nev. . .	101-0	4,884-5,868	. . . .	72-24	12d	7-0-1	517.8v	550.6	4-1719	532	58
Latrobe, Pa.	1-150	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	None	6-0-1	3.7	13.7	7-note 2		
Lawrence, Kan. . .	29-10	3,255-3,780	6,300	72-24	None	4-0-1	109.0	123.4	5-2326	769	29
Leominster, Mass.	53-40	3,995-4,325	5,975	56-10	None	5-0-2	216.5v	248.2	4-B-note 2		
Lewiston, Idaho . .	23-7	3,900-4,620	. . . .	72-24	12	0-3-1	101.7	197.5	4-1816	603	58
Lewistown, Pa. . . .	0-. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . .	0-8-2	0.3v	31.2	6-note 2		
Lexington t, Mass.	37-14	4,236-4,688	6,400	56-. .	12	5-0-1	182.8	205.7	5-B-note 2		
Lexington, N. C. . .	21-16	3,024-3,780	5,760	84-24	8	5-0-1	69.9v	120.1	6-2510	916	55
Livonia, Mich. . . .	65-11	5,097-5,737	8,355	63-24	. . .	5-0-1	306.9v	348.7	6-2558	826	56
Lodi, Calif.	27-10	4,092-4,980	8,400	63-24	12d	3-1-0	145.5	166.0	4-1873	609	54
Logan, Utah	23-0	. . . .-. . . .	4,680	72-10	None	0-3-1	. . .	. . .	5-2366	708	52
Lombard, Ill.	0-32	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	12	0-2-1	4.7v	6.3	6-2932	1313	58
Long Beach, N. Y. .	26-120	4,017-5,739	6,840	56-24	8d	5-0-2	150.1	165.4	6-2567	803	58
Long Branch, N. J.	17-600	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	None	8-0-2	. . .	. . .	D-note 3		
Longview, Tex. . . .	38-0	3,960-4,260	5,700	72-24	10	6-0-1	160.8	213.7	20-note 1		
Longview, Wash. . .	33-0	4,200-4,728	6,528	56-24	12d	3-0-1	152.6	183.9	4-1963	673	46
Lufkin, Tex.	22-14	2,670-2,940	5,100	72-10	12	6-0-1	65.9v	93.9	20-note 1		
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	0-55	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . .	2-2-0	. . .	. . .	D-note 3		
McAlester, Okla. .	20-0	2,400-2,700	4,200	76-24	8	4-0-1	56.5	130.8	6-3046	898	50
McAllen, Tex. . . .	12-50	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-12	. .d	6-0-1	. . .	. . .	24-note 1		
Madera, Calif. . . .	13-11	3,792-4,668	5,868	60-24	12d	2-1-0	57.5v	74.4	5-2375	922	47
Madison, N. J. . . .	5-60	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	None	3-0-1	26.6†	46.5†	D-note 3		
Manhattan, Kan. . .	18-0	2,760-3,540	4,500	84-24	10	3-1-0	56.2	60.5	6-2573	944	42
Mankato, Minn. . . .	28-4	3,918-4,518	6,558	72-24	. . .	4-0-1	123.0	130.0	5-2440	716	50
Maple Hgts., Ohio .	23-15	4,250-5,500	7,600†	63-24	8	21-10	121.0	138.0	5-2322	822	53
Maplewood, Mo. . .	10-0	4,138-4,356†	. . . .	72-24	10	1-1-0	44.5†	52.3†	6-note 2		
Marietta, Ga.	34-0	3,600-4,260	7,300	72-24	. .d	4-0-1	120.8	140.5	4-1619	556	54
Marietta, Ohio . . .	19-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-24	. . .	3-0-1	. . .	. . .	6-2869	992	55
Marinette, Wis. . .	17-0	3,600-3,984	4,380	72-24	None	2-0-1	68.3	75.7	6-2899	905	46
Marlborough, Mass.	19-37	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-48	None	4-0-1	. . .	. . .	4-B-note 2		
Marquette, Mich. .	25-0	3,480-3,900	5,400	68-24	12d	4-0-1	106.7	122.1	6-2855	954	38
Marshall, Tex. . . .	64-64	3,052-3,156	4,620	72-. .	None	3-0-1	94.2v	111.4	24-note 1		
Marshfield, Wis. . .	17-. .	4,080-5,124	5,950	72-24	12	4-0-1	. . .	79.4	5-2352	713	53
Martinsburg, W. Va.	19-20	2,800-3,052	3,708	60-24	6	5-0-0	54.2	57.7	6-2525	792	27
Martinsville, Va. .	17-33	3,240-3,852	6,780	84-24	12d	4-0-2	69.1v	98.5	6-2868	867	55
Massena, N. Y. . . .	7-60	4,030-4,940	. . . .	48-8	4	3-0-1	36.4v	43.8	7-3108	1221	55
Mattoon, Ill.	25-0	4,140-4,140	5,700	56-24	None	3-0-1	90.3	120.5	6-2560	832	56
Medford, Ore. . . .	39-14	3,690-4,440	7,080	72-24	12d	6-0-1	185.6v	208.2	5-2133	816	33
Menasha, Wis. . . .	17-0	4,926-5,545	6,375	68-24	8	2-0-1	82.7	. . .	6-2720	1016	56
Menlo Park, Calif.	74-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	68-24	12d	9-0-1	. . .	. . .	4-1829	337	57
Menominee, Mich. .	17-0	3,350-3,750	5,000	63-24	12d	2-0-1	65.6	69.3	6-2843	885	58
Merced, Calif. . . .	35-8	4,224-5,112	8,436	72-24	12d	4-1-2	169.7	208.1	3-1230	291	56
Mesa, Ariz.	39-7	4,410-4,860	7,440	84-24	12d	0-6-0	140.0v	148.6	6-2602	752	51

TABLE XVII—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees Number Full-time Paid, Number Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Minimum No. Yrs. of Required Education	Number of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1958 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Department Deficiency Points, Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Methuen t, Mass.	53-20	$. . . .-. . . .	$. . . .	48-10	9	6-0-1	$ . . .	$ . . .	4-B-note 2		
Mexico, Mo.	11-3	2,928-3,720	4,992	72-24	10	2-0-0	37.1	39.9	7-note 2		
Miami, Okla.	22-0	3,132-3,654†	5,412†	84-24	8	4-0-0	62.2†	70.5†	6-2914	1152	50
Middleborough t, Mass.	15-50	3,132-3,654	5,220	56-10	None	5-0-2	64.2v	74.2	5-B-note 2		
Midland, Mich.	28-20	5,110-5,635	8,950	72-24	. .d	4-1-0	158.3	172.1	6-2647	946	58
Midland, Tex.	82-0	3,609-3,960	8,400	72-24	12d	9-0-1	280.5	299.6	26-note 1		
Midwest City, Okla.	19-12	3,690-4,152	5,832	72-24	None	3-0-0	70.0	74.5	6-2934	1128	49
Millbrae, Calif.	10-15	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	60-24	12d	3-0-0	. . .	. . .	7-3165	1060	50
Milton t, Mass.	51-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	None	5-0-2	. . .	. . .	4-B-note 2		
Minot, N. D.	28-75	3,456-4,136	6,300	63-24	None	4-0-2	102.4	112.7	6-2690	1036	49
Mission, Tex.	2-25	3,000-3,000	. . . .	84-24	None	2-0-0	6.0	11.4	29-note 1		
Missoula, Mont.	30-0	4,200-4,620	6,396	40-8	. .d	3-1-1	139.4	151.0	6-2813	1266	45
Mitchell, S. D.	11-30	3,060-3,060	3,972	72-24	None	4-1-1	34.7v	41.0	6-2737	839	57
Moberly, Mo.	18-0	. . . .-2,924	4,680	96-24	12d	0-2-0	56.9	58.7	6-note 2		
Modesto, Calif.	46-10	4,194-5,232	9,384	72-24	12d	6-0-1	237.0	255.4	2-958	182	53
Monessen, Pa.	5-150	5,000-5,000	. . . .	48-8	8	5-0-1	. . .	. . .	6-note 2		
Monmouth, Ill.	9-20	3,600-3,780	4,400	56-24	None	3-0-2	34.0	40.4	6-2511	913	56
Monroe, N. C.	12-6	3,168-3,312	4,320	84-24	10	2-0-1	40.2v	44.5	6-2784	1128	55
Monrovia, Calif.	30-0	4,760-5,772	8,940	67-24	12d	2-0-0	168.7v	145.1	5-2458	811	37
Monterey, Calif.	39-. .	4,530-5,376	8,346	70-24	8	5-0-1	212.5	251.6	3-1470	429	53
Moorhead, Minn.	19-5	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	70-24	. . .	3-0-1	. . .	. . .	6-2508	922	55
Morristown, Tenn.	16-10	2,520-2,520	. . . .	84-24	None	1-1-0	44.6v	55.2	6-2837	1123	38
Moultrie, Ga.	22-0	2,730-2,990†	4,550	84-24	None	3-1-0	69.9	76.2	5-2154	794	57
Moundsville, W. Va.	12-35	3,615-3,615	4,140	60-24	None	3-0-1	37.1	51.5	7-3417	1140	57
Mt. Clemens, Mich.	22-25	4,498-4,888	7,033	65-24	2d	3-0-1	116.2v	130.8	6-2663	953	54
Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	4-15	3,916-4,436	. . . .	84-24	8	0-2-1	28.1v	32.9	7-3305	1149	29
Mt. Vernon, Ill.	13-0	4,164-4,308	4,992	56-24	None	4-0-0	57.4	71.2	7-3226	1271	53
Mtn. View, Calif.	13-30	4,860-5,772	7,356	72-24	12d	5-0-1	79.1v	93.8	5-2453	734	53
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	28-. .	2,910-3,175	5,040	84-12	8	4-0-1	71.2	80.8	5-2270	754	55
Muscatine, Iowa	25-. .	3,600-3,780	4,680	68-24	8	3-0-1	94.8	102.5	5-2433	908	49
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	17-0	4,400-4,600	6,950	63-24	12	3-0-0	78.6	103.6	6-2901	1183	54
Nacogdoches, Tex.	16-30	2,520-. . . .	4,200	72-24	. . .	5-0-1	48.5v	57.5	24-note 1		
Nampa, Idaho	21-. .	3,600-4,200	5,520	72-10	8	2-1-0	80.4	88.8	5-2226	526	56
Napa, Calif.	24-0	4,572-5,556	7,980	72-24	12d	3-1-0	136.2	173.0	3-1313	372	51
Natick t, Mass.	61-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	None	5-1-1	. . .	. . .	4-B-note 2		
Needham t, Mass.	54-12	4,160-4,590	7,200	50-10	None	4-0-2	269.2v	291.1	4-B-note 2		
Neenah, Wis.	29-0	4,170-4,812	7,200	68-24	None	3-0-1	120.3v	157.8	5-2298	764	56
New Bern, N. C.	12-120	3,240-3,360	. . . .	84-24	9	5-1-0	50.2v	50.2	6-2594	846	53
New Braunfels, Tex.	13-60	3,195-3,300	3,960	72-24	7	5-0-1	36.0	67.7	16-note 1		
New Castle, Ind.	19-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	63-24	12	2-1-1	. . .	. . .	6-2814	1029	38
New Iberia, La.	28-0	3,600-3,600	6,300	60-24	8	0-5-0	113.8	122.2	8-3891	1205	47
Newark, N. Y.	1-6	4,300-4,300	. . . .	. .-. .	10	3-1-0	8.7v	12.4	5-2411	913	37
Newport Beach, Calif.	42-21	4,595-5,407	8,940	72-24	12d	5-0-0	211.6v	250.8	5-2266	573	57
Newton, Iowa	14-6	3,780-3,960	5,412	68-24	8	4-0-1	53.9v	56.0	6-2766	865	51
Newton, Kan.	17-0	3,756-4,020	5,748	72-24	12d	3-1-0	66.7	75.5	5-2198	755	57
Niles, Mich.	21-0	3,889-4,069	6,900	65-24	12d	4-0-1	92.0	101.1	5-2376	805	58
Niles, Ohio	20-0	4,368-4,908	6,048	63-24	None	2-0-1	99.4	109.4	5-2354	965	55
North Adams, Mass.	36-0	3,498-4,134	5,353	56-10	None	3-0-2	151.7	164.6	4-B-note 2		
N. Attleborough t, Mass.	17-25	3,770-4,420	5,750	56-10	None	4-0-1	83.1v	100.3	5-B-note 2		
North Miami, Fla.	28-0	3,692-4,446	6,103	56-24	10	3-0-0	149.8	173.9	6-2631	930	53
N. Plainfield, N. J.	19-19	4,420-5,460	6,812	56-10	None	2-0-1	96.8	100.9	D-note 3		
North Platte, Neb.	13-35	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	None	4-0-2	. . .	. . .	6-2994	1149	51
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	35-1100	4,725-4,935	6,163	56-10	. .d	5-1-1	185.2v	209.6	6-2596	1027	52
Northbridge t, Mass.	0-76	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	None	3-0-1	. . .	. . .	8-D-note 2		
Norwood t, Mass.	37-0	4,282-4,882	7,245	56-10	None	3-1-1	200.6	217.0	4-B-note 2		
Oak Lawn, Ill.	0-46	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . .	2-1-0	13.9v	25.1	6-2625	944	55
Ocala, Fla.	19-0	3,540-4,020	5,700	84-24	12	2-0-1	77.5	88.5	6-2504	892	56
Oceanside, Calif.	20-0	4,686-5,436	8,736	72-24	12d	0-4-2	112.5	125.1	5-2372	823	48

TABLE XVII—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees Number Full-time Paid, Number Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Minimum No. Yrs. of Required Education	Number of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1958 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Department Deficiency Points Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Oil City, Pa.	29-0	$3,744-4,188	$4,933	56-24	12	3-0-1	$113.7	$126.1	6-2528	826	48
Okmulgee, Okla.	24-0	2,812-2,812	4,800	72-24	8	3-0-0	72.0	79.2	6-2881	1238	46
Olympia, Wash.	22-0	4,008-4,608	6,420	68-24	12d	4-0-1	105.7	113.5	4-1826	709	49
Oneida, N. Y.	16-58	3,745-3,930†	4,800†	56-24	12d	3-0-1	. . .	. . .	4-1859	619	39
Oneonta, N. Y.	15-24	4,128-4,368	5,400	68-24	12d	3-0-1	58.0v	63.2	4-1878	639	58
Opelika, Ala.	14-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-24	None	0-4-1	. . .	. . .	5-2284	787	57
Orange, Calif.	13-12	4,545-5,160	8,520	72-24	12d	0-3-0	75.6v	85.7	6-2978	948	52
Orange, Tex.	33-14	3,720-3,720	6,662	84-24	. .d	6-0-1	124.8v	196.9	24-note 1		
Orangeburg, S. C.	18-6	3,120-3,360	6,000	79-24	None	3-1-1	65.4v	87.1	5-2080	689	58
Oskaloosa, Iowa	12-6	3,480-3,720	4,320	65-24	None	30-0	46.6v	51.0	6-2827	960	40
Ottawa, Ill.	21-8	4,500-4,500	5,700	56-24	8	1-2-1	76.6v	110.0	6-2730	1026	53
Ottawa, Kan.	12-. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	None	1-1-0	. . .	. . .	6-2709	1038	39
Overland, Mo.	32-. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	8	4-1-0	. . .	. . .	6-note 2		
Owatonna, Minn.	6-31	3,300-3,480†	. . . .	68-24	None	3-0-1	28.7v†	41.6†	6-2911	827	56
Owosso, Mich.	32-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	64-24	8	3-0-2	. . .	. . .	5-2433	695	55
Painesville, Ohio	19-10	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-24	None	2-0-1	. . .	. . .	5-2482	883	56
Palestine, Tex.	15-0	3,180-3,300	4,092	72-24	12d	0-3-0	46.4	68.2	22-note 1		
Palm Springs, Calif.	23-0	4,566-5,472	8,424	72-24	12d	0-2-0	115.9	127.1	6-2971	789	51
Pampa, Tex.	33-2	3,660-3,960	5,400	72-24	8	5-1-2	127.0	127.1	17-note 1		
Paris, Tex.	30-0	2,950-2,950	4,894	72-24	8	6-1-1	92.9	103.7	18-note 1		
Park Forest, Ill.	13-55	4,920-5,400	8,400	56-24	12d	3-0-0	76.2v	84.0	6-2985	1157	53
Park Ridge, Ill.	9-18	4,290-5,520	. . . .	56-24	12d	2-0-1	53.3v	64.5	5-2165	825	51
Parsons, Kan.	19-0	2,850-3,480	4,500	84-24	None	0-3-1	68.3	77.9	5-2427	893	39
Pascagoula, Miss.	16-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	8	4-0-0	. . .	. . .	6-2875	886	53
Peabody, Mass.	72-7	. . . .-. . . .	6,000	48-10	None	5-0-1	304.5	318.2	5-B-note 2		
Pekin, Ill.	22-. .	4,620-4,800	5,700	56-24	None	4-0-1	92.0	98.3	6-2887	1137	53
Pendleton, Ore.	13-40	3,786-4,548	6,624	72-24	. .d	5-0-1	74.3v	82.7	5-2320	834	33
Peru, Ind.	28-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	. .d	4-0-1	. . .	. . .	5-2174	770	41
Petaluma, Calif.	17-10	4,326-5,172	7,116	72-24	12d	6-0-1	86.0v	100.5	3-1459	422	52
Phenix City, Ala.	17-. .	2,658-2,796†	3,180†	84-24	12	0-3-0	49.1	81.1	6-2593	947	58
Phoenixville, Pa.	6-15	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-12	8	0-5-1	. . .	. . .	5-2068	839	50
Piedmont, Calif.	21-. .	4,800-5,604	7,650	67-24	12	2-1-0	126.0	133.5	3-1474	421	50
Piqua, Ohio	20-15	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	63-24	8	3-0-1	. . .	. . .	4-1837	625	52
Pittsburg, Calif.	18-10	4,824-5,736	8,484	56-24	3	2-1-0	103.7v	113.1	5-2092	921	53
Pittsburg, Kan.	25-0	3,210-3,480	5,040	84-24	12d	4-1-0	84.2	92.8	6-2612	940	38
Plains tp, Pa.	7-3	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	48-8	10	1-0-0	. . .	. . .	8-3547	1321	56
Plainview, Tex.	21-0	2,760-3,240	4,908	72-24	None	5-0-0	70.3	81.6	30-note 1		
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	26-. .	3,692-4,472	5,824	68-24	8	3-1-1	102.7v	128.3	4-1647	457	58
Pleasantville, N. J.	18-110	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	None	5-0-1	. . .	. . .	C-note 3		
Ponca City, Okla.	32-0	3,540-3,960	6,480	72-10	12d	4-0-1	126.3	168.0	6-2943	1012	50
Port Angeles, Wash.	12-22	4,320-4,884	6,360	63-24	None	2-1-0	78.0v	90.9	5-2339	913	40
Portsmouth, N. H.	23-45	3,739-4,338	6,338	76-24	12d	5-0-1	111.9v	132.1	6-2944	1053	50
Pottstown, Pa.	8-200	4,784-4,784	. . . .	72-12	None	6-0-2	48.3v	75.2	5-2493	933	49
Princeton, N. J.	0-150	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	None	4-0-1	0.0	14.0	D-note 3		
Pullman, Wash.	0-31	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	None	3-0-0	. . .	. . .	6-2654	963	52
Puyallup, Wash.	11-27	4,680-5,160	6,720	68-24	12d	3-0-0	60.2v	64.9	5-2460	1023	54
Rahway, N. J.	44-20	4,300-5,000†	7,400	56-10	12d	4-0-1	234.1v†	250.6†	B-note 3		
Rantoul, Ill.	0-19	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	8	3-0-0	. . .	. . .	7-3211	1179	54
Reading t, Mass.	27-17	3,800-4,680	6,500	56-10	None	5-0-1	137.2v	161.7	5-B-note 2		
Red Band, N. J.	0-235	. . . .-. . . .	7,250	. .-. .	None	5-0-1	0.0	25.0	D-note 3		
Red Wing, Minn.	14-30	3,660-4,320	5,300	72-24	. .d	4-0-1	57.0v	64.1	4-1755	643	55
Redding, Calif.	18-50	4,320-4,872†	7,200†	68-24	12	0-4-1	81.5†	112.1†	3-1477	491	54
Redlands, Calif.	24-12	4,206-5,112	8,316	66-24	12d	3-0-1	128.0v	140.5	5-2360	667	55
Reidsville, N. C.	7-23	3,000-3,660†	4,320	84-24	None	4-1-0	26.9v	32.9	6-2679	1044	56
Renton, Wash.	26-17	5,040-5,640	7,620	56-24	None	3-1-0	143.3v	160.8	5-2442	801	48
Richmond, Ky.	16-12	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	8	3-1-0	. . .	. . .	7-3038	946	57
Richmond Hgts., Mo.	11-0	4,290-4,410	5,910	84-24	None	1-0-0	51.2	57.0	6-note 2		
Ridgewood, N. J.	37-32	4,889-5,891	8,600	70-24	10	5-0-1	169.1v	184.7	B-note 3		

TABLE XVII—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees Number Full-time Paid, Number Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Minimum No. Yrs. of Required Education	Number of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1958 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Department Deficiency Points, Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
River Forest, Ill.	13-10	$4,520-4,980	$7,996	67-24	8	1-1-0	$ 69.1v	$ 73.7	6-2546	901	55
River Rouge, Mich.	29-0	5,421-5,621	7,945	56-24	12d	2-0-0	168.6	192.2	6-2868	1118	53
Rochester, N. H.	15-63	3,492-3,570†	5,059†	84-24	8d	5-0-1	...	...	5-2204	517	54
Rock Hill, S. C.	28-0	3,303-3,546	5,340	84-24	12	6-0-1	98.6	114.9	5-2276	922	57
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	0-368	....-....	....	..-..	...	5-0-2	5.8v	52.5	5-2076	804	33
Rocky River, Ohio	18-0	4,750-5,350	7,200	56-24	8	3-1-0	101.8	108.4	4-1752	537	55
Roselle, N. J.	15-25	....-....	....	56-10	None	2-0-1	...	...	C-note 3		
Roseville, Calif.	11-25	3,900-4,740	7,008	56-24	12d	3-1-0	57.2v	68.0	4-1841	631	55
Roseville, Mich.	18-37	4,854-5,454	7,454	63-24	8	4-0-1	103.5v	108.2	6-2830	1001	56
St. Augustine, Fla.	17-0	3,030-3,559†	....	76-24	12d	3-0-1	60.7†	88.9†	5-2454	859	57
St. Charles, Mo.	30-20	3,540-3,960	4,380	84-24	7	3-1-1	46.3v	55.1	7-note 2		
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	45-0	4,700-5,500	8,150	63-24	8	4-0-1	253.0	279.1	6-2681	801	54
St. Joseph, Mich.	17-0	4,092-4,500	7,008	68-24	12d	2-1-0	9.3v	25.3	6-2849	904	32
Salem, Ohio	13-0	....-....	....	72-24	None	0-3-2	...	...	5-2048	794	57
Salinas, Calif.	38-13	4,626-5,496	9,162	72-24	12d	5-0-1	198.0v	231.9	5-2280	755	54
Salisbury, N. C.	36-6	3,090-3,456	6,000	72-10	12d	5-0-2	119.7v	143.5	5-2014	679	54
San Benito, Tex.	4-36	3,000-3,300	4,800	56-12	8	3-0-0	14.8v	18.1	37-note 1		
San Bruno, Calif.	20-22	4,592-5,712	8,040	60-24	. .d	0-4-0	102.0v	111.5	5-2354	796	45
San Buenaventura, Cal.	38-6	4,680-5,568	9,072	72-24	12d	3-1-1	171.7v	200.8	4-1919	374	52
San Carlos, Calif.	27-10	4,704-5,880	9,000	60-24	. .d	4-0-0	156.1v	171.7	5-2272	660	58
San Fernando, Calif.	19-0	5,310-6,096	9,000	66-24	12d	0-2-0	110.5	116.6	5-2394	649	50
San Gabriel, Calif.	30-0	4,962-5,832	9,864	69-24	12d	2-0-0	174.7	202.3	5-2187	547	53
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	21-0	4,374-5,316	8,784	72-24	12d	3-0-1	105.7	119.0	4-1811	578	57
San Marino, Calif.	22-0	4,710-5,676	9,600	68-24	12d	2-0-1	138.2	149.4	4-1742	444	57
San Pablo, Calif.	23-4	....-....	....	67-24	. .d	9-0-0	...	...	4-1742	387	53
San Rafael, Calif.	45-15	4,896-5,652	7,860	72-24	12d	3-0-1	131.4v	226.3	4-1844	694	47
Sanford, Fla.	21-0	3,108-3,773	5,869	84-24	8	3-1-0	66.0	79.6	5-2316	824	58
Sanford, N. C.	5-31	2,646-2,898	....	..-..	12d	3-1-0	26.3v	41.2	7-3121	1261	57
Santa Clara, Calif.	38-65	4,980-6,060	9,384	68-24	12d	4-0-1	228.3v	266.2	3-1355	464	54
Santa Cruz, Calif.	35-0	4,344-5,124	8,244	72-24	12d	4-0-1	173.8	194.6	3-1405	396	57
Santa Maria, Calif.	5-15	3,996-4,740†	7,356	63-24	12d	1-1-0	24.0v†	140.4†	6-2614	964	46
Santa Paula, Calif.	0-22	....-....	....	..-..	12d	3-0-0	14.0v	28.5	6-2749	932	51
Santa Rosa, Calif.	41-0	4,320-5,400	9,600	72-24	12d	5-0-1	213.0	257.9	3-1466	360	55
Sapulpa, Okla.	18-0	3,600-3,600	4,440	72-24	None	2-1-1	62.9	78.4	6-2559	685	49
Sarasota, Fla.	39-0	3,900-3,900	6,800	60-24	None	7-0-1	128.0	149.6	6-2542	693	58
Saugus t, Mass.	28-1	4,500-4,500	5,850	48-10	. .d	2-0-1	130.5v	136.0	5-C-note 2		
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	25-10	3,740-4,240	6,094	63-24	None	4-0-1	106.2v	125.1	6-2631	823	51
Scarsdale, N. Y.	32-. .	4,800-5,600	7,500	56-10	. .d	4-0-1	173.9	189.7	4-1755	598	36
Scottsbluff, Neb.	9-26	3,300-3,600	4,800	72-24	12d	2-1-0	35.0	67.7	6-2694	1059	57
Selma, Ala.	34-0	2,640-3,168†	4,800	82-24	6	4-0-1	105.5	106.6	6-2810	1006	57
Seminole, Okla.	10-5	....-....	....	84-24	None	1-3-1	...	...	7-3404	1262	51
Shawnee, Okla.	30-0	2,856-2,928	4,728	72-10	None	4-0-1	88.1	95.3	6-2792	1129	46
Sheffield, Ala.	16-0	2,557-3,600	5,100	84-24	10	4-0-1	58.5	75.3	6-2615	762	56
Shelbyville, Ind.	17-6	3,850-3,850	5,539	72-. .	None	3-1-0	73.5v	90.2	5-2358	789	40
Sheridan, Wyo.	13-0	3,600-4,500†	5,200	70-24	8	2-0-0	59.0†	59.9†	7-3385	1389	57
Sherman, Tex.	29-0	3,060-3,120†	5,280	72-24	12d	9-0-1	131.7	147.9	17-note 1		
Shorewood, Wis.	25-0	4,992-5,580	....	70-24	12d	2-0-1	139.4	279.3	4-1856	718	52
Sidney, Ohio	15-0	4,050-4,300	5,500	72-24	None	2-0-1	69.0	76.0	5-2292	624	53
Snyder, Tex.	11-32	3,600-3,780	6,180	72-24	12d	6-0-0	47.8v	58.5	36-note 1		
S. Charleston, W. Va.	23-20	3,840-4,080	5,400	60-24	8	4-1-0	98.6v	121.7	6-2514	913	49
S. Euclid, Ohio.	32-0	4,320-5,250	7,200	56-24	None	1-1-0	166.5	181.2	5-2181	824	54
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	11-24	4,863-5,282	....	68-24	. .d	3-0-1	71.2v	87.5	5-2385	864	58
South Norfolk, Va.	18-70	3,504-4,104	5,520	84-24	12d	5-2-1	76.6v	96.7	7-3013	952	56
S. Pasadena, Calif.	22-. .	4,740-5,568	8,400	66-24	12d	2-0-0	32.9	146.1	4-1991	610	49
S. Portland, Me.	31-110	3,510-3,666	5,280	64-24	. .d	8-0-2	124.2	150.8	3-B-note 2		
Southbridge t, Mass.	23-25	3,600-3,900	....	56-10	None	3-0-1	99.5v	106.9	4-B-note 2		
Springfield, Ore.	17-24	3,960-4,440	6,120	72-24	None	5-0-0	85.0v	93.7	5-2110	584	52
State College, Pa.	0-125	....-....	....	..-..	None	4-0-1	0.0	4.9	6-2549	1003	58

TABLE XVII—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees Number Full-time Paid, Number Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Minimum No. Yrs. of Required Education	Number of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1958 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Department Deficiency Points Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Statesville, N. C.	18-19	$2,844-3,792	$4,872	84-24	. .d	5-0-1	$ 65.3v	$ 86.2	5-2253	1034	58
Staunton, Va.	6-. .	3,000-3,600	. . . .	72-24	8	4-0-1	29.9v	29.9v	6-2696	966	53
Steelton, Pa.	5-60	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	65-. .	None	5-0-1	. . .	. . .	5-note 2		
Sterling, Ill.	14-17	4,260-4,260	6,026	56-24	None	4-0-1	59.8v	90.6	5-2466	851	54
Stevens Point, Wis.	17-0	3,893-4,218	5,604	72-24	12d	2-0-1	77.2	85.9	5-2257	871	56
Stillwater, Okla.	15-6	3,120-3,360	4,680	84-24	. .d	3-0-1	62.5v	89.6	5-2264	584	53
Stoughton t, Mass.	11-25	3,796-4,212	5,460	56-10	4d	4-2-1	58.6v	66.6	4-B-note 2		
Stowe tp, Pa.	0-90	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . .	4-0-1	. . .	. . .	6-note 2		
Struthers, Ohio	7-20	4,455-4,800	5,400	56-24	None	2-0-0	38.9v	47.1	5-2033	796	55
Suffolk, Va.	21-20	3,240-3,420	5,400	84-24	6	3-0-1	78.0	92.0	5-2268	697	54
Sumter, S. C.	16-12	3,048-3,600	5,280	84-24	None	2-4-2	62.2v	71.3	6-2549	859	53
Sunnyvale, Calif.	73-0	5,160-6,276	. . . .	63-24	12d	1-4-0	. . .	. . .	5-2367	732	58
Swampscott t, Mass.	32-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	None	4-0-1	. . .	. . .	4-B-note 2		
Sweetwater, Tex.	24-5	3,210-3,456	5,220	72-24	None	5-0-0	81.2v	86.6	19-note 1		
Takoma Park, Md.	12-75	4,000-4,872	6,250	65-10	. . .	3-0-1	53.4	70.5	5-2066	845	57
Terrell, Tex.	5-25	3,000-3,000	. . . .	72-24	None	3-0-0	14.5v	27.5	37-note 1		
Texarkana, Ark.	26-0	2,880-2,880	4,572	72-24	9	4-0-1	86.3	99.1	6-2874	921	55
Texas City, Tex.	44-0	4,800-4,800	7,800	56-24	12d	5-0-1	190.0	204.0	39-note 1		
Thomasville, Ga.	24-0	3,000-3,300	. . . .	84-24	12d	4-0-1	72.0	92.0	4-1622	570	55
Thomasville, N. C.	16-11	2,657-3,275	4,920	. .-24	12d	3-0-0	51.4v	59.1	6-2898	1014	53
Tonawanda, N. Y.	23-800	4,800-4,850	6,000	56-10	. .d	3-0-1	121.6v	139.4	4-1574	509	55
Traverse City, Mich.	15-. .	3,600-4,164	5,568	72-24	12d	2-0-1	65.1v	79.1	6-2951	1190	58
Trinidad, Colo.	13-0	3,600-3,600†	4,500	84-24	None	2-0-1	63.1†	76.3†	7-3055	1077	54
Troy, Ohio	11-. .	4,344-5,016	6,048	72-24	8	3-0-1	50.4	56.7	6-2543	930	54
Tulare, Calif.	11-20	3,720-. . . .	7,008	72-24	12d	2-0-0	49.7	86.8	4-1882	560	50
Twin Falls, Idaho	26-0	3,192-3,828	5,568	60-24	12	3-0-0	101.3v	113.8	5-2392	806	52
Two Rivers, Wis.	15-0	3,920-4,374	6,100	72-24	12d	0-3-0	67.2	70.4	5-2212	821	58
Uniontown, Pa.	17-150	3,300-4,080	4,710	56-24	12d	5-0-1	64.9	79.2	6-note 2		
University Hgts., Ohio	24-0	4,388-5,502	8,000	72-24	None	1-1-0	129.4	141.4	4-1989	706	51
Upland, Calif.	7-20	4,824-. . . .	7,692	40-8	12d	0-3-0	32.2v	37.8	6-2903	821	50
Urbana, Ill.	23-0	4,036-3,426	5,500	56-24	None	2-0-1	. . .	95.6	5-2485	1057	56
Valdosta, Ga.	38-0	3,120-3,360	5,100	84-24	12d	4-0-1	132.5	147.0	7-3137	1094	57
Valparaiso, Ind.	16-. .	3,940-3,940	4,620	67-24	None	2-1-0	67.6	76.7	7-3081	1063	58
Van Wert, Ohio	13-8	3,840-3,840	4,710	72-24	10	3-1-0	56.4v	67.2	5-1989	706	51
Vernon, Tex.	11-20	2,760-2,760	4,548	72-24	None	3-1-1	37.1v	43.4	25-note 1		
Victoria, Tex.	44-25	3,360-3,420	5,700	72-24	None	5-0-1	158.1	174.7	21-note 1		
Villa Park, Ill.	0-20	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	None	3-0-0	6.7v	12.7	6-2512	1083	57
Virginia, Minn.	31-0	4,350-4,580	6,240	42-8	None	3-0-1	140.8	149.2	5-2415	754	52
Visalia, Calif.	18-8	4,170-4,740	8,604	72-24	12d	3-0-1	91.4v	105.2	4-1957	611	53
Wabash, Ind.	15-0	3,720-4,080	5,460	72-24	None	2-0-1	66.3	75.2	7-3191	1188	39
Wakefield t, Mass.	31-20	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	None	4-0-1	. . .	. . .	5-B-note 2		
Walla Walla, Wash.	51-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	63-24	12d	4-0-2	. . .	. . .	3-1477	538	55
Wallingford, Conn.	22-25	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	None	3-0-1	. . .	. . .	6-C-note 2		
Warren, Pa.	22-0	3,120-3,660	5,340	84-24	None	3-0-1	84.5	101.7	6-2957	898	54
Washington, Ind.	15-. .	3,300-3,390	4,320	72-24	12d	2-0-0	50.2	53.8	6-2876	1042	41
Wash. Ct. House, O.	8-15	3,952-3,952	4,804	66-24	12d	3-0-1	53.6v	37.2	7-3399	1261	58
Watertown, S. D.	15-35	3,696-3,969	5,292	72-24	12d	4-0-0	61.0	87.0	7-3050	984	57
Watertown, Wis.	18-15	4,371-4,886	5,914	72-24	None	3-0-1	95.4v	104.2	5-2361	891	51
Waterville, Me.	12-64	3,111-3,432	. . . .	72-11	None	4-0-1	55.2v	72.8	4-B-note 2		
Waukesha, Wis.	44-0	4,710-5,070	7,650	72-24	None	3-0-1	217.7	230.5	5-2191	729	40
Waxahachie, Tex.	15-0	2,670-2,760	4,380	72-24	12d	3-0-0	31.3	34.4	not available		
Waycross, Ga.	24-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	12d	3-0-1	. . .	. . .	6-2710	1079	58
Wayne, Mich.	22-. .	5,024-5,482	. . . .	63-24	. .d	5-1-0	. . .	. . .	7-not graded as a city		
Waynesboro, Pa.	4-0	2,870-3,523	. . . .	. .-48	None	3-0-1	147.9	212.0	5-note 2		
Waynesboro, Va.	5-38	2,880-3,180	5,100	72-24	8	3-0-0	21.2v	35.8	7-3062	1148	56
Webster Groves, Mo.	24-0	3,840-4,560	6,144	72-24	12d	3-0-0	111.7	127.0	6-note 2		
Weirton, W. Va.	7-120	4,884-5,034	5,601	60-24	None	6-0-0	39.3v	46.6	7-3170	1149	49
Wenatchee, Wash.	24-17	4,200-4,560	6,000	63-24	8	3-0-1	112.0	132.8	4-1728	658	53

TABLE XVII—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees Number Full-time Paid, Number Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Minimum No. Yrs. of Required Education	Number of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1958 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Department Deficiency Points, Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
West Frankfort, Ill.	4-18	$3,600-3,600	$4,500	48-8	8	1-1-1	$ . . .	$ . . .	8-3518	1144	56
West Lafayette, Ind.	13-0	4,500-4,500	6,000	70-24	12d	2-0-0	66.2	70.5	6-2926	993	39
West Memphis, Ark.	24-6	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	8	0-4-0	. . .	. . .	7-3009	924	55
W. Univ. Place, Tex.	8-31	3,980-4,320	5,580	72-24	None	0-3-0	38.0v	52.1	30-note 1		
West Warwick t, R. I.	. .-100	3,775-3,775	6,177	56-10	None	5-2-1	101.4v	115.7	5-C-note 2		
Westbrook, Me.	11-69	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	None	4-0-1	. . .	. . .	6-C-note 2		
Westfield, N. J.	25-20	4,100-5,300	7,400	56-10	12d	4-0-1	141.7v	155.1	C-note 3		
Westport t, Conn.	29-250	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	None	6-0-1	. . .	. . .	6-C-note 2		
Wethersfield t, Conn.	0-90	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	None	4-1-0	0.0	. . .	6-C-note 2		
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	23-0	5,052-5,556	7,548	68-24	12d	2-0-1	131.0	131.0	4-1908	696	54
Willimantic, Conn.	47-29	4,316-4,420	5,720	56-10	. .d	3-0-1	72.4	94.0	6-C-note 2		
Wilmette, Ill.	25-0	4,800-5,580	8,000	56-24	None	2-1-0	103.7	108.3	5-2029	981	57
Wilson, N. C.	37-19	3,024-4,184	5,640	84-24	12d	3-0-1	143.3v	167.4	5-2291	953	55
Winchester, Va.	9-200	2,940-4,020	. . . .	84-24	None	6-0-1	32.4	48.5	6-2852	. . .	55
Windsor t, Conn.	0-110	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . .	3-0-0	8.2v	12.2	6-C-note 2		
Winnetka, Ill.	18-12	4,110-5,520	10,500	56-24	12d	2-0-1	98.8v	111.4	4-1700	579	48
Winthrop t, Mass.	21-20	4,437-4,437	. . . .	56-8	12	3-0-2	114.5v	127.0	4-B-note 2		
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	19-0	4,542-4,770	6,215	68-24	8	0-3-0	91.2	95.6	6-2689	964	51
Woburn, Mass.	29-15	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	48-8	7	4-1-0	. . .	. . .	4-B-note 2		
Wood River, Ill.	5-16	4,560-4,680	5,472	84-24	12d	0-2-0	25.8v	52.2	7-3038	952	58
Woodland, Calif.	14-34	4,176-4,908	6,768	68-24	12d	4-0-1	75.1v	97.8	6-2566	868	55
Wooster, Ohio	15-15	3,646-3,646†	6,652	63-24	12	3-0-1	58.7v†	66.9†	5-2472	861	58
Xenia, Ohio	17-0	3,900-4,475	5,975	63-24	12d	2-1-0	76.9	84.0	5-2401	820	55
Yeadon, Pa.	0-40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	12	2-0-1	0.0	7.4	4-1991	586	47
Ypsilanti, Mich.	23-0	4,740-4,920	6,864	63-24	8	3-0-1	114.1	121.7	6-2954	968	53

[1] All Texas cities under 25,000, except Texarkana, are graded by the engineers of the Board of Insurance Commissioners of the state of Texas. The figure given is the key rate which, in addition to being a city's basis rate, represents the city's classification. The basis rate is a measure of the city's ability to cope with the fire problem. The method of grading the factors considered is published for each city, and municipal officials in that state thus know how the basis is determined.

[2] The New England Fire Insurance Rating Association (covering all states in New England except New Hampshire) supplied only the total final classification for most cities as determined by the National Board of Fire Underwriters and also the minimum rate dwelling grade indicated by a capital letter following the National Board class. There are six grades of protection with respect to minimum rates on dwelling-house property, "A" being the best and "F" the poorest. The rating organizations in Pennsylvania (except for Allegheny County) and Missouri supplied only the total or final class for some cities under 50,000.

[3] In classifying the fire defenses of cities under 25,000 the Schedule Rating Office of New Jersey uses letters instead of figures and provides only nine classes. The letter "A" indicates that the city has less than 1,000 points of deficiency under the National Board Grading Schedule, a Class "B" town 1,001 to 1,500 points of deficiency, and 500 points of deficiency, and 500 additional points (up to a total of 5,000) for each class. A class "A" city in New Jersey would therefore be the same as a Class 2 city elsewhere, a class "B" city the same as a Class 3 city, etc. The letter "S" after the class indicates that the municipality or a part thereof has a seasonal population and/or serious frame structural conditions.

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Police Administration

Developments in 1958

By O. W. Wilson

Dean, School of Criminology, University of California, Berkeley

FUNDAMENTAL changes were made in 1958 in Uniform Crime Reporting. This program, initiated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police in 1929, has been conducted by the FBI since 1930 with only one minor modification, i.e., the exclusion of statutory rape as a Part I category beginning with January, 1958. The FBI, aware of the disadvantages inherent in the inclusion of some Part I categories in a crime index, of the fact that population movement to suburban areas has resulted in the inclusion of crimes by city folk in rural-crime tabulations, and of the unsuitability of the decennial census figures as the base for crime rates for an entire decade, appointed a three-man Consultant Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting in 1957 to review the entire program.

In September, 1958, the Committee submitted a report containing 22 recommendations and four tentative suggestions which were agreed to in principle by the FBI and the Uniform Crime Reporting Committee of the IACP. In consequence, beginning with 1958 statistics, important changes will be made in the crime index, in the distinction between rural and urban crime, and in the population base for crime rates. Care will be observed, however, to maintain continuity between the old and new series of statistics, especially in reference to the former Part I crime categories, so that useful comparisons may be made with the old series.

Crime Index. In establishing a new crime index, the Consultant Committee was guided by six assumptions on which the conventional concept of a crime index is based:

> (1) That the statistics on crimes known to the police mirror the true occurrence of crimes better than any other kind of criminal statistics, at least in the United States; (2) that not all crimes become known to the police with equal consistency and therefore, for the purposes of an index, those offenses should be selected which are relatively most frequently and most consistently reported to the police; (3) that serious offenses have to be selected, because on the one hand we are interested mostly in the more serious crimes, and on the other hand, the more serious offenses have the general tendency of being reported to the authorities more frequently and more consistently than the less serious ones; (4) that an important qualification for inclusion of an offense is the uniformity of its definition for the entire territory for which the index is constructed; (5) that the offenses to be included should be sufficiently frequent to be statistically significant; and (6) that a certain optimum number of offenses answering the above 5 qualifications be used; an index based on 8 offenses is more meaningful than one based on 2. At the same time, of course, an index is supposed to be a manageable instrument and a shortcut, compared to the country's total picture of criminality.

In addition to statutory rape, manslaughter by negligence (principally comprised of traffic and hunting accidents) and larcenies under $50 in value (except auto thefts) are to be excluded from the present Part I crime categories to constitute the new crime index. The Committee decided against the inclusion of arson in, and the exclusion of "joy-riding" from, the new crime index. They did recommend that the FBI statistical staff in consultation with police authorities should decide whether arson should be taken from the present "all other offenses" category and listed as a separate category and whether the "embezzlement and fraud" category should be divided into two, one for each of these dissimilar offenses.

Urban Versus Rural Criminality. In accordance with the recommendation of the Consultant Committee, the population of the area of the United States will be divided into three types of communities based on present and future definitions by the Bureau of Census:

1. Standard Metropolitan Areas. Since an SMA is generally a county which contains at least one city of 50,000 population plus any contiguous counties essentially metropolitan in character and sufficiently integrated with the central city, the SMA does not cut across the boundaries of crime-reporting jurisdictions.

2. Urban communities, i.e., generally communities with more than 2,500 inhabitants.

3. Rural population, which would amount to the total rural population except for the small part which is included in SMA's.

This division of the inhabitants should provide crime statistics for sections of the population that are truly rural.

General United States Crime Statistics. The Committee recommended a general tabulation of United States crime statistics which would be divided into those offenses which are reported as they become known to the police and those which are reported as they become known through the arrest of the offender. The exact line of demarcation between these two divisions in terms of categories of offenses was not drawn by the Committee; it recommended further study by the FBI in consultation with the police to determine the best manner of handling specific offenses.

The Consultant Committee discussed the desirability of substituting a sampling method for the present collection of crime statistics for rural areas for "crimes known to the police" (the old Part I crimes) and advised against such a change. However, with reference to all tabulations in Uniform Crime Reports which are not based on offenses known to the police (the latter having a high degree of coverage), the Committee recommended either a firm attempt to build up the reporting to achieve more complete coverage or a sampling technique.

Estimation of Total Crime. The Consultant Committee stated:

> The currently used method for computation of the crime estimates...should now be changed. The reason...is the fact that the amount of statistical manipulation in back of the figures which are currently presented...as major crime totals are unnecessarily complicated and too many; a more direct and simple procedure should be substituted. Another point which the Committee would like to make is

that the estimates of the total crimes in the Nation, made on the basis of the total number of offenses submitted by the reporting departments all over the country, separately by urban and rural police, are based on the assumption that the portions of the population for which no reports were received have the same crime rates as those for which reports are received. It seems to be safer to estimate the offenses for the nonreporting sections of the country individually by separate States rather than for the country as a whole or for geographic divisions. Presumably, the situation with regard to criminality within individual states is somewhat more homogeneous than in the country as a whole. A national total which is a composite of state totals, which in turn are computed on the basis of the portions of the state which actually reported the offenses is therefore a better estimate.

Accordingly, in each standard metropolitan area the total crime will be estimated on the basis of the crime reported by police agencies in that area. For example, should jurisdictions containing 10 per cent of the total population in the SMA fail to submit usable crime reports, the number of crimes reported for 90 per cent of the population would be multiplied by 100/90 to provide an estimated 100 per cent of crime for the entire SMA. The same procedure would be followed in estimating both the total urban crime and the total rural crime for each state. The sum of the several state totals would constitute the national total.

Population Figures. The Consultant Committee recommended against the use of the decennial census figures for computing crime rates except for the year of the census. Instead, it recommended the use of available annual estimates by the Bureau of the Census, pointing out that "there is, of course, an annual estimate for the total United States population, and there are such estimates for the individual states. Moreover, annual estimates are available for the total population of the SMA's and for the total urban and rural populations outside the SMA's. It would probably also be possible to obtain an annual estimate for the population of all metropolitan areas of 100,000 and over." The Committee recommended "that the FBI further explore the possibility of obtaining more detailed annual estimates from the Bureau of the Census." The Committee also suggested an exploration of the feasibility of using annual population estimates prepared by other than governmental agencies.

Juvenile Offenders. Here the Committee stated:

> The Committee did not consider it necessary to make any specific recommendations with regard to the collection and reporting of data on offenders in the juvenile age bracket, believing that the FBI's entering into the juvenile field on a more intensive and extended basis would take the Uniform Crime Reporting program outside of its originally planned and presently observed scope, which is a policy matter for decision by the FBI itself.

Crimes of Special Police Concern. The Committee reported as follows:

> A special section should be developed in the UCR's to deal with the group of offenses which at a given time are especially important to the police in its work, so as to increase the effectiveness of the police in combatting the particular offenses by focusing attention on them and providing additional information on their frequency and distribution and their success in suppressing them. Both offenses known to the police and offenses reported following arrest might be included here.

Again, continued study by the personnel of the Bureau in consultation with the best qualified representatives of the police departments should form the basis for including offenses in this section.

The following comment may serve to further clarify the above recommendations. If these recommendations are followed, the UCR's will contain three tabulations of groups of offenses, each one of which may be somewhat similar to the present Part I offenses, but would also differ from the latter; and all three would differ from each other. These three groups would be: (1) offenses recorded as they become known to the police, within the general tabulation of the United States crime statistics; (2) offenses used for the purposes of the crime index; (3) offenses which are singled out as being at the given time of special importance to the police departments in their work. The sense of this change will be that each one of the three tabulations will be different from the Part I offenses in order to meet the objections to which this latter group is vulnerable when it is evaluated from the standpoint of each separate one of the three specific objectives. Each of the three new groups of offenses will satisfy one particular objective.

Frequency of Publication. The Committee recommended "that the present practice of publishing the UCR's as a semiannual and an annual bulletin be discontinued and that only one annual bulletin be issued. A sufficient amount of time should be allowed for the tabulation and analysis of the data.... The fuller scope of one annual publication...will necessitate more preparation time. Issuance of intermediate publications of limited scope, which the FBI might find appropriate for release, is of course not precluded by this recommendation but is actually encouraged."

Crime in the United States. During the past two decades, the supreme courts of the United States and of many of the individual states have handed down decisions relating to the admissibility of evidence which have had the effect of freeing the guilty on the ground that their rights had been infringed by the police in obtaining evidence. The issue involved in these decisions has not been the guilt of the defendant, but rather the propriety of procedures used by the police in obtaining evidence that established the guilt of the defendant.

In consequence of judicial decisions, restrictions have been imposed on the police which hamper their efforts to prevent crime and to arrest and successfully prosecute the criminal. While other factors also influence the crime rate and police success in obtaining convictions, it is interesting to examine changes in the rates of crime and convictions in criminal trials in recent years.

Crime in this country continued to increase in frequency four times more rapidly than the population growth. Part I crimes in 1957 were 56 per cent more frequent than in 1950; the population increased only 13 per cent during this time. The number of Part I crimes in 1957 was 9 per cent greater than in 1956 and 24 per cent greater than the average for the previous five years.

The number of certain categories of crimes that occurred in 1950 compared to the 1957 frequency shows that crime patterns change as some types of offenses become more or less popular. For example, while robberies increased 57.4 per cent, bank robberies increased 136.7 per cent; while larcenies increased 79.1 per cent, pocket-picking became relatively less popular and increased only 13.1 per cent while shop-lifting increased 93.3 per cent. While thefts from autos (except accessories) increased 42.4 per cent, auto-accessory thefts increased 178.7 per cent.

Since the identity of the perpetrator of all crimes is not known, the age of the persons who committed the crimes cannot be established conclusively. The proportion of all persons arrested for each crime category who were in certain age groups does, however, provide some information as to the criminal activities of persons in the various age brackets. Age data are available for arrests made in 1,473 cities in 1957, which permits a comparison of the frequency of arrests in five-year age groups.

The greatest frequency of arrests for all crimes except drunkenness is among persons 15 to 34 years of age. Maximum frequency of arrests for robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, stolen property, rape, and weapons offenses is in the 15-19-year age group. For manslaughter by negligence, prostitution and commercialized vice, other sex offenses, disorderly conduct, and vagrancy, maximum frequency of arrests is in the 20-24-year age group. For assaults, forgery and counterfeiting, narcotic-law violations, and offenses against family and children, it is in the 25-29-year age group. For murder, embezzlement, fraud, driving while intoxicated, and gambling, it is in the 30-34-year age group.

Police Unionization. Late in 1958, the head of the Teamsters Union announced his intention to unionize all of the police in this country and that he would begin with the largest force of all, the New York City Police Department. The firm stand against police unionization taken by the mayor, the police commissioner, and civic and business organizations in that city, plus unfavorable newspaper editorials across the country, persuaded the Teamsters Union that it would not be wise to picket New York police facilities. Their flaunted resolution to organize all of the police in this country appeared to have been broken before New Year's Day.

Professional Organization. The 65th Annual Conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, held at Miami Beach, Florida, October 26-31, 1958, was attended by over 2,300 delegates and guests from 36 countries. A revised constitution was adopted, an important feature of which was the creation of a field division to be authorized when funds are found and methods are devised for its operation. This new division, when in operation, will deal with crime-reporting problems in local departments when these are referred to it by the Uniform Crime Reporting Committee. It will also assist police departments, on request, in solving organization and operating problems, including problems in police records and crime-reporting, much as does the traffic division of the IACP within the field of police traffic control.

Police Department Statistics

DETAILED data on police administration in 1958 are presented in Table XVIII for cities over 10,000 population. This table reports the number of police employees, salaries of patrolmen and police chiefs, the work week, education and in-service training, the use of patrol cars, and annual departmental expenditures.

For comparison of police and fire data, see the preceding fire department section in this Year Book. This article on police statistics summarizes and analyzes the detailed statistics in Table XVIII to enable city officials to make comparisons as to cost, performance, and accomplishment. Comparison between individual cities must be made with caution

TABLE 1

POLICE EMPLOYEES AND POLICE SALARIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
NO. OF POLICE EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POP. (1958)						
Over 500,000	18	1.22	2.10	2.73	3.03	3.81
250,000 to 500,000	23	1.13	1.59	1.88	2.05	3.35
100,000 to 250,000	68	1.28	1.54	1.79	2.14	3.48
50,000 to 100,000	130	1.03	1.42	1.72	1.98	3.29
25,000 to 50,000	288	0.58	1.34	1.65	1.98	5.65
10,000 to 25,000	604	0.50	1.27	1.58	1.95	5.64
ENTRANCE SALARY OF PATROLMEN (1959)						
Over 500,000	17	$ 3,600	$ 4,360	$ 4,800	$ 4,983	$ 5,796
250,000 to 500,000	22	3,458	4,125	4,490	4,829	5,796
100,000 to 250,000	52	3,141	3,689	4,086	4,361	5,496
50,000 to 100,000	108	2,400	3,716	4,080	4,669	5,628
25,000 to 50,000	240	2,460	3,627	4,127	4,539	5,700
10,000 to 25,000	469	2,400	3,410	3,900	4,373	7,200[1]
MAXIMUM SALARY OF PATROLMEN (1959)						
Over 500,000	17	$ 4,450	$ 4,895	$ 5,502	$ 5,760	$ 6,540
250,000 to 500,000	22	4,264	4,612	5,208	5,619	6,192
100,000 to 250,000	52	3,600	4,420	4,721	5,046	6,060
50,000 to 100,000	108	2,400	4,167	4,620	5,200	6,408
25,000 to 50,000	240	2,982	4,083	4,620	5,143	6,540
10,000 to 25,000	467	2,520	3,780	4,327	5,000	8,424[1]
SALARY OF POLICE CHIEF (1959)						
Over 500,000	18	$11,025	$12,450	$14,037	$17,126	$25,000
250,000 to 500,000	22	7,200	9,945	11,370	12,633	15,348
100,000 to 250,000	58	4,800	7,955	8,920	10,425	13,200
50,000 to 100,000	113	4,500	6,825	7,800	9,000	12,456
25,000 to 50,000	239	4,080	6,000	6,950	8,196	12,600
10,000 to 25,000	607	3,000	5,100	5,824	6,975	12,000

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[1] Anchorage, Alaska.

due to variances in utilization of personnel, degree of law enforcement, and police needs for the community.

Number of Employees. Table 1 summarizes the total number of full-time paid police employees, uniformed and civilian. The median number of police employees per 1,000 population is 1.65 for all cities over 10,000 and ranges from 1.58 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 to 2.73 for cities over 500,000. The 1958 medians have increased for all population groups over the 1957 medians.

Number of Civilian Employees. The number of civilian employees utilized by police departments varied from 1 to 1,202. The median number of civilian employees by population groups is: 234 in cities over 500,000; 91 in cities of 250,000 to 500,000; 24 in cities of 100,000 to 250,000; nine in cities of 50,000 to 100,000; four in cities of 25,000 to 50,000; and two in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population.

Hours of Work. The median work week is 42 hours for patrolmen in all cities over 10,000 population. This is the same as the 1958 median. The median for cities over 500,000 population is 40 hours, no change; for cities between 250,000 to 500,000, 40 hours, no change; 100,000 to 250,000, 40 hours, no change; 50,000 to 100,000, 40 hours, no change; 25,000 to 50,000, 40 hours, no change; and 10,000 to 25,000, 44 hours, no change.

A total of 67 cities over 10,000 reduced the work week for policemen in 1958[1] compared to 103 cities making such reductions in 1957 and 109 making such reductions in 1956. Five of the cities reducing the work week are over 100,000 population; nine cities, between 50,000 to 100,000; 16 cities, between 25,000 to 50,000; and the remaining 37 cities between 10,000 to 25,000. A total of 39 of these cities reduced their work week to 40 hours.

Police Salaries. Table 1 also summarizes the patrolmen entrance and maximum salaries and the police chiefs' salaries as reported by city officials early in 1958. Entrance salaries of patrolmen range at the median from $3,900 in cities between 10,000 to 25,000 to $4,800, for cities over 500,000. All population groups continue to show increases for median entrance salary over 1958 figures, ranging from a low of $104 for cities of 10,000 to 25,000 to a high of $362 for cities over 500,000. Maximum salaries of patrolmen at the median range from $4,327 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 to $5,502 for cities over 500,000. Cities of 250,000 to 500,000 have the largest increase of $372.

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[1] The 67 cities over 10,000 population reducing policemen's work week in 1958 are: Birmingham, Alabama; Chico, Madera, Redlands, and Tulare, California; Tampa, and West Palm Beach, Florida; Des Plaines, Elmwood Park, Glenview, Oak Park, Park Forest, Park Ridge, Peoria, Skokie, and Winnetka, Illinois; East Chicago, Elkhart, and Muncie, Indiana; Clinton and Dubuque, Iowa; Wichita, Kansas; Frankfurt, Lexington, Owensboro and Paducah, Kentucky; Salisbury, Maryland; Adrian, Mt. Pleasant, and Sault Ste Marie, Michigan; Bemidji, Minnesota; St. Louis and University City, Missouri; Reno, Nevada; Atlantic City, Bloomfield, Bridgeton, and Collingswood, New Jersey; Freeport, and Niagara Falls, New York; Durham, and Elizabeth City, North Carolina; Grand Forks, North Dakota; Berea, Kettering, Mansfield, and Maple Heights, Ohio; Ada, Oklahoma; Albany, and Klamath Falls, Oregon; Abington tp., Duquesne, Lansdowne, New Castle, Norristown, Radnor tp., Springfield tp., and Uniontown, Pennsylvania, Rapid City, South Dakota, Dyersburg, Tennessee; Amarillo, Garland, Texas City, and Vernon, Texas; Rutland, Vermont; Pullman, Washington; Marinette, Wisconsin.

The median salaries of police chiefs range from $5,824 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 to $14,037 in cities over 500,000. Comparison of salaries of police chiefs with those of fire chiefs and other city officials can be made in Table IX in another part of the Year Book. Police chiefs' salaries at the median in various population groups are $120 to $537 higher than those reported in the 1958 Year Book.

Education Requirements. Police chiefs were asked to indicate the minimum number of years of education needed to qualify for entrance to the police force as patrolmen. Of 1,027 reporting cities, 124 (12.1 per cent) indicated that they had no minimum education requirement. This varied from 7.5 per cent of the cities of 50,000 to 100,000 to 29.4 per cent of the cities over 500,000 population. However, all of the cities between 250,000 and 500,000 have a minimum education requirement.

Of the 1,027 reporting, 751 or 73.1 per cent indicated that the minimum requirement was the completion of high school, a high school diploma, or its equivalent (Armed Forces GED test, state certificate, and so forth). This varied from 90.4 per cent of the cities between 250,000 and 500,000 to a low of 64.7 per cent of the cities over 500,000 population. San Jose, California, requires a minimum of two years (60 units) of college work.

Recruit Training. Of the 1,105 reporting cities, 476 (43.1 per cent) indicated that they do not have any formalized training program for police recruits. All cities over 250,000 population have a recruit training program, while only 42.4 per cent (252 of 594 reporting cities) of the cities in the 10,000-to-25,000 group have such a program.

The time during the probationary period that is devoted to actual recruit training was specified on a weekly basis in 441 cities. This period varied from one week to 24 weeks, with the median number of weeks being five. An hourly basis was indicated by 152 cities, varying from 24 to 560 hours, with the median being 72 hours.

In-Service Training. Police departments were asked if a regularly scheduled in-service training program was held for all patrolmen after they had completed their recruit training period. Of the 1,084 cities reporting, 546 (50.4 per cent) indicated that they had such a program. This varied from a high of 77.8 per cent of the cities over 500,000 to a low of 43.1 per cent of the cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population. The median number of hours per month devoted to training was four.

Table 2

Manning of Police Patrol Cars in Cities over 10,000: 1958

Population Groups	Numner of Cities Reporting Motorized Patrol	Two-Man Patrol Cars Only		One-Man and Two-Man Patrol Cars		One-Man Patrol Cars Only	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Cities over 500,000.	18	5	27.8	13	72.2	0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000	23	2	8.7	17	73.9	4	17.4
100,000 to 250,000	68	9	13.2	53	77.9	6	8.9
50,000 to 100,000	129	21	16.3	84	65.1	24	18.6
25,000 to 50,000.	287	39	13.6	162	56.4	86	30.0
10,000 to 25,000.	604	72	11.9	335	55.5	197	32.6
All cities over 10,000	1,129	148	13.1	664	58.8	317	28.1

One-Man Patrol Cars. Table 2 shows that 317 out of 1,129 reporting cities use one-man patrol cars exclusively for police patrol. Some 664 cities use a combination of one- and two-man cars, and 148 cities used two-man cars only. Of the 317 cities using one-man cars exclusively, 197 are in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group. Over 86 per cent of the reporting cities use one-man patrol cars all or part of the time.

Table XVIII shows the individual cities using one-man patrol cars and the shifts when such patrol cars are employed — day, evening, and night. Of the 981 cities using one-man patrol cars, 680 use them on day, evening, and night shifts; 155 use them on day shifts; and 118 use them on the day and evening shifts. The remaining 28 cities use one-man patrol cars for other combinations of shifts.

Police Department Expenditures. Table XVIII includes 1958 information on police salaries and wages and total police department expenditures for individual cities. Included in the figures are expenditures for new equipment; but specifically excluded are pension payments to retirement funds and to former employees. These data are summarized in Table 3.

Total police department expenditures are $11.71 per capita in 909 cities over 10,000. Expenditures per capita generally are higher in larger cities, ranging from $15.40 in cities over 500,000 to $9.36 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000. Salaries and wages comprise over 89 per cent of total police expenditures for all cities over 10,000.

Since the calendar year 1950, the cost of police protection has continued to rise in all population groups. During the past nine years, the per capita expenditures for police departments in cities over 500,000 population have increased $5.14 or 50 per cent. In cities of 250,000 to 500,000 the increase has been $4.85 or 88 per cent; in cities of 100,000 to 250,000, $4.72 or 85 per cent; in cities of 50,000 to 100,000, $4.35 or 81 per cent; in cities of 25,000 to 50,000, $4.81 or 96 per cent; and in cities of 10,000 to 25,000, $5.03 or 116 per cent.

TABLE 3

POLICE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES IN 1958

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Population of Cities Reporting (000 omitted)	Police Department Expenditures: 1958				
			Salaries and Wages		Total		Per Cent Salaries and Wages to Total
			Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	
Cities over 500,000.	17	18,834	$271,112	$14.39	$290,021	$15.40	93.5
250,000 to 500,000	22	8,055	74,297	9.22	83,514	10.37	89.0
100,000 to 250,000	52	7,715	68,311	8.85	79,426	10.30	86.0
50,000 to 100,000	108	7,631	64,241	8.44	74,372	9.75	86.4
25,000 to 50,000.	240	8,275	68,879	8.32	81,195	9.81	84.8
10,000 to 25,000.	470	7,304	57,846	7.92	68,332	9.36	84.7
All cities over 10,000 . . .	909	57,814	604,686	10.46	676,860	11.71	89.3

TABLE XVIII

POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959

This table includes all cities over 25,000 population and 604 of the 848 cities between 10,000 and 25,000. All data were reported late in 1958 and early in 1959 by city officials. No. Employees: total number of uniformed and civilian personnel. Work Hours Per Week: average number of hours worked in seven days. Salary of Patrolmen — Entrance, Maximum: figure to left of dash (—) is total salary, including cost-of-living increases, paid to full-time patrolman during first 12 months on force; figure to right of dash is highest yearly salary paid to full-time patrolman not holding any promotional rank. Minimum No. Yrs. Education: schooling needed to qualify for entrance to police force, "d" indicates that high school diploma or equivalent needed. Recruit Training: formal training program for police recruits, "Y" for yes, "N" for no; length of training period by hours (h) or weeks (w). In-service Training: regularly scheduled training for all patrolmen after completion of recruit training, "Y" for yes, "N" for no; figure is number of hours per month devoted to training. Shifts with One-Man Patrol Cars: shifts on which one-man patrol cars are used; "D" for day shift, "E" for evening shift, and "N" night shift; double dagger (‡) for city using only one-man patrol cars. No. Four-Wheel Police Cars: number vehicles operated by police department excluding ambulances, rescue trucks, patrol wagons, and motorcycles. Total Expenditures for Department: for new equipment, salaries, and all other expenditures except payments by city into pension or retirement fund or payments to retired employees. Single dagger (†) for 1957 figures; leaders (. . .) for data not reported; asterisks (*) for footnotes at end of table.

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Minimum No. Yrs. of Required Education	Recruit Training, Length in Hrs. or Wks.	In-Service Training, No. Hrs. per Mo.	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1958 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
Over 1,000,000											
Chicago, Ill.	10,189-450*	40	$4,800-5,640	$18,500	None	Y-18w	Y-1	DEN	469	$55,500	$58,500
Detroit, Mich.	4,854-382	40	4,856-5,669	19,289	12d	Y-8w	Y-8	None	626	28,243	29,490
Los Angeles, Calif.	5,771-1,202	40	6,540-6,540	19,500	. . .d	Y-12w	Y-6	DEN	789	34,500	37,067
New York, N. Y.	24,816-1,129	42	4,500-5,881†	25,000	. . .d	Y-18w	Y-..	None	. . .	141,660	159,063
Philadelphia, Pa.	6,000-500	44	3,925-4,930	15,000	None	Y-13w	Y-..	DEN	450	27,113	29,180
500,000 to 1,000,000											
Baltimore, Md.	3,034-250	43	4,400-5,000	12,500	8	Y-12w	N	DEN	249	15,590	16,562
Boston, Mass.	3,052-222	40	4,090-4,450	15,000	None	Y-6w	Y-2	D	125	14,749	15,776
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,572-353	40	4,800-4,800	13,500	. . .d	Y-6w	N	None	110	7,293	7,940
Cincinnati, Ohio	977-46	40	5,502-5,502	12,768	12d	Y-17w	Y-2	DEN	175	5,400	6,076
Cleveland, Ohio	1,980-139	40	4,518-5,772	13,824	None	Y-13w	Y-..	DEN	286	11,822	13,108
Houston, Tex.	1,158-245	40	4,320-4,860	12,000	. . .d	Y-13w	N	DEN	258	5,806	6,392
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,815-90	40	4,938-5,726	14,249	12d	Y-9w	Y-3	DEN	143	10,218	11,086
Minneapolis, Minn.	635-58	40	5,028-5,748	12,300	12d	Y-6w	Y-..	D	64	3,588	3,853
New Orleans, La.	1,051-59	48	3,600-4,500	12,000	12d	Y-11w	Y-10	None	160	4,325	4,888
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,526-60	44	4,400-5,450	11,025	. . .	Y-8w	Y-. .	DEN	42	8,504	8,889
St. Louis, Mo.	2,565-559	44	4,600-5,200	13,000	12d	Y-12w	Y-. .	DEN	386	11,803	13,234
San Francisco, Cal.	1,818-104	40	5,592-6,192	16,668	12d	Y-560h	Y-4	D	172	11,728	12,237
Washington, D. C.	2,563-178	42½	4,800-6,000	16,400	None	Y-12w	N	None	138	14,930	15,743

TABLE XVIII — POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000 — Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Minimum No. Yrs. of Required Education	Recruit Training, Length in Hrs. or Wks.	In-Service Training, No. Hrs. per Mo.	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1958 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
250,000 to 500,000											
Akron, Ohio	312-20	42	$4,160-5,242	$10,020	12d	Y-4w	N	DEN	61	$ 1,693	$ 1,845
Atlanta, Ga.	696-89	48	3,458-4,264	11,817	12d	Y-5w	N	DEN	95	2,904	3,448
Birmingham, Ala.	443-51	44	4,020-4,848	9,792	12d	Y-7w	N	DEN	93	2,270	2,382
Columbus, Ohio	646-115	40	4,368-5,196	11,364	12d	Y-12w	N	DEN	140	3,344	3,816
Dallas, Tex.	1,109-179	40	3,840-4,740	13,520	12d	Y-12w	Y-..	DEN	240	5,120	6,009
Denver, Colo.	822-137	47	4,716-5,616	11,376	12d	Y-288h	N	DEN	148	3,882	4,211
Fort Worth, Tex.	563-38	44	4,170-4,320	11,040	. . .d	Y-8w	Y-4	DEN	97	2,316	2,689
Indianapolis, Ind.	876-91	42	4,480-4,480	9,180	. . .d	Y-12w	Y-..	DEN	116	4,261	4,736
Jersey City, N. J.	1,001-138	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	10	Y-7w	Y-..	DEN	96	. . . .	. . . .
Kansas City, Mo.	910-196	48	4,502-5,220	12,500	12d	Y-17w	Y-4	DEN‡	173	3,532	4,289
Long Beach, Calif.	512-50	40	5,136-6,120	12,696	12d	Y-6w	N	DE	86	3,080	3,519
Louisville, Ky.	588-67	48	4,200-4,440	7,200	12d	Y-12w	Y-2	D	87	2,577	3,016
Memphis, Tenn.	677-106	40	3,840-4,680	10,290	12d	Y-3w	..-..	None	104	2,690	3,020
Newark, N. J.	1,431-89	40	4,500-5,400	12,000	10	Y-7w	..-..	None	78	7,624	8,035
Oakland, Calif.	783-121	40	5,796-6,192	15,348	12d	Y-8w	Y-10	DEN	180	5,069	5,972
Omaha, Neb.	429-50	40	4,536-4,656	8,000	. . .d	Y-4w	Y-6	DEN	65	1,853	2,140
Portland, Ore.	776-129	40	4,618-5,387	11,107	12d	Y-160h	Y-3	DEN	119	3,789	4,300
Rochester, N. Y.	576-69	42	4,194-5,076	11,940	12d	Y-16w	Y-..	DEN‡	57	2,660	2,838
St. Paul, Minn.	461-20	40	4,788-5,628	12,612	12d	4-4w	N	DE	44	2,461	2,710
San Antonio, Tex.	608-108	44	3,900-4,320	9,134	12d	Y-16w	Y-..	DEN‡.	91	2,206	2,880
San Diego, Calif.	730-112	40	5,130-6,084	14,595	12d	Y-13w	N	DEN‡	146	3,846	4,481
Seattle, Wash.	878-109	40	5,040-5,640	13,000	. . .	Y-13w	Y-4	DEN	132	4,764	5,401
Toledo, Ohio	442-41	48	4,953-5,503	10,000	12d	Y-8w	Y-..	DEN	97	2,456	2,777
100,000 to 250,000											
Albany, N. Y.	293-40	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	Y-..	Y-..	D	29	. . . .	. . . .
Allentown, Pa.	143-15	44	3,730-4,480	5,880	. . .	Y-12w	N	DEN	14	687	798
Austin, Tex.	255-57	48	4,080-4,140	. . . .	12d	Y-12w	Y-4	DEN‡	54	1,067	1,340
Baton Rouge, La.	226-25	48	3,600-3,600	9,600	12d	Y-16w	N	DEN	. . .	1,132	1,391
Berkeley, Calif.	148-7	40	5,496-6,060	13,200	12d	Y-5w	Y-4	DEN‡	. . .*	895	1,215
Bridgeport, Conn.	382-23	40	4,068-4,707	8,708	8	Y-8w	Y-..	DEN	21	1,858	2,032
Cambridge, Mass.	235-10	40	5,000-5,000	8,300	None	Y-5w	N	None	16	1,074	1,354
Camden, N. J.	214-. .	42	3,800-4,800	8,000	. . .d	N	N	None	35	1,340	1,498
Canton, Ohio	154-6	40	4,320-5,280	8,500	None	Y-8w	Y-..	D	48	792	906
Charlotte, N. C.	283-30	48	3,600-4,782	8,757	12d	Y-6w	Y-4	D	36	1,120	1,293
Chattanooga, Tenn.	194-10	47	3,540-4,260	6,840	12d	Y-..	Y-2	DEN	43	805	944
Corpus Christi, Tex.	167-17	48	3,828-4,092	8,104	. . .	Y-120h	Y-..	D	43	738	907
Dayton, Ohio	368-46	40	4,690-5,054	10,088	8	Y-12w	N	DEN	76	1,936	2,164
Des Moines, Iowa	228-23	43	4,140-5,040	10,080	12d	Y-8w	N	DEN	43	1,033	1,205
Duluth, Minn.	137-20	42	4,092-4,952	8,412	12d	Y-12w	N	DEN	25	681	770
El Paso, Tex.	258-31	48	4,200-4,670	9,920	12d	Y-4w	..-..	DEN	. . .	1,186	1,406
Elizabeth, N. J.	293-12	40	4,777-5,377	. . . .	10	Y-3w	N	DEN	18	1,629	1,765
Erie, Pa.	195-15	40	4,184-4,484	6,508	12d	N	N	DEN	17	780	941
Evansville, Ind.	204-13	48	3,980-4,074	6,250	12d	N	N	None	32	885	969
Fall River, Mass.	263-35	40	3,600-4,000	7,350	None	Y-2w	Y-..	D	9	. . . .	. . . .
Flint, Mich.	282-46	44	4,686-5,460	10,810	12d	Y-6w	Y-2	DEN	56	1,833	2,064
Fort Wayne, Ind.	240-7	40	4,608-4,668	7,371	12d	Y-6w	Y-3	DE	25	1,122	1,238
Fresno, Calif.	253-21	40	5,136-6,024	12,036	12d	Y-*	Y-..	DEN	58	1,507	1,847
Gary, Ind.	238-19	40	4,575-4,980†	11,628†	12d	Y-3w	Y-4	DEN	50	1,214†	1,369†
Gr. Rapids, Mich.	257-35	40	4,264-4,784	10,712	. . .d	Y-10w	Y-2	DEN	53	1,278	1,497
Hartford, Conn.	437-47	40	4,056-4,888	9,932	None	Y-240h	N	DEN‡	45	2,262	2,448
Jacksonville, Fla.	429-65	40	4,347-4,651	9,300	9	Y-400h	N	DEN	120	2,088	2,480
Kansas City, Kan.	178-31	48	3,990-4,140	7,200	12	Y-2w	N	DEN	39	666	856
Knoxville, Tenn.	210-41	48	3,486-3,786	6,270	12d	Y-20h	N	DEN	43	814	968
Little Rock, Ark.	150-9	40	3,720-4,440	7,020	12d	N	N	DEN	27	539	650
Miami, Fla.	866-248	40	3,615-4,860	13,000	12d	Y-16w	Y-..	DEN‡	136	3,484	4,231
Mobile, Ala.	244-49	40	3,264-3,744†	7,656†	8	Y-6w	N	None	31	. . . .	. . . .
Montgomery, Ala.	191-. .	40	3,240-3,780	7,920	12	N	Y-..	None	30	736	887

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Minimum No. Yrs. of Required Education	Recruit Training, Length in Hrs. or Wks.	In-Service Training, No. Hrs. per Mo.	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1958 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
100,000 to 250,000—continued											
Nashville, Tenn.	335-30	40	$3,212-4,416	$ 9,000	8	Y-6w	Y-7	DEN	58	$ 1,404	$ 1,530
New Bedford, Mass.	234-13	41	3,350-3,850†	6,150	. . .	Y-2w	N	D	15	882†	937†
New Haven, Conn.	395-23	40	4,365-4,735	10,500	12d	Y-8w	Y-..	DEN	26	1,827	1,972
Norfolk, Va.	419-32	48	3,720-4,464	11,016	12d	Y-4w	N	DEN	74	1,835	2,083
Oklahoma City, Okla.	354-45	48	3,630-3,900	8,400	12d	Y-300h	N	DEN	77	1,515	1,691
Pasadena, Calif.	204-38	40	5,082-6,048	11,748	12d	Y-13w	Y-8	DEN	32	1,244	1,418
Paterson, N. J.	300-. .	40	4,225-4,836†	7,500†	10	Y-3w	Y-8	None	18	772†	924†
Peoria, Ill.	173-17	40	4,486-5,135	7,965	8	Y-88h	Y-..	DEN	25	845	1,005
Phoenix, Ariz.	335-35	40	4,230-5,280	10,500	12d	Y-5w	Y-5	DEN	70	1,401	2,202
Providence, R. I.	588-68	40	4,095-4,433	8,840	10	Y-13w	N	DEN	54	2,631	2,886
Reading, Pa.	175-24	40	3,865-3,865†	5,315†	. . .	Y-8w	N	DEN	10	726†	770†
Richmond, Va.	414-29	44	3,679-4,368	8,190	12d	Y-12w	Y-10	DEN	75	1,778	2,174
Rockford, Ill.	145-7	40	4,326-4,672	9,400	12d	N	N	DE	24	729	858
Sacramento, Calif.	290-51	40	4,920-5,760†	12,300	12d	Y-40h	Y-..	DEN	43	1,450†	1,594†
Salt Lake City, Utah	330-39	40	3,540-4,750	10,000	12d	Y-6w	Y-4	DEN	78	1,377	1,692
San Jose, Calif.	199-18	40	4,974-6,036	12,828	. . .*	N	Y-3	DEN‡	57	1,126	1,375
Savannah, Ga.	193-31	48	3,141-3,780	9,132	10	Y-2w	N	DEN	40	707	916
Scranton, Pa.	185-12	48	3,424-3,960	4,800	12	N	Y-..	D	8	. . . .	. . . .
Shreveport, La.	205-20	48	3,300-3,600	7,620	12d	Y-90h	Y-4	DEN	39	873	1,070
Somerville, Mass.	162-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	12	Y-3w	Y-6	None	12	. . . .	. . . .
South Bend, Ind.	204-10	43	5,048-5,048	7,245	12d	Y-12w	Y-..	DEN	43	1,102	1,267
Spokane, Wash.	247-39	40	4,704-4,992	9,300	8	Y-6w	Y-..	DEN	29	. . . .	. . . .
Springfield, Mass.	376-24	40	4,036-4,491	10,400	None	Y-50h	N	DEN	21	. . . .	. . . .
Syracuse, N. Y.	430-53	40	4,040-4,640	11,833	12d	Y-..	..-..	DEN	30	2,090	2,235
Tacoma, Wash.	252-22	40	4,680-5,520	12,000	12d	Y-192h	Y-6	D	43	1,374	1,633
Tampa, Fla.	363-58	40	3,762-4,395†	8,500†	12d	Y-140h	Y-10	DEN	67	1,250†	1,644†
Trenton, N. J.	277-22	40	4,000-5,300	9,020	8	Y-200h	N	None	27	1,448	1,542
Tulsa, Okla.	282-44	40	3,510-4,800	7,992	12d	Y-3w	N	DEN	. . .	1,387	1,502
Utica, N. Y.	178-10	40	3,500-3,950†	6,600†	. . .d	Y-..	Y-..	DEN	16	749†	833†
Waterbury, Conn.	265-9	40	4,178-4,468	9,578	. . .d	Y-3w	N	DE	27	1,231	1,347
Wichita, Kan.	327-65	44	4,164-4,992	10,980	12d	Y-16w	Y-4	DEN‡	60	1,525	1,812
Wilmington, Del.	267-22	40	4,100-5,000	8,200	12d	Y-5w	Y-5	DEN	14	1,262	1,301
Worcester, Mass.	400-41	40	3,723-4,430	8,100	None	Y-3w	Y-4	DEN	45	1,633	1,851
Yonkers, N. Y.	349-25	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	12d	Y-3w	N	None	40	. . . .	. . . .
Youngstown, Ohio	301-23	40	5,041-5,041†	9,257	None	N	N	DEN	52	1,487†	1,686†
50,000 to 100,000											
Alameda, Calif.	75-4	40	5,628-6,204	11,124	12d	Y-6w	Y-9	DEN	18	489	534
Albuquerque, N. M.	233-33	48	4,050-5,244	8,184	12d	Y-8w	Y-..	DEN‡	25	855	1,119
Alexandria, Va.	127-13	40	3,950-4,700	8,000	12d	Y-2w	Y-6	DEN‡	20	561	673
Alhambra, Calif.	92-12	40	4,902-5,952	10,416	12d	Y-6w	Y-9	DEN‡	16	520	622
Altoona, Pa.	107-12	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	12d	N	N	D	5	. . . .	. . . .
Amarillo, Tex.	169-27	44	3,780-3,960	8,100	12d	Y-14w	Y-1	DEN	31	595	753
Asheville, N. C.	88-3	48	3,384-4,260	7,200	None	Y-104h	Y-..	DEN	16	360	468
Atlantic City, N. J.	204-35	40	3,800-4,300	6,750	. . .	Y-5w	N	DEN	17	870	951
Augusta, Ga.	152-13	48	3,060-3,306	6,420	. . .	Y-72h	Y-2	DEN	15	541	629
Aurora, Ill.	80-11	40	5,046-5,046	7,092	12d	Y-4w	Y-8	None	10	372	615
Bay City, Mich.	89-5	40	4,405-4,784	7,550	12d	Y-40h	N	DEN	17	470	526
Bayonne, N. J.	192-12†	40†	5,000-5,000	8,300†	. . .	..-..	..-..	None†	. . .	1,004	1,048
Beaumont, Tex.	123-8	48	4,038-4,560	8,400	. . .d	Y-6w	Y-6	DEN	25	542	631
Berwyn, Ill.	56-0	47	4,465-4,680	5,620	. . .	N	N	None	5	300	334
Bethlehem, Pa.	91-6	44	3,640-4,472	5,902	None	Y-4w	N	None	13	462	623
Binghamton, N. Y.	144-10	40	4,300-4,720	8,914	12d	Y-40h	Y-..	DEN‡	12	765	839
Brockton, Mass.	104-4	40	3,750-4,400†	6,900	. . .	N	N	None	5	463†	495†
Brookline t, Mass.	149-8	40	4,784-4,784	9,200	. . .d	Y-2w	Y-4	DEN	18	745	841
Burbank, Calif.	155-21	40	5,100-6,324	12,096	12d	Y-5w	Y-8	DEN‡	32	1,023	1,200
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	106-13	48	4,476-4,800	7,584	12d	N	N	DE	17	493	659
Charleston, S. C.	135-18	48	3,260-3,600	6,700	11d	Y-4w	N	DEN‡	22	478	536

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Minimum No. Yrs. of Required Education	Recruit Training, Length in Hrs. or Wks.	In-Service Training, No. Hrs. per Mo.	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1958 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
50,000 to 100,000—continued											
Charleston, W. Va.	128-7	40	$3,522-3,900	$	. . .	Y-87h	N	DEN	13	$ 554	$ 610
Chester, Pa.	100-25	44	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	8d	Y-80h	Y-..	DEN	10	. . . .	. . . .
Cicero, Ill.	. .-. .	. .	4,104-4,996	5,970†	. . .	..-..	..-..	. . .	. . .	. . . .	576
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	67-3	44	4,800-5,600	9,000	. . .	Y-8w	Y-2	DE	18	476	515
Clifton, N. J.	101-5	40	4,250-5,315	8,982	10	Y-7w	Y-5	DEN	15	579	667
Columbia, S. C.	160-13	48	3,497-3,858	7,800	10	Y-4w	Y-5	DEN‡	28	632	762
Columbus, Ga.	145-8	48	3,360-4,000	6,420	12d	N	N	DEN	18	521†	677†
Compton, Calif.	91-10	40	5,568-6,096	10,212	12d	Y-6w	N	DEN	19	520	600
Covington, Ky.	80-5	40	4,080-4,080	7,200	12d	Y-4w	N	DEN	10	387	438
Cranston, R. I.	94-0	40	3,600-4,100	6,400	10	Y-12w	N	DEN	16	402	501
Davenport, Ia.	108-15	42	4,356-4,572	6,480	. . .	N	N	DEN	17	423	501
Dearborn, Mich.	219-18	40	5,101-5,585	. . . .	12d	Y-8w	Y-4	D	44	1,419	1,474
Decatur, Ill.	78-10	40	4,230-4,560	6,300	None	N	Y-..	D	7	355	. . . .
Dubuque, Ia.	63-1	40	4,170-4,620	8,040	. . .	Y-24w	Y-..	DE	6	261	311
Durham, N. C.	125-10	46	3,354-4,140	7,500	12d	Y-3w	Y-5	DEN	. . .	493	587
East Chicago, Ind.	139-5	41	5,100-5,100	8,400	. . .	Y-3w	N	DEN	. . .	762	826
East Orange, N. J.	153-1	40	4,698-5,508	9,900	. . .	Y-7w	N	DEN	21	855	913
East St. Louis, Ill.	85-7†	48†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. . .	..-..	..-..	D	. . .	. . . .	. . . .
Evanston, Ill.	137-23	40	5,007-5,988	10,248	12d	Y-3w	Y-2	None	17	720	790
Fort Smith, Ark.	62-4	40	3,216-3,420	4,980	12d	N	Y-..	DEN	9	253	300
Gadsden, Ala.	93-2	40	. . . .-. . . .	5,880	12d	N	N	DEN	14	. . . .	. . . .
Galveston, Tex.	91-2	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	12	Y-..	Y-..	. . .	31	. . . .	. . . .
Glendale, Calif.	172-27	40	5,328-6,408	12,156	12d	Y-4w	Y-2	DEN	36	1,085	1,270
Green Bay, Wis.	92-7	42	. . . .-. . . .	8,160	12d	Y-3w	Y-2	DE	8	. . . .	. . . .
Greensboro, N. C.	192-16	45	3,552-4,344	8,830	10d	Y-9w	Y-3	DEN	39	757	965
Greenville, S. C.	128-12	48	3,150-3,960	5,900	12d	Y-40h	Y-4	DEN	17	488	629
Hamilton, Ohio	100-3	40	4,561-5,022†	. . . .	. . .	N	N	DEN	22	384†	449†
Hammond, Ind.	155-9	42	4,680-4,980	8,130	12d	N	Y-..	DEN	26	817	956
Hampton, Va.	73-6	48	3,660-4,140	7,200	12d	N	Y-8	DEN‡	21	289	352
Harrisburg, Pa.	162-6	40	3,770-3,871	5,536	. . .	Y-40h	Y-12	DEN	6	775	906
Hoboken, N. J.	163-4	40	4,500-5,200	. . . .	12d	Y-12w	Y-..	None	9	988	1,035
Holyoke, Mass.	. .-. .	. .	3,800-4,200	7,200	. . .	..-..	..-..	. . .	. . .	521	572
Huntington, W. Va.	121-18	40	3,990-4,140	8,400	. . .d	N	N	DEN	32	434	529
Inglewood, Calif.	89-15	40	5,148-6,036	12,300	12d	Y-5w	Y-5	DEN‡	15	514	641
Irvington, N. J.	108-8	40	4,200-6,000	. . . .	12d	Y-9w	Y-10	None	18	. . . .	. . . .
Jackson, Mich.	86-13	40	4,212-4,212	8,892	12d	Y-96h	N	DEN‡	15	405	447
Jackson, Miss.	191-40	48	3,714-4,152	7,272	12d	N	N	DEN	32	856	1,007
Johnstown, Pa.	97-14	40	3,684-4,140	5,724	12	Y-24w	..-..	None	6	346	453
Joliet, Ill.	86-8	40	4,380-4,705	6,105	. . .	Y-4w	N	DE	9	404	436
Kalamazoo, Mich.	126-24	40	4,372-5,092	10,700	. . .d	Y-160h	Y-3	DEN‡	23	634	789
Kenosha, Wis.	89-8	42	4,636-4,836	9,666	12d	Y-8w	Y-4	DEN	11	494	559
Lakewood, Ohio	70-5	40	4,071-5,052	8,866	12d	N	Y-6	None	10	328	456
Lancaster, Pa.	87-8†	40	3,800-4,450	6,000	. . .	Y-12w	Y-..	DE	8	387	432
Lansing, Mich.	156-6	40	4,757-5,278	10,197	12d	Y-4w	Y-..	DE	16	849	948
Laredo, Tex.	. .-. .	. .	2,400-2,400	4,500	. . .	..-..	..-..	. . .	. . .	160	189
Lawrence, Mass.	153-10	40	4,482-4,482	6,361	8d	N	N	None	7	585	607
Lexington, Ky.	116-0	40	3,870-4,236	7,200	12d	Y-24w	Y-..	DEN	20	479	546
Lima, Ohio	65-8	40	3,960-4,260	6,972	12d	Y-6w	N	E	8	272	317
Lincoln, Neb.	126-22	48	3,720-4,050	7,400	12d	Y-2w	Y-..	DEN	22	458	595
Lorain, Ohio	60-1†	40†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. . .	..-..	..-..	DEN	. . .	. . . .	. . . .
Lowell, Mass.	181-10	40	3,900-4,700	6,500	None	N	N	DEN‡	8	754	826
Lubbock, Tex.	168-8	48	3,900-3,900	8,280	12d	Y-4w	Y-4	DEN	35	622	797
Lynn, Mass.	219-35	40	4,490-4,765	7,212	8	Y-24w	N	None	12	888	959
McKeesport, Pa.	100-13	40	. . . .-. . . .	5,520	12d	Y-30h	Y-12	DEN	10	423	442
Macon, Ga.	124-1	48	3,420-3,600†	5,520	10	Y-4w	Y-..	None	15	460†	504†
Madison, Wis.	191-25	40	4,728-5,124	10,512	12d	Y-17w	Y-..	DEN‡	6	995	1,163
Malden, Mass.	117-0	40	3,952-4,862	7,500	None	Y-4w	N	None	9	596	640
Manchester, N. H.	123-6	40	3,683-4,070†	7,354	. . .	Y-2w	Y-7	DEN	10	487†	540

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Minimum No. Yrs. of Required Education	Recruit Training, Length in Hrs. or Wks.	In-Service Training, No. Hrs. per Mo.	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1958 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
50,000 to 100,000—continued											
Medford, Mass.	112-4	40	$4,140-4,800†	$	...	N	N	DEN	7	$ 540†	$ 564†
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	178-16	40	4,400-5,650	9,500	8	Y-6w	N	DEN	22	934	1,063
Muncie, Ind.	103-12	40	4,440-4,440†	6,280†	12d	Y-6w	Y-..	DEN	20	369†	430†
New Britain, Conn.	148-10	40	4,467-4,692	8,286	12d	N	N	DEN	16	770	904
New Rochelle, N. Y.	151-12	40	4,600-5,600	9,950	12d	Y-4w	Y-..	DEN	23	912	1,021
Newton, Mass.	166-7	40	4,150-4,600	8,700	None	Y-2w	Y-8	DEN	15	810	974
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	189-..	40	4,607-5,410	8,840	12d	Y-4w	Y-..	DEN‡	14	955	1,020
Oak Park, Ill.	91-7	40	4,512-5,652	9,240	12d	Y-4w	Y-..	DEN‡	14	452	516
Ogden, Utah	72-6	48	3,780-4,500	7,260	12d	Y-2w	Y-..	DEN	16	343	434
Orlando, Fla.	120-17	48	3,720-4,320	9,000	12d	Y-12w	Y-4	DEN‡	24	496	582
Passaic, N. J.	120-0	40	4,500-5,400	8,400	...	N	N	None	8	743	814
Pawtucket, R I.	149-12	40	....-....	....	10	Y-8w	N	D	14	....	....
Pittsfield, Mass.	85-3	40	3,848-4,524	7,436	12	Y-26w	Y-6	DEN‡	9	418	446
Pontiac, Mich.	129-20	40	4,966-5,200	9,022	12d	Y-320h	N	DE	24	804	871
Port Arthur, Tex.	71-..	48	3,750-3,816	8,635	12d	Y-6w	Y-8	DEN	14	315	385
Portland, Me.	150-39	44	3,367-4,046	7,308	12d	Y-2w	N	DEN‡	18	523	592
Portsmouth, Va.	102-10	44	3,720-4,320	7,800	...	N	N	DEN	18	469	527
Pueblo, Colo.	113-7	40	3,978-4,494	8,100	12d	Y-2w	Y-6	DEN	15	518	616
Quincy, Mass.	168-7	40	3,850-4,455	7,300	None	Y-8w	N	DEN	13	824	900
Racine, Wis.	134-5	40	4,536-4,884†	....	12d	Y-2w	Y-2	DEN	12	655†	719†
Raleigh, N. C.	130-16	44	3,384-4,344	7,104	12d	Y-4w	Y-4	DEN	15	560	682
Richmond, Calif.	147-19	40	5,616-6,156	12,456	12d	Y-..	Y-..	D	34	941	1,079
Riverside, Calif.	117-14	40	5,046-6,000	10,788	12d	Y-4w	Y-12	DEN‡	16	555	676
Roanoke, Va.	125-4	48	3,825-4,380	7,182	...d	Y-2w	Y-8	None	18	562	607
Saginaw, Mich.	153-11	40	5,010-5,190	9,840	8	Y-6w	Y-5	DEN	38	833	955
St. Joseph, Mo.	99-9	48	3,300-3,540	5,370	12d	N	Y-4	D	14	323	363
St. Petersburg, Fla.	140-13	48	3,484-4,420	12,000	12d	Y-100h	N	DE	30	561	710
San Angelo, Tex.	55-0	48	3,660-3,660	6,300	12d	N	N	DEN‡	12	223	294
San Bernardino, Calif.	178-21	40	4,813-5,832	11,244	12d	N	Y-6	DEN	20	1,034	1,268
San Mateo, Calif.	80-4	40	5,220-5,964	10,521	12d	Y-5w	Y-5	DEN	11	500	567
Santa Ana, Calif.	111-21	40	5,040-5,880	12,036	12d	Y-5w	Y-5	DEN	19	582	731
Santa Monica, Calif.	180-44	40	5,088-6,108	12,108	12d	Y-11w	Y-10	DEN	24	1,114	1,363
Schenectady, N. Y.	155-7	40	4,330-4,651	8,925	12d	Y-12w	N	DEN	12	812	957
Sioux City, Iowa	117-34	44	4,080-4,620	7,590	12d	Y-4w	N	DEN	18	481	521
Sioux Falls, S. D.	75-8	44	3,804-4,752	7,536	12d	Y-3w	Y-..	DEN‡	13	332	390
South Gate, Calif.	84-6	40	....-....	....	12d	Y-6w	Y-4	DEN	20	....	....
Springfield, Ill.	116-16	40	4,200-4,728	7,272	12	Y-2w	Y-4	DEN	15	507	572
Springfield, Mo.	102-6	48	3,380-4,550	7,000	12d	Y-12w	Y-..	DEN	20	371	458
Springfield, Ohio	101-9	44	4,140-4,800	8,320	10	Y-6w	Y-..	DEN	20	494	575
Stamford, Conn.	191-11	40	4,186-4,906†	8,929†	8	Y-4w	N	D	19	971†	1,143†
Stockton, Calif.	145-16	40	4,958-6,012	11,952	12d	Y-2w	Y-8	DEN	32	816	989
Terre Haute, Ind.	99-3	48	4,060-4,240	5,920	...d	N	N	None	...	385	456
Topeka, Kan.	152-38	40	4,056-4,356†	8,400†	12d	Y-8w	Y-..	DEN	26	635†	793†
Troy, N. Y.	202-46	40	3,635-3,800	5,600	12d	Y-24h	Y-..	None	12	654	675
Union City, N. J.	127-10†	40†	4,900-5,300	....	...	..-..	..-..	None†	...	696	696
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	159-15	43	....-....	....	None	N	N	DEN	12	....	....
Waco, Tex.	112-6	48	3,690-3,780	7,380	12d	Y-2w	N	None	14	444	502
Waterloo, Iowa	89-1	48	4,080-4,662	7,400	12d	N	N	DEN	12	456	534
Wheeling, W. Va.	94-2†	40†	4,087-4,156	6,327	...	..-..	..-..	DEN†	...	421	462
Wichita Falls, Tex.	93-2	48	3,600-4,500	8,400	12d	Y-6w	N	DEN‡	19	408	500
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	98-3	40	3,534-4,007	5,782	10	N	Y-6	DEN‡	8	399	420
Winston-Salem, N. C.	176-15	44	3,528-4,560	12,054	12d	Y-24w	N	DEN	29	771	892
Woonsocket, R. I.	96-3	42½	3,224-3,718	6,344	12d	Y-30h	Y-2	D	6	359	396
York, Pa.	85-4	40	3,700-4,200†	....	12d	Y-72h	N	None	7	356†	399†
25,000 to 50,000											
Abilene, Tex.	102-7	48	3,600-3,900	7,200	12d	Y-..	N	DEN	16	419	540
Abington tp, Pa.	52-0	42	4,900-4,900	8,100	12d	Y-..	Y-..	DEN	12	260	323

TABLE XVIII — POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000 — Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Minimum No. Yrs. of Required Education	Recruit Training, Length in Hrs. or Wks.	In-Service Training, No. Hrs. per Mo.	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1958 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Albany, Ga.	53-1	48	$3,180-3,840	$ 6,300	12d	N	N	DEN	7	$ 223	$ 287
Alexandria, La.	54-1	42	....-....	....	10	N	..-..	None	15	....	....
Aliquippa, Pa.	31-1	42	....-....	....	12d	N	Y-12	DEN	3	....	....
Alliance, Ohio	33-4	40	3,870-3,960†	5,580	12d	Y-80h	N	D	4	139	171
Alton, Ill.	43-0	40	5,100-5,100	6,600	12d	N	N	None	4	202	224
Amsterdam, N. Y.	44-2	40	3,560-3,860	5,150	12d	N	Y-..	DE	3	180	195
Anaheim, Calif.	116-10	40	4,800-5,640	11,400	12d	Y-5w	N	DEN‡	20	681	788
Anderson, Ind.	84-5	40	4,238-4,400†	6,580†	12d	Y-2w	Y-6	DEN	14	337†	379†
Ann Arbor, Mich.	91-10	40	4,458-5,154	9,702	12d	Y-4w	Y-4	DEN	17	477	560
Anniston, Ala.	49-1	48	3,517-3,670	6,036	12d	N	N	None	10	219	271
Appleton, Wis.	55-1	48	3,886-....	6,510	12d	N	N	DEN‡	6	263	299
Arcadia, Calif.	57-10	40	4,788-5,688	11,400	12d	Y-80h	N	DEN	10	366	444
Arlington t, Mass.	87-9	40	4,200-4,800	7,700	12d	Y-4w	N	DEN	6	437	473
Ashland, Ky.	35-2	40	4,080-4,080	5,892	. . .d	Y-6w	Y-4	None	4	150	178
Athens, Ga.	38-1	48	3,300-3,600	5,400	. . .d	N	N	DEN	5	157	179
Auburn, N. Y.	64-5	40	3,500-4,000	6,000	12d	N	N	DEN‡	6	261	288
Bakersfield, Calif.	158-32	40	4,590-5,460	11,928	12d	Y-120h	Y-6	EN	26	878	1,021
Bangor, Me.	59-10	44	3,240-4,000	7,050	12d	Y-1w	Y-8	DEN‡	5	234	279
Barberton, Ohio	36-1	44	4,440-4,872†	6,840†	12d	Y-3w	N	DE	7	221†	254†
Battle Creek, Mich.	78-13	44	....-....	....	12d	N	Y-4	DE	14	....	....
Belleville, Ill.	42-1	40	4,200-4,446	5,646	N	Y-2w	N	None	7	161	180
Belleville, N. J.	68-4	40	4,600-5,500	7,500	12d	Y-6w	N	None	11	384	409
Bellingham, Wash.	44-4	40	4,140-4,920	6,300	12d	N	N	DEN‡	11	191	221
Belmont t, Mass.	46-4	40	4,350-4,550	8,400	None	N	N	DEN	5	247	272
Beloit, Wis.	50-3	42	4,260-4,560	7,324	12d	N	Y-..	DE	6	249	288
Bessemer, Ala.	44-0	48	3,972-4,620	6,336	12d	N	N	None	9	189	228
Beverly, Mass.	71-0†	40†	3,926-4,706	6,000	. . .	..-..	..-..	DEN	. . .	280	309
Beverly Hills, Calif.	81-12	40	5,280-6,360	12,600	12d	Y-4w	Y-10	DEN‡	12	513	582
Billings, Mont.	69-5	40	4,380-4,500	6,840	10d	Y-2w	Y-3	DE	5	310	360
Biloxi, Miss.	33-0	54	3,060-3,060	4,740	None	N	N	DEN	5	114	143
Bloomfield, N. J.	91-3	40	4,000-5,200†	8,500	10	Y-6w	Y-5	DEN‡	12	475†	508†
Bloomington, Ill.	42-2	40	4,536-4,680	6,480	None	Y-12h	N	DEN	5	197	224
Bloomington, Ind.	48-8	48	3,796-3,900	5,500	12d	Y-88h	Y-4	DEN	5	155	195
Boise City, Idaho	62-6	45	....-....	....	10	N	N	DEN‡	9	....	....
Bremerton, Wash.	47-2	40	4,440-4,740	6,156	12d	Y-6w	N	DEN‡	11	236	274
Bristol, Conn.	53-2	40	3,875-4,500	6,900	8d	Y-80h	Y-2	DEN‡	11	326	382
Brownsville, Tex.	66-22	48	2,982-2,982	5,897	8	Y-2w	Y-..	DEN‡	9	141	282
Burlington, Iowa	36-1	44	4,206-4,554	....	None	Y-1w	N	None	7	134	163
Burlington, Vt.	52-6	40	3,172-3,906	6,440	12d	N	Y-..	DEN‡	5	142	188
Butte, Mont.	38-0	40	4,720-5,100	7,446	None	N	N	None	4	99	121
Champaign, Ill.	52-7	40	3,900-4,400†	6,500†	None	Y-24h	N	DEN	6	176†	206†
Charlottesville, Va.	48-0	48	3,600-4,200	6,600	12d	N	Y-..	DEN	5	205	233
Chelsea, Mass.	75-5	45	4,320-4,680	7,160	None	N	N	None	5	350	362
Cheyenne, Wyo.	56-8	44	3,900-4,500	6,600	12	N	Y-..	DEN	9	228	255
Chicopee, Mass.	107-20	40	4,225-4,225	6,750	. . .	N	N	D	8	415	449
Chula Vista, Calif.	45-3	40	4,650-4,796	8,717	12d	Y-..	Y-4	DEN‡	10	240	284
Clarksburg, W. Va.	35-1	40	3,600-4,092	....	8	N	N	D	4	146	171
Clinton, Iowa	33-2	44	4,013-4,410	5,700	12d	N	Y-..	D	4	130	143
Colorado Sprgs., Colo.	103-13	46	4,008-4,800	8,364	10	Y-2w	N	D	16	570	602
Columbia, Mo.	45-5	46	3,414-3,924	6,900	12d	N	N	DEN‡	8	170	217
Concord, N. H.	43-3	40	3,410-3,890	6,950	12d	Y-2w	Y-8	DEN	4	167	205
Council Bluffs, Iowa	51-5	48	4,068-4,212	6,036	12d	N	N	None	7	221	258
Culver City, Calif.	58-4	40	5,568-6,540	10,356	12d	Y-5w	N	DEN	10	367	410
Cumberland, Md.	65-6	40	3,120-3,558	5,466	10	Y-24w	Y-2	DEN‡	5	240	273
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	36-1	42	4,740-5,400	7,200	12d	Y-3w	..-..	DE	7	209	248
Danville, Ill.	39-0	54	4,428-4,428	5,700	8	N	Y-4	DN	7	153	186
Danville, Va.	91-6	48	3,864-4,644	7,680	12d	Y-185h	Y-12	DEN‡	12	325	408
Daytona Beach, Fla.	66-8	48	3,156-3,156	5,892	12d	N	N	DEN	12	250	421

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Minimum No. Yrs. of Required Education	Recruit Training, Length in Hrs. or Wks.	In-Service Training, No. Hrs. per Mo.	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1958 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
E. Cleveland, Ohio	74-13	40	$4,590-5,460	$ 8,925	12d	Y-6w	Y-15	D	9	$ 415	$ 483
E. Hartford t, Conn.	65-3	40	4,500-4,920	8,040	10	N	N	DEN	9	315	374
E. Providence t, R. I.	84-1	40	4,212-4,212	6,559	12d	Y-12w	Y-..	DEN‡	17	378	454
Easton, Pa.	52-2	42	3,690-4,231	5,760	12d	Y-50h	Y-10	DEN	7	225	271
Eau Claire, Wis.	61-11	42	4,005-4,968	7,638	12d	N	Y-3	DEN‡	8	302	345
Elgin, Ill.	81-12	40	3,900-4,860	7,020	. . .	N	N	DEN	11	346	433
Elkhart, Ind.	65-5	40	4,662-4,662	6,000	12d	Y-4w	Y-8	DEN	11	312	372
Elmhurst, Ill.	34-1	48	4,740-5,772	7,526†	12d	N	Y-..	DEN	6	139	174
Elmira, N. Y.	99-1	40	4,200-4,450	7,000	12d	Y-3w	Y-4	DEN‡	8	471	520
Elyria, Ohio	46-0	40	4,250-4,620	6,098	12d	N	N	DE	6	214	238
Enid, Okla.	51-7	48	3,330-3,360	5,040	12d	N	N	DE	9	169	180
Euclid, Ohio	72-3	40	4,112-5,460	8,924	None	Y-160h	Y-..	DEN	22	455	497
Eugene, Ore.	69-7	40	3,954-4,488	7,584	10	Y-12w	Y-6	DEN‡	16	298	393
Everett, Mass.	..-..	..	....-....	6,552	. . .	..-..	..-..	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .
Everett, Wash.	59-3	43	4,596-4,980	. . . .	. . .d	N	N	DE	12	293	309
Fairfield t, Conn.	54-1	40	3,944-4,776	8,528	12d	Y-6w	N	DEN	11	243	305
Fairmont, W. Va.	33-2	40	....-....	. . . .	. . .	Y-26w	Y-..	None	3	. . . .	. . . .
Fargo, N. D.	76-6	40	3,888-4,440	8,472	. . .d	Y-40h	Y-4	DEN	10	332	393
Fayetteville, N. C.	79-6	48	3,172-3,848	6,760	12d	Y-4w	Y-..	DEN	9	292	371
Ferndale, Mich.	45-4	40	5,124-5,592	7,656	12d	Y-90h	Y-4	DEN	8	255	294
Fitchburg, Mass.	74-8	40	4,055-4,400	6,700†	. . .	Y-3w	..-..	DEN‡	9	381	421
Fond du Lac, Wis.	42-3	46	4,158-4,458	6,436	12d	Y-4w	Y-12	DEN‡	4	201	243
Fort Dodge, Iowa	28-0	44	3,990-4,390	6,210	None	N	N	None	4	123	154
F. Lauderdale, Fla.	149-15	44	3,692-4,589	9,425	12d	Y-3w	Y-8	DEN‡	26	592	756
Framingham t, Mass.	50-0	40	4,540-4,840	7,540	12d	Y-4w	Y-8	D	4	262	300
Fullerton, Calif.	80-5	40	4,800-5,640	9,840	12d	Y-6w	Y-10	DEN	16	310	368
Gainesville, Fla.	50-7	40	3,216-4,000	6,615	12d	Y-200	Y-8	DEN‡	10	205	273
Galesburg, Ill.	37-4	40	4,440-4,440	6,120	12d	Y-8w	Y-10	DEN‡	6	165	169
Garfield, N. J.	45-0	40	4,600-4,800	6,300	10d	Y-6w	Y-..	None	4	247†	271†
Gloucester, Mass.	46-2	40	3,750-4,100	6,230	None	N	N	DEN‡	4	223	255
Grand Forks, N. D.	40-4	40	3,606-4,272	6,624	12d	..-..	Y-4	DE	5	131	159
Granite City, Ill.	36-0	40	4,935-5,160	6,600	None	Y-24h	Y-5	DE	5	164	188
Great Falls, Mont.	54-3	40	4,700-4,860	6,750	12d	Y-144h	Y-3	DEN‡	7	263	323
Greenville, Miss.	46-6	48	3,420-4,620	4,800	12d	..-..	Y-..	DEN‡	7	177	225
Greenwich t, Conn.	131-10	40	4,464-5,328	11,640	12d	Y-4w	Y-..	DEN	18	770	929
Hackensack, N. J.	78-6	40	4,300-5,300	7,500	8	N	Y-3	DEN	14	454	520
Hagerstown, Md.	63-5	48	3,810-4,032	6,504	12d	Y-2w	Y-..	D	5	279	317
Hamden t, Conn.	61-2	40	4,350-4,750	6,950	12d	4-2w	Y-4	DEN	10	323	407
Hamilton tp, N. J.	79-4	40	4,275-4,875	6,875	12d	Y-24h	Y-..	None	13	387†	448†
Hamtramck, Mich.	96-6	40	4,470-5,163	7,712	12d	Y-90h	N	N	22	519	559
Hattiesburg, Miss.	36-0	48	3,285-3,798	5,136	None	N	N	None	5	140	168
Haverford tp, Pa.	49-3†	42†	4,036-4,592†	. . . .	. . .	..-..	..-..	None†	. . .	235†	284†
Haverhill, Mass.	77-4	40	....-....	. . . .	None	Y-10w	N	D	5	. . . .	. . . .
Hayward, Calif.	66-8	40	5,232-6,204	10,778	12d	Y-8w	Y-12	DEN‡	13	396	463
Hazleton, Pa.	35-0	44	3,525-3,825	4,400	8	Y-9w	N	DE	3	132	155
Hempstead, N. Y.	66-1	40	4,475-5,700	10,000	12d	Y-6w	N	DEN‡	8	404	443
High Point, N. C.	81-8	48	3,456-4,320	6,900	12d	Y-96h	N	DEN	13	320	397
Highland Park, Mich.	117-14	40	5,376-5,688	10,050	8	Y-90h	N	None	17	711	764
Hot Springs, Ark.	37-1†	48†	....-....	. . . .	. . .	..-..	..-..	None†	. . .	. . . .	. . . .
Huntington Pk., Calif.	56-5	40	5,418-6,348	10,512	12d	Y-12w	Y-4	DN	10	274	407
Hutchinson, Kan.	44-7	48	3,438-3,840	7,188	. . .d	Y-4w	N	DEN‡	9	175	242
Independence, Mo.	37-0	48	3,840-3,840	6,500	10	N	Y-..	DEN‡	9	167	207
Iowa City, Iowa	25-1	45	4,036-4,404	5,760	8	N	N	DEN	4	113	132
Ithaca, N. Y.	42-3†	40†	4,000-4,600	5,800	. . .	..-..	..-..	DEN‡†	. . .	211	234
Jackson, Tenn.	47-0	48	3,120-3,480	5,600	10	Y-12w	Y-6	None	7	180	220
Jamestown, N. Y.	78-..	40	4,118-4,763	6,698	12d	Y-8w	Y-12	DEN	9	339	408
Jefferson City, Mo.	30-0	48	....-....	. . . .	12d	N	N	DEN‡	6	. . . .	. . . .
Johnson City, Tenn.	37-1	48	2,940-3,300	. . . .	12d	N	Y-2	DEN	6	112	128

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Minimum No. Yrs. of Required Education	Recruit Training, Length in Hrs. or Wks.	In-Service Training, No. Hrs. per Mo.	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1958 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Joplin, Mo.	52-14	48	$3,300-3,960	$ 5,400	8	N	Y-..	DEN	9	$ 175	$ 223
Kankakee, Ill.	30-2	48	4,200-4,620	6,600	12d	Y-4w	Y-..	DEN	5	....	142
Kearny, N. J.	111-1	40	....-....	....	10	Y-200h	N	DEN	15	....	....
Kettering, Ohio	22-1	40	4,641-5,132	7,200	None	N	Y-2	DEN‡	6	126	147
Key West, Fla.	40-2	40	3,198-3,689	5,631	8	N	Y-..	DEN‡	6	159	190
Kingston, N. Y.	59-1	40	4,640-5,000	....	12d	Y-40h	N	None	5	283	298
Kokomo, Ind.	69-7	42	....-....	....	12d	Y-2w	N	DEN‡	11	....	....
La Crosse, Wis.	74-6	42	4,200-4,920	7,980	12d	Y-60h	Y-8	DE	7	362	416
La Grange, Ga.	42-2	48	3,000-3,420	6,600	11	Y-50h	4-5	D	5	132	160
Lackawanna, N. Y.	72-15	40	5,000-5,000	6,600	12d	Y-12w	N	None	5	364	394
Lafayette, Ind.	63-1	40	4,668-4,668	6,468	12	Y-2w	Y-2	D	7	325	362
Lafayette, La.	48-2	48	2,460-3,000	6,960	8	Y-17w	Y-..	DEN	12	176	210
Lake Charles, La.	38-2	48	....-....	....	12d	N	Y-9	DEN	11	....	....
Lakeland, Fla.	70-6	48	3,720-4,020	8,700	10d	Y-6w	Y-5	D	9	263	329
Laurel, Miss.	31-1	48	3,703-3,703	5,010	8	Y-..	Y-..	DEN	6	114	141
Lawton, Okla.	53-2	48	....-....	....	12d	N	N	None	8	....	....
Lebanon, Pa.	40-1	42	3,674-3,826	5,512	None	Y-4w	N	DEN	4	161	176
Lewiston, Me.	64-4	48	3,354-3,848	6,084	8	Y-40h	N	DEN	6	255	313
Lincoln Pk., Mich.	61-3	40	5,195-5,520	8,500	12d	Y-96h	Y-2	DEN	13	329	384
Linden, N. J.	111-0	40	....-....	....	...	N	N	None	10	....	....
Lockport, N. Y.	44-1	40	4,201-4,992	5,949	8	N	N	DEN‡	5	203	215
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	124-7	42	4,200-4,920	10,640	12d	Y-7w	Y-12	DEN	21	654	748
Lynchburg, Va.	76-5	48	3,534-3,943	6,650	12d	Y-2w	N	DEN‡	15	282	333
Lynwood, Calif.	39-3	40	5,130-6,000	9,440	12d	Y-8w	N	D	7	211	262
Manchester t, Conn.	43-3	48	....-....	6,578	12d	Y-60h	Y-10	DEN‡	8	272	318
Manhattan Beach, Calif.	32-2	40	4,632-5,520	8,184	12d	N	N	D	7	168	203
Manitowoc, Wis.	46-3†	46†	4,216-4,530	6,000†	...	..-..	..-..	D†	...	199	223
Mansfield, Ohio	57-2	44	3,948-4,308	6,060	...	N	..-..	DEN	7	216	244
Maplewood tp, N. J.	47-0	40	4,068-5,580	8,196	None	Y-6w	Y-1	D	7	284	306
Marion, Ind.	52-0	40	4,080-4,200	5,400	12d	N	N	DE	5	....	350
Marion, Ohio	36-2	40	3,900-4,200	5,430	12d	N	N	DEN‡	6	153	186
Mason City, Iowa	41-7	44	3,960-4,200	6,500	12d	Y-3w	N	DEN‡	8	164	191
Massillon, Ohio	29-0	40	4,235-4,470	5,700	12d	Y-3w	N	D	4	131	145
Maywood, Ill.	31-..	44	4,224-5,352	7,200†	12d	N	Y-8	DE	3	170	204
Melrose, Mass.	49-2	40	3,690-4,629	6,968†	None	Y-2w	N	None	4	237	270
Meriden, Conn.	87-2	40	3,966-4,377	7,200	8	Y-75h	Y-4	DEN‡	4	478	570
Meridian, Miss.	76-9	48	3,336-3,780	6,900	12d	N	Y-..	DEN	10	273	328
Miami Beach, Fla.	260-60	40	4,248-5,268	10,500	12d	Y-20h	Y-2	DEN	38	1,238	1,480
Michigan City, Ind.	53-2	40	4,390-4,390	5,660	...	N	N	None	8	247	265
Middletown, Conn.	43-1	40	3,500-4,878	6,762	...	Y-35h	Y-..	DEN‡	6	225	266
Middletown, Ohio	66-3	40	4,399-5,116	8,049	12d	Y-5	N	DEN‡	10	337	375
Milford t, Conn.	74-..	40	3,900-4,680	7,384	12d	Y-25h	N	None	10	380	429
Mishawaka, Ind.	48-2	44	4,740-4,740	5,952	12d	Y-10w	N	DEN	8	227	265
Moline, Ill.	49-2	40	....-4,511	6,178	None	Y-3w	N	None	6	193	219
Monroe, La.	72-8	48	....-....	....	12d	Y-5w	Y-12	DE	14	....	....
Montclair, N. J.	94-5	40	4,000-5,500	....	12d	Y-6w	Y-..	DEN	12	548	595
Montebello, Calif.	45-4	40	5,126-5,952	10,009	12d	Y-8w	..-..	DEN‡	10	238	285
Monterey Pk., Calif.	50-3	40	5,004-5,880	9,540	12d	N	N	DEN‡	10	290	336
Morgantown, W. Va.	22-7	48	3,330-3,708	5,352	12d	N	N	D	4	73	84
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	38-4	48	4,236-5,040	7,440	12d	Y-72h	Y-10	DEN‡	6	204	259
Muskegon, Mich.	92-19	40	4,350-4,700	7,700	12d	N	Y-..	DEN	21	407	467
Muskogee, Okla.	50-2	48	2,964-3,180	6,960	12d	N	N	D	9	173	229
Nashua, N. H.	54-5	40	3,951-4,250	8,520	12d	N	N	DEN‡	6	262	297
National City, Calif.	40-3	40	4,956-5,880	8,688	12d	Y-14w	N	DEN	9	248	296
New Albany, Ind.	35-0†	48†	....-....	....	...	..-..	..-..	DE†	...	....	....
New Brunswick, N. J.	..-..	..	4,400-5,300	7,500	...	..-..	..-..	...	...	424	461
New Castle, Pa.	61-3	40	3,696-3,964	4,632	None	Y-24w	Y-..	None	5	268	312
New Kensington, Pa.	28-1	44	4,461-4,461	5,341	None	N-2w	Y-2w	DE	5	160	187

TABLE XVIII — POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000 — Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Minimum No. Yrs. of Required Education	Recruit Training, Length in Hrs. or Wks.	In-Service Training, No. Hrs. per Mo.	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1958 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
New London, Conn.	63-3	40	$4,628-4,914†	$ 7,245	...	Y-24h	N	DEN‡	6	$ 323†	$ 348†
Newark, Ohio	50-2	40	....-....	5,400	8	Y-4w	N	D	7	....	....
Newburgh, N. Y.	53-0	40	4,350-4,750	7,000	12d	N	N	DEN‡	4	307	324
Newport, Ky.	64-7	40	3,415-3,795	6,000	12	Y-48h	Y-8	None	7	252	298
Newport, R. I.	86-5	42	3,567-3,867	6,156	12d	N	N	DEN‡	6	345	374
Newport News, Va.	110-8	48	....-....	....	12d	Y-24w	Y-12	DEN‡	25	....	....
Norman, Okla.	31-5	48	3,000-3,360	4,500	12d	Y-48h	Y-4	D	5	101	112
Norristown, Pa.	51-0	40	4,080-4,810	6,850	None	Y-1w	Y-..	DEN‡	5	224	288
N. Bergen tp, N. J.	105-9	40	....-....	....	None	Y-6w	Y-4	DEN‡	13	....	....
N. Little Rock, Ark.	70-..	40	....-....	....	...	N	N	None	10	....	....
Northampton, Mass.	40-1	40	3,654-4,280	6,076	None	Y-4w	Y-12	D	5	185	203
Norwalk, Conn.	111-3	40	4,100-5,100	9,000	...	Y-160h	N	DEN‡	13	610	685
Norwich, Conn.	53-2	8	3,956-4,225	5,460	12d	..-..	N	DEN‡	6	205	281
Norwood, Ohio	44-2	48	....-....	7,967	8	Y-4w	Y-..	DEN	7	....	....
Nutley, N. J.	46-2	40	3,700-5,100†	7,200†	10	Y-12w	Y-8	None	5	221†	251†
Odessa, Tex.	100-6	48	4,290-4,560	10,500	12d	Y-96h	Y-5	DEN	16	457	572
Ontario, Calif.	57-5	40	4,824-5,652	9,732	12	Y-5w	Y-8	DEN	13	306	378
Orange, N. J.	81-2†	40	3,940-5,000†	....	...	..-..	..-..	DEN‡†	...	441†	475†
Oshkosh, Wis.	63-1	42	3,840-4,560	6,840	...d	Y-3w	Y-2	DE	6	296	333
Ottumwa, Iowa	35-4	44	4,110-4,800	6,612	12d	N	N	DEN‡	5	152	176
Owensboro, Ky.	53-3	40	3,528-3,600†	....	12d	N	N	DEN‡	11	182†	246†
Oxnard, Calif.	46-5	42	4,698-5,508	8,688	12d	Y-60h	Y-..	DEN	7	226	284
Paducah, Ky.	58-0	40	3,120-3,480	5,280†	12d	N	N	DEN	9	211	261
Palo Alto, Calif.	57-2	40	5,154-6,264	11,160	12d	Y-6w	Y-4	DEN‡	11	331	375
Panama City, Fla.	44-6	48	2,964-3,198	5,616	...	N	Y-..	DEN‡	8	105†	134†
Parkersburg, W. Va.	42-4	40	3,300-3,600	5,520	None	Y-120h	Y-3	DEN	7	160	209
Parma, Ohio	62-9	40	4,699-5,575	7,865	12d	N	N	DE	19	218	389
Penn Hills tp., Pa.	25-4	48	3,936-5,040	5,760†	12d	Y-12w	N	DEN	5	127	172
Pensacola, Fla.	117-12	40	3,834-4,488	8,328	None	Y-80h	Y-16	DEN	14	480	593
Perth Amboy, N. J.	98-..	40	....-....	....	12d	Y-6w	Y-16	DEN	8	....	....
Petersburg, Va.	47-4	48	3,520-3,780	5,800	...	Y-6w	Y-4	DEN‡	7	194	217
Pine Bluff, Ark.	40-3	48	3,155-3,340	5,000	8	N	N	DEN	4	127	165
Plainfield, N. J.	90-10	40	4,100-5,460	8,300	10	Y-300h	N	DEN	8	457	493
Pocatello, Idaho	42-6	44	4,140-4,320	5,700	12d	Y-120h	Y-4	DEN‡	7	168	216
Pomona, Calif.	79-15	40	4,824-5,652	9,732	12d	N	Y-6	DEN	16	478	626
Port Huron, Mich.	56-8	40	4,263-4,725	7,035	12d	Y-4w	..-..	DE	8	296	329
Portsmouth, Ohio	60-3	40	4,040-4,440	6,600	None	Y-2w	Y-6	DEN	14	271	304
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	74-..	40	4,620-5,250	7,759	2	Y-20h	Y-..	DEN	9	418	463
Provo, Utah	35-0	40	3,216-4,020	6,276	12d	Y-6w	Y-8	DEN‡	11	152	211
Quincy, Ill.	47-3	40	4,000-4,200	5,000	...	Y-..	Y-2	DEN‡	7	195	215
Rapid City, S. D.	41-4	44	3,456-3,906†	....	12d	N	N	DEN	6	134†	176†
Redondo Beach, Calif.	54-5	40	5,040-5,988	10,440	12d	N	N	DEN‡	13	326	360
Redwood City, Calif.	51-6	40	4,848-6,060	10,884	...d	Y-6w	Y-16	DE	12	297	340
Reno, Nev.	107-15	40	4,320-5,040	9,000	12	Y-4w	Y-12	DEN	17	481	603
Revere, Mass.	84-5	40	4,250-4,860	6,950	...	N	N	None	5	406	440
Richfield, Minn.	24-0	40	4,920-5,520	7,200	12d	Y-6w	Y-8	DEN‡	...	125	153
Richmond, Ind.	59-1	48	4,235-4,300	5,805	12d	Y-14w	Y-4	DEN	10	271	312
Rochester, Minn.	55-2	40	4,566-4,944	7,200	12d	Y-2w	Y-3	DEN‡	6	274	398
Rock Island, Ill.	63-5	40	4,080-4,968	6,996	12d	Y-4w	Y-10	D	11	255	309
Rocky Mount, N. C.	58-9	48	3,180-3,900	5,750	12d	Y-4w	Y-..	D	5	220	269
Rome, Ga.	51-6	48	3,001-3,261	5,160	10d	N	N	None	4	178	240
Rome, N. Y.	57-2	40	3,497-4,372†	6,989	12d	Y-24h	Y-..	D	4	255†	353†
Roswell, N. M.	36-0	48	3,384-3,780	8,400	12d	Y-4w	N	DEN	7	131	179
Royal Oak, Mich.	87-14	40	4,888-5,486	8,684	12d	Y-130h	Y-14	DEN	16	444	552
St. Cloud, Minn.	34-..	40	3,480-4,080	5,640	8	N	N	DEN	8	145	171
St. Louis Pk., Minn.	31-2	40	4,784-5,741	7,696	...d	Y-4w	Y-..	DEN	7	160	191
Salem, Mass.	108-7	40	3,848-4,528	....	None	N	N	D	5	415	453
Salem, Oregon	73-16	40	3,960-4,440	7,116	None	N	Y-2	DEN‡	12	287	362

TABLE XVIII — POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000 — Continued

25,000 to 50,000—continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Minimum No. Yrs. of Required Education	Recruit Training, Length in Hrs. or Wks.	In-Service Training, No. Hrs. per Mo.	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1958 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
Salina, Kan.	41-5	48	$3,540-3,780	$ 6,600	12d	Y-..	Y-..	DEN‡	6	$ 134	$ 203
San Leandro, Calif.	62-5	40	5,364-6,204	11,400	12d	Y-5w	Y-..	DEN‡	14	370	431
Sandusky, Ohio	34-1	48	4,284-4,620	6,000	None	N	N	DEN	7	170	209
Santa Barbara, Calif.	71-7	40	4,626-5,496	9,852	12d	Y-70h	Y-4	DEN	15	403	459
Santa Fe, N. M.	35-2	48	3,600-4,200	7,440	12d	Y-254h	Y-10	DEN‡	8	145	170
Shaker Hgts., Ohio	52-4	40	4,500-5,300	9,450	. . .	Y-..	N	DEN	13	369	408
Sharon, Pa.	30-1	40	4,560-5,004	6,780	12d	N	N	None	5	166	242
Sheboygan, Wis.	67-1	46	4,201-4,565	8,048	12d	N	Y-4	DEN	8	300	329
Skokie, Ill.	57-2	44	4,560-5,040	8,400	. . .	N	Y-..	. . .	9	250	318
S. San Francisco, Cal.	30-4	40	4,740-5,772	9,384	10	Y-40h	N	DEN	6	174	205
Spartanburg, S. C.	83-9	48	3,180-3,720	. . . .	12d	Y-96h	Y-8	DEN‡	14	285	342
Steubenville, Ohio	45-1	40	4,536-4,536†	5,492†	. . .d	N	N	DE	5	213†	271†
Stratford t, Conn.	65-4	40	4,136-4,833	7,382	12d	Y-4w	Y-..	DEN‡	11	288	352
Superior, Wis.	58-1	42	4,416-4,716	7,116	12d	Y-28h	Y-2	DEN	10	290	328
Tallahassee, Fla.	64-0	48	3,286-3,881†	8,925	12d	Y-40h	Y-4	DEN‡	13	253†	312†
Taunton, Mass.	64-3	40	3,730-3,730	5,276	. . .	N	N	DE	3	293	304
Teaneck tp, N. J.	51-0	40	4,418-5,500	7,951	9	Y-6w	Y-10	DEN‡	9	310	363
Temple, Tex.	33-1	48	3,114-3,114	7,400	None	N	N	DEN	6	121	143
Torrance, Calif.	91-1	40	5,700-6,240	11,220	12d	Y-8w	Y-..	DE	15	534	667
Torrington, Conn.	65-4	40	4,154-4,366	. . . .	4	Y-10w	Y-..	None	5	324	352
Tucson, Ariz.	157-20	44	4,050-4,800	10,320	12d	Y-8w	Y-4	DEN	28	696	852
Tuscalossa, Ala.	80-5	44	3,504-3,792	. . . .	12	Y-4w	Y-..	DEN	9	311	371
Tyler, Tex.	60-3	48	3,952-3,952	7,114	. . .d	Y-8	Y-8	D	9	257	306
Union tp, N. J.	76-0	40	5,400-5,800	7,000	8	N	N	None	8	485	527
University City, Mo.	53-2	46	4,290-4,650	6,600	12d	N	Y-8	DEN	9	254	313
Vallejo, Calif.	71-4	40	4,740-5,628	9,384	12d	Y-5w	N	DEN	17	421	478
Valley Stream, N. Y.	. .-. .	. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. . .	..-..	..-..	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .
Vancouver, Wash.	57-0	40	4,272-5,064	7,452	10	N	N	DEN	10	255	286
Vicksburg, Miss.	36-0	48	3,144-3,144	4,080	None	N	N	DEN‡	3	129	167
Vineland, N. J.	32-3	48	3,480-4,560	6,180	None	Y-6w	N	DE	6	135	160
Waltham, Mass.	97-3	40	4,500-4,500	7,300	None	Y-2w	Y-10	None	9	465	499
Warren, Ohio	71-2	40	4,548-5,040	7,896	12d	N	Y-..	DE	10	352	401
Warwick, R. I.	77-2	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	12d	Y-..	N	DEN‡	23	. . . .	. . . .
Washington, Pa.	36-4	40	3,600-4,250	5,200	9	Y-3w	..-..	DEN‡	2	158	189
Watertown t, Mass.	75-5	40	4,290-4,710	7,165	. . .	N	Y-8	EN	8	388	413
Watertown, N. Y.	48-1	40	4,150-5,050	7,350	12d	Y-40h	N	DE	5	264	572
Waukegan, Ill.	64-8	44	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	12d	Y-17w	N	DE	9	. . . .	. . . .
Wausau, Wis.	44-0	45	3,915-4,245	6,300	12d	Y-6w	Y-3	DEN‡	6	196	225
Wauwatosa, Wis.	68-4	42	5,113-5,598	9,672	12d	Y-55h	Y-12	DEN‡	13	435	508
West Allis, Wis.	103-11	42	5,283-5,543	9,764	12d	Y-4w	Y-4	DEN	15	608	647
West Covina, Calif.	39-4	40	4,758-5,736	9,336	12d	Y-8w	N	DEN‡	9	218	257
W. Hartford t, Conn.	95-5	40	4,484-5,146	9,357	. . .d	N	Y-..	DEN‡	16	537	623
West Haven t, Conn.	64-1	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. . .d	Y-80h	N	DEN‡	7	. . . .	. . . .
West New York, N. J.	83-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	8	..-..	..-..	DE	7	. . . .	. . . .
West Orange, N. J.	78-2	40	4,200-5,100†	. . . .	None	Y-6w	Y-8	DEN	10	407†	441†
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	119-9	40	3,960-4,330	7,800	12d	N	Y-..	DEN	18	470	578
Weymouth t, Mass.	73-. .	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	8	Y-4w	Y-2	EN	9	. . . .	. . . .
Whittier, Calif.	46-2	40	5,226-5,988	9,600	12d	Y-6w	N	DEN	8	285	334
White Plains, N. Y.	159-9	40	4,400-5,300	8,200	12d	Y-36w	Y-4	DEN‡	20	844	863
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	33-1	48	4,200-4,800	7,200	. . .	N	N	DEN	4	156	186
Williamsport, Pa.	56-1	48†	3,618-3,618	4,986	12d	N	Y-..	D	5	204	236
Wilmington, N. C.	94-16	48	3,330-3,720	6,960	12	Y-2w	Y-3	DEN	13	356	412
Winona, Minn.	37-0	43	3,840-4,200	5,640	12d	N	Y-4	DE	4	143	168
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	85-1	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. . .	Y-80h	N	None	7	. . . .	. . . .
Wyandotte, Mich.	70-10	40	4,944-5,539	8,976	12d	Y-4w	Y-10	DEN	11	411	471
Yakima, Wash.	74-0	40	3,690-5,520	8,000	12d	Y-50h	Y-5	DEN	13	360	438
Zanesville, Ohio	37-2	40	3,481-4,094	5,197	12d	Y-..	Y-16	D	7	145	169

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Minimum No. Yrs. of Required Education	Recruit Training, Length in Hrs. or Wks.	In-Service Training, No. Hrs. per Mo.	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1958 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Police Department Expenditures, 1958 (in thousands) Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000											
Aberdeen, S. D.	29-3	44	$3,521-3,947	$ 5,640	12d	Y-2w	Y-..	DEN	2	$ 105.3	$ 123.5
Aberdeen, Wash.	26-3	40	....-....	....	12d	N	N	D	4	....	....
Ada, Okla.	20-0	48	2,700-3,000	4,000	...	N	N	DEN‡	4	60.0	72.0
Adrian, Mich.	31-3	44	4,170-4,800	6,000	12d	Y-4w	Y-4	D	4	121.1	157.9
Aiken, S. C.	20-4	48	3,300-3,780	7,560	12d	Y-128h	Y-8	DEN‡	4	66.4	83.1
Albany, Calif.	21-0	40	5,568-6,000	9,120	12d	Y-5w	Y-4	DEN‡	4	129.4	169.6
Albany, Ore.	22-1	44	3,870-4,500	6,300	12d	Y-20w	Y-4	DEN‡	4	47.2	62.6
Albert Lea, Minn.	19-1	40	3,864-4,236	5,736	...d	N	N	D	2	86.9	104.1
Albion, Mich.	14-0	48	3,962-4,450	5,250	8	N	N	DEN‡	4	75.0	87.7
Alice, Tex.	16-4	48	3,180-3,420	6,300	12d	N	Y-6	DEN‡	3	52.4	65.2
Allen Park, Mich.	44-0	40	5,207-5,540	8,217	12d	Y-4w	Y-4	DE	11	222.0	278.3
Alpena, Mich.	19-0	40	4,080-4,464	6,048	12d	Y-4w	N	DE	..	91.6	103.1
Ames, Iowa	22-0	48	3,924-4,380	6,216	12	N	N	DEN	4	98.7	121.7
Amesbury t, Mass.	13-0	45	2,964-3,692	4,680	None	N	N	DEN	2	45.7	50.8
Amherst t, Mass.	10-0	40	3,320-4,040	5,540	12	N	N	D	2	45.7	50.0
Anchorage, Alaska	61-2	40	7,200-8,424	12,000	12d	Y-2w	Y-10	DEN‡	11	377.3	429.3
Andover t, Mass.	23-1	40	....-....	....	...	N	N	D	4	....	....
Annapolis, Md.	40-0	48	3,600-4,200	5,300	8	Y-6w	Y-6	DEN‡	5	162.9	192.8
Ansonia, Conn.	25-0	40	4,343-4,531	6,686	12d	N	N	D	3	140.5	169.1
Antioch, Calif.	21-1	40	5,100-5,736	7,248	12d	Y-5w	Y-3	DEN	4	112.5	130.3
Ardmore, Okla.	32-2	48	3,000-3,420	4,500	12d	Y-66h	Y-..	DN	4	87.2	96.5
Arkansas City, Kan.	20-0	48	3,360-3,720†	4,572	12d	N	..-..	DEN‡	4	67.5†	88.0†
Arlington Hgts., Ill.	19-3	48	4,000-5,520	7,560	12d	N	N	D	5	171.5	206.8
Ashland, Ohio	18-1	44	3,800-4,320	5,570	None	Y-50h	Y-2	D	3	68.3	78.2
Ashland, Wis.	14-0	42	4,800-5,280†	5,133	12d	..-..	Y-5	D	2	73.1†	82.2†
Ashtabula, Ohio	31-2	44	3,933-4,675†	6,215†	8	N	N	DEN	4	122.4†	141.3†
Astoria, Ore.	22-0	40	4,500-4,800	6,600	12d	Y-60h	Y-10	DEN	3	74.3	103.8
Atchison, Kan.	16-0	48	3,240-3,840	5,100	12d	Y-12w	Y-4	DEN‡	3	57.0	76.6
Athol t, Mass.	17-0	40	3,450-4,000	5,000	...	Y-12w	N	D	2	71.3	78.2
Attleboro, Mass.	39-1	40	....-....	....	None	N	Y-..	D	5	....	....
Auburn, Me.	31-2	42	3,328-3,356	5,136	None	N	Y-4	DEN‡	5	115.7	144.6
Aurora, Colo.	39-3	48	4,128-5,064	6,600	12d	Y-7w	N	DEN	8	158.2	202.5
Austin, Minn.	35-1	40	4,521-4,953	6,454	12d	N	Y-8	DEN	3	165.2	190.8
Azusa, Calif.	32-1	..	4,596-5,604	8,484	12d	Y-8w	N	DEN	8	198.2	231.2
Barre, Vt.	12-0	47	3,562-3,744	4,732	12d	Y-..	Y-..	DN	2	48.6	57.0
Bartlesville, Okla.	33-4	48	3,348-3,768	5,568	None	N	Y-..	D	4	122.6	145.6
Bastrop, La.	18-3	48	....-....	....	12d	N	Y-12	None	3	....	....
Batavia, N. Y.	30-1	40	4,020-4,752	6,720	4d	Y-6w	N	DEN	3	136.5	148.7
Bath, Me.	15-0	44	3,157-3,798	5,116	8	Y-2w	Y-8	DEN‡	2	57.3	65.3
Baytown, Tex.	32-3	48	4,260-4,380	6,360	12d	N	Y-..	DEN	8	123.2	156.3
Beacon, N. Y.	27-0	40	4,400-5,000	6,500	12d	N	N	DEN	2	135.2	150.3
Beaver Dam, Wis.	17-0	42	3,660-4,320	5,700	...d	Y-4w	Y-4	DEN	2	69.4	78.2
Beaver Falls, Pa.	25-2	40	4,500-4,500	5,478	12d	N	Y-..	DEN‡	3	108.1	138.1
Beckley, W. Va.	22-4	40	....-....	....	12d	N	N	D	3	....	....
Bedford, Ind.	22-1	48	3,660-3,780†	4,790†	4d	Y-2w	Y-4	None	..	76.6†	88.3†
Bell, Calif.	28-2	40	5,506-5,514	8,157	12d	N	N	D	5	162.4	185.0
Bellaire, Tex.	18-2	48	4,440-4,440	6,900	10	N	..-..	DEN‡	5	75.9	105.7
Bemidji, Minn.	12-0	44	3,528-3,528	5,208	12d	N	Y-..	D	2	43.7†	50.9†
Bend, Ore.	19-..	40	4,140-4,644	6,180	11d	Y-80h	Y-4	DEN‡	4	79.3	108.2
Bensalem tp, Pa.	20-2	40	3,861-4,524	6,006	...d	Y-12w	N	D	5	87.0	102.0
Benton Harbor, Mich.	38-3	40	3,786-4,383	....	8d	N	N	DEN	6	151.4	188.0
Berea, Ohio	19-1	40	4,300-4,900†	6,200†	...	Y-6w	Y-..	DE	3	92.5†	114.1†
Bergenfield, N. J.	26-1	40	4,500-5,000	7,000†	None	N	N	DEN‡	4	160.9	180.9
Berkley, Mich.	17-0	42	5,260-5,464	6,094	12d	Y-90h	N	DEN	4	100.1	114.8
Berwick, Pa.	11-4	40	3,660-3,660	4,080†	...	N	N	DEN‡	2	37.0	47.4
Bethel, Pa.	17-4	48	....-....	....	12d	Y-40h	Y-..	None	2	....	....
Bexley, Ohio	18-0	40	4,434-4,800	5,580	...	Y-4w	Y-2	DEN	4	80.0	100.0
Big Spring, Tex.	38-4	48	3,540-3,840	5,670	12	Y-..	N	DEN	5	140.5	201.0

TABLE XVIII — POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000 — Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Minimum No. Yrs. of Required Education	Recruit Training, Length in Hrs. or Wks.	In-Service Training, No. Hrs. per Mo.	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1958 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Birmingham, Mich.	37-6	40	$4,855-5,484	$ 9,290	12d	Y-7w	N	DE	7	$ 204.2	$ 242.6
Bismarck, N. D.	26-1	40	3,390-4,380	7,500	12	Y-2w	Y-6	DEN‡	3	123.9	148.9
Bluefield, W. Va.	23-0	48	3,864-3,984	5,400	8	N	N	D	3	123.4	137.5
Bogalusa, La.	21-. .	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. . .d	N	Y-..	None	3	. . . .	. . . .
Boone, Iowa	15-1	42	4,080-4,440	5,160	12d	N	Y-4	DEN‡	2	66.5	75.2
Borger, Tex.	19-4	45†	3,720-4,020	5,700	None	Y-20h	Y-..	DEN‡	4	71.6	95.7
Boulder, Colo.	35-0	48	3,810-4,464	6,468	12d	N	Y-4	DEN	6	151.0	206.0
Bozeman, Mont.	13-0	40	4,050-4,200	. . . .	12	Y-60h	Y-4	DEN‡	2	67.8	85.2
Bradenton, Fla.	31-2	48	3,380-3,640	6,800	12d	Y-4w	Y-10	DEN‡	6	107.1	259.0
Bradford, Pa.	27-1	40	3,639-3,815	. . . .	12	Y-1w	Y-2	DEN	2	100.5	124.7
Braintree t, Mass.	48-2	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	12d	N	N	D	5	. . . .	. . . .
Brattleboro t, Vt.	15-0	48	3,672-3,770†	4,900†	12d	..-..	Y-..	D	2	56.4†	64.9†
Brawley, Calif.	23-0	48	4,068-4,572	. . . .	12d	N	T-..	D	4	113.4	141.8
Bridgeton, N. J.	30-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	5,875	10	Y-6w	Y-..	None	2	. . . .	. . . .
Bristol, Pa.	18-1	42	4,059-4,059	6,000	8	Y-12w	N	None	2	88.3	105.6
Bristol, Va.	26-4	48	3,060-4,020	5,400	12d	Y-14w	Y-2	DEN‡	4	91.8	114.7
Brookfield, Ill.	18-1	40	4,320-5,100†	6,900†	12d	N	N	DE	5	98.6†	115.6†
Brownwood, Tex.	21-0	54	2,820-3,120†	4,656	12d	N	N	DE	3	73.3	90.2
Brunswick, Ga.	30-1	48	3,075-3,480	6,150	8	N	N	DEN	6	118.0	142.0
Brunswick t, Me.	16-1	44	3,328-3,640	4,836	. . .d	Y-3w	N	DEN‡	2	61.7	74.4
Bryan, Tex.	37-0	48	2,904-3,720	6,048	12d	Y-4w	N	DE	8	124.0	156.0
Burlingame, Calif.	33-. .	40	5,148-5,628†	. . . .	12d	N	N	DEN	7	162.4†	197.2†
Burlington, N. J.	28-2	40	4,340-4,940	7,100	12d	Y-8w	Y-8	DEN‡	4	150.4	176.8
Burlington, N. C.	52-4	48	3,174-3,876	7,692	. . .d	Y-80h	Y-8	DEN	7	199.9	259.5
Butler, Pa.	33-1	44	4,440-4,440	. . . .	8	N	Y-12	EN	3	. . . .	. . . .
Cadillac, Mich.	14-2	48	3,450-4,202	5,028	12d	Y-2w	Y-4	DE	2	50.8	60.2
Cambridge, Ohio	20-. .	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	8	Y-4w	Y-3	None	2	. . . .	. . . .
Camden, Arkansas	17-. .	48	3,240-. . . .	4,500	10	N	N	None	. .	57.6	72.6
Campbell, Ohio	20-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	12d	N	N	E	2	. . . .	. . . .
Carlisle, Pa.	18-1	48	3,772-3,772	. . . .	8	Y-..	N	DEN‡	3	68.3	86.5
Carlsbad, N. M.	26-3	48	. . . .-. . . .	7,200	12d	Y-100h	Y-3	DEN‡	6	. . . .	. . . .
Carnegie, Pa.	15-. .	40	4,195-4,327	5,311	12d	N	N	None	2	74.5	89.5
Carthage, Mo.	18-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	4,800	10	N	N	DEN‡	3	65.2	75.1
Casper, Wyo.	35-1	40	4,080-5,040	6,600	12d	N	N	DEN‡	6	162.5	195.7
Cedar Falls, Iowa	15-1	48	3,600-4,290	5,800	12d	N	N	DEN‡	2	61.2	78.9
Central Falls, R. I.	32-0	40	3,016-3,536	4,992	. . .	N	N	DEN‡	2	118.9	144.8
Chambersburg, Pa.	20-1	48	3,160-3,632	4,600	8	N	N	DEN	2	75.3	100.6
Chanute, Kan.	13-0	48	3,564-3,678	5,375	12d	N	N	DEN	2	44.2	54.9
Charles City, Iowa	13-4	48	3,660-4,080	4,800	12d	N	N	DEN‡	2	45.2	50.8
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	45-1	42	4,000-4,800	7,800	12d	N	N	DEN	10	222.0	288.8
Chickasha, Okla.	19-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	10	N	N	D	2	. . . .	. . . .
Chico, Calif.	26-6	40	4,392-5,220	8,400†	12d	N	Y-4	DEN‡	5	114.9	. . . .
Chillicothe, Ohio	23-1	40	3,654-3,780	5,544	12d	N	N	DN	4	88.3	117.6
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	19-1	42	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	12	Y-30h	Y-..	DEN‡	2	. . . .	. . . .
Claremont, N. H.	16-0	48	3,965-. . . .†	5,233†	. . .	N	..-..	D	2	74.0†	82.2†
Clarksdale, Miss.	20-1	72	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	12d	N	..-..	DE	4	. . . .	. . . .
Clayton, Mo.	35-0	48	4,079-4,640	7,500	12d	N	Y-..	DE	6	110.0	122.7
Clearwater, Fla.	77-7	48	3,614-4,134	7,070	12d	Y-2w	Y-7	DEN	14	268.1	362.8
Cleburne, Tex.	16-0	48	3,090-3,180	4,692	12d	N	N	DEN‡	3	54.6	76.0
Cliffside Pk., N. J.	28-0	40	4,700-5,000	6,425	8	N	N	None	4	157.9	173.1
Clovis, N. M.	24-0	48	3,180-3,300	4,860	None	N	N	DEN	4	72.7	98.2
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	15-0	48	3,804-4,140	5,140	10	N	N	D	3	60.9	70.9
Coffeyville, Kan.	27-2	40	3,600-4,080	5,220	12	N	N	DE	4	101.1	116.7
College Pk., Ga.	20-. .	48	3,786-3,960	5,520	. . .	N	N	D	4	88.2	108.9
Collingswood, N. J.	21-1	42	3,750-4,600	6,250	12d	Y-6w	Y-..	DEN	5	114.8	132.0
Collinsville, Ill.	16-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	Y-21w	Y-4	DE	3	. . . .	. . . .
Colton, Calif.	28-5	40	4,410-5,160	7,092	12d	N	N	DEN‡	6	135.9	168.8
Columbia, Pa.	9-0	48	3,560-3,560†	4,500	8	N	..-..	DEN‡	2	41.6	48.2

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Minimum No. Yrs. of Required Education	Recruit Training, Length in Hrs. or Wks.	In-Service Training, No. Hrs. per Mo.	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1958 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Columbia, Tenn.	20-. .	48	$. . . .-. . . .	$	12d	..-..	..-..	DEN	4	$. . . .	$. . . .
Columbus, Ind.	31-1	48	3,900-3,990	. . . .	12	N	N	None	4	129.7	150.0
Concord, Calif.	42-. .	40	4,800-5,820	8,400	12d	N	Y-..	DEN‡	9	203.4	255.2
Concord, N. C.	31-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	12d	N	N	DE	5	. . . .	. . . .
Connersville, Ind.	27-2	48	3,720-. . . .†	. . . .	12d	N	Y-5	DE	4	92.4†	111.2†
Coral Gables, Fla.	89-8	40	3,744-4,784	8,580	. . .d	Y-..	N	DEN‡	19	386.9	469.6
Corning, N. Y.	26-0†	40	3,500-4,320	6,560	12d	Y-1w	Y-3	DE	. .	122.0	140.7
Corona, Calif.	21-0	40	4,350-5,052	7,536	12d	Y-80h	N	DE	4	114.1	146.3
Coronado, Calif.	24-3	40	4,734-5,628	8,304	12d	Y-11w	Y-..	DE	5	127.4	144.0
Corsicana, Tex.	27-1	48	2,964-2,964	4,500	12d	N	N	DEN	4	68.4	88.0
Cortland, N. Y.	29-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	12d	N	N	D	5	. . . .	. . . .
Corvallis, Ore.	26-4	44	3,762-4,880	6,060	12d	Y-60h	N	DEN	5	90.7†	113.6†
Coshocton, Ohio	15-0	40	3,540-3,612	4,380	12d	N	N	DEN	2	53.3	62.4
Cranford tp., N. J.	37-0	40	4,200-5,340	8,000	12d	Y-200h	Y-10	DEN‡	5	212.3	232.6
Cudahy, Wis.	24-1	43	5,314-5,663	7,530	12d	N	Y-8	DEN	4	139.9	161.3
Dalton, Ga.	23-2	48	3,600-3,600	5,700	12d	N	N	DEN	3	88.8	123.0
Daly City, Calif.	40-6	40	5,136-5,940	9,516	12d	Y-3w	N	DEN‡	8	208.0	235.1
Danbury, Conn.	43-0	40	3,900-4,625	6,671	8	Y-4w	N	DEN‡	4	217.5	249.3
Danvers t., Mass.	22-1	40	4,200-4,350	6,200	11	Y-..	N	DE	2	104.4	116.3
Darby, Pa.	14-0	48	4,120-4,120	. . . .	None	N	N	None	2	72.0	109.0
Decatur, Ala.	32-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	12	N	N	None	6	. . . .	. . . .
Decatur, Ga.	28-3	48	3,600-4,164	6,225	12d	N	Y-2	DE	5	125.0	158.9
Del Rio, Tex.	12-1	60	. . . .-. . . .	4,200	9	N	N	DEN	3	. . . .	. . . .
Delano, Calif.	21-0	40	4,380-4,800	8,160	12d	N	N	DEN†	5	100.3	125.4
Delaware, Ohio	13-. .	48	3,912-4,284	5,292	8d	N	Y-2	DEN‡	2	52.9	64.6
Denison, Tex.	19-1	48	3,090-3,420	5,280	12d	Y-4w	Y-..	DEN‡	4	63.0	74.7
Denton, Tex.	30-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	12	Y-1w	Y-1	None	5	. . . .	. . . .
Des Plaines, Ill.	29-0	40	4,669-5,613	7,597	12d	Y-..	Y-..	None	5	157.3	195.3
Dormont, Pa.	12-0	40	4,320-4,740	5,700	None	Y-12w	N	DEN‡	3	70.2	89.0
Dothan, Ala.	43-0	48	2,880-3,200	6,000	12d	N	N	None	6	143.7	197.7
Dover, N. J.	15-0	. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	12d	N	Y-..	DEN‡	2	. . . .	. . . .
Du Bois, Pa.	14-3	45	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	12d	N	N	DEN†	2	. . . .	. . . .
Duncan, Okla.	20-2	40	3,300-3,480	4,800	12d	Y-12w	Y-3	None	3	76.0	92.2
Dunkirk, N. Y.	29-0	40	4,160-4,394	5,720	12d	N	Y-..	E	3	124.8	147.5
Duquesne, Pa.	24-1	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	12d	N	N	DEN‡	3	. . . .	. . . .
Durant, Okla.	12-0	72	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	N	Y-4	D	2	. . . .	. . . .
Dyersburg, Tenn.	19-0	48	2,601-2,840†	. . . .	None	N	N	None	3	50.3†	64.0†
E. Detroit, Mich.	41-4	40	4,940-5,540	7,700	12d	N	N	DEN	10	237.99	283.2
E. Lansing, Mich.	21-1	40	4,380-5,110	7,650	12d	N	N	DEN‡	6	107.6	131.2
E. Moline, Ill.	15-1	44	3,990-4,320	5,000	12d	Y-100h	Y-4	E	2	67.4	81.0
E. Paterson, N. J.	24-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	10	N	N	DE	4	. . . .	. . . .
East Point, Ga.	42-2	40	3,972-4,200	6,720	12d	Y-4w	Y-2	None	7	189.7	323.5
Ecorse, Mich.	46-3	40	5,267-5,527	7,457	12d	Y-4w	N	DE	8	325.6	379.4
Edinburg, Tex.	10-1	66	2,790-3,144	5,748	12d	N	N	D	3	39.7	51.9
Edison tp, N. J.	58-2	40	4,500-5,500	7,300	12d	Y-6w	Y-4	None	8	302.5	343.7
El Cajon, Calif.	33-2	44	5,130-6,084	8,988	12d	Y-13w	Y-..	DEN	6	158.7	191.8
El Centro, Calif.	34-0	40	4,410-5,160	7,320	12d	Y-240h	Y-12	DEN‡	7	154.4	197.5
El Cerrito, Calif.	28-2	40	4,944-6,024	8,904	12d	Y-5w	Y-3	DEN‡	6	167.3	182.6
El Dorado, Ark.	21-0	60	3,350-4,140	5,700	None	N	N	None	4	. . . .	. . . .
El Dorado, Kan.	15-2	45	3,180-3,540	5,352	12d	Y-..	N	DEN‡	3	43.5	68.8
El Reno, Okla.	15-0	48	. . . .-3,600	4,500	8	N	N	D	2	47.3	55.8
El Segundo, Calif.	41-4	40	5,148-6,100	9,324	12d	Y-5w	Y-3	DEN	8	259.8	329.9
Elizabeth City, N. C.	22-1	48	2,819-2,938	4,560	12d	Y-2w	Y-6	DEN‡	4	66.1	88.4
Elizabethton, Tenn.	17-0	48	2,700-2,900	4,200	8	N	Y-4	DEN	2	57.5	66.0
Elmwood Park, Ill.	22-0	44	4,350-4,550	6,874	12d	N	N	None	3	110.7	134.3
Emporia, Kan.	17-0	54	3,090-3,600	4,800	12d	N	Y-8	DEN‡	3	70.3	87.2
Endicott, N. Y.	36-1	40	4,607-4,750	7,000	12d	N	..-..	DE	3	169.4	196.8
Englewood, Colo.	30-. .	48	3,900-4,512	6,696	None	N	N	D	6	118.5	151.5

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Minimum No. Yrs. of Required Education	Recruit Training, Length in Hrs. or Wks.	In-Service Training, No. Hrs. per Mo.	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1958 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Englewood, N. J. .	61-2	40	$4,500-5,520	$ 8,000	8	..-..	Y-..	DE	8	$346.0	$407.6
Escanaba, Mich. .	21-1	40	3,732-4,296	5,652	12d	N	N	DEN	3	94.5	111.3
Evergreen Park, Ill.	23-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	6,720	. . .	Y-..	Y-8	D	4	. . . .	. . . .
Ewing tp, N. J. . .	24-3	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	12d	Y-40h	Y-8	D	4	. . . .	. . . .
Fair Lawn, N. J. .	45-5	40	5,100-5,775	9,100	. . .d	Y-6w	Y-2	DEN	7	230.0	260.0
Faribault, Minn. .	17-0	48	4,080-4,080	5,040	8	N	N	DE	2	69.9	82.4
Fayetteville, Ark.	20-. .	48	3,100-3,120†	3,960†	. . .	N	N	DE	3	61.4†	87.1†
Ferguson, Mo. . .	16-0	48	4,230-4,572	5,928	12d	N	N	DEN‡	3	73.6	91.0
Findlay, Ohio . . .	31-6	48	4,056-4,200	. . . .	8	Y-30h	Y-3	D	6	106.7	140.4
Floral Park, N. Y.	34-2	40	4,300-5,700†	8,300†	12d	Y-3w	N	DEN‡	5	160.7†	188.5†
Florence, S. C. . .	41-3	48	2,800-3,420	5,700	11d	Y-26w	Y-..	DEN	6	151.7	181.8
Forest Park, Ill. .	26-6	44	4,800-4,800†	. . . .	12d	Y-20h	Y-2	None	4	. . . .	. . . .
Ft. Collins, Colo.	20-2	54	3,300-3,840	5,000	10d	N	Y-2	DE	2	72.6	91.6
Ft. Madison, Iowa	16-0	48	3,420-4,080	5,040	None	N	N	DEN	3	61.8	72.2
Fort Myers, Fla.	33-6	48	3,315-3,900	6,500	12d	N	Y-4	DEN‡	7	129.4	166.1
Fort Pierce, Fla.	34-1	48	3,180-4,080	7,100	12d	N	Y-..	DE	7	150.7	212.0
Fort Scott, Kan. .	13-0	48	2,940-2,940	3,480	8	Y-16w	Y-4	DEN‡	3	39.8	53.3
Fort Thomas, Ky.	25-0	40	4,310-4,459	5,655	10	Y-4w	N	D	3	67.0	81.1
Frankfort, Ky. . .	25-0	40	2,760-2,760	4,100	10	Y-4w	N	D	3	78.0	98.0
Fredericksburg, Va.	25-2	48	3,500-3,500	. . . .	12d	N	N	DEN‡	3	73.1	91.8
Freeport, Ill. . . .	25-0	44	4,320-4,320	5,440	None	N	N	DE	3	150.1	158.6
Freeport, N. Y. .	52-4	40	4,550-5,700	7,600	. . .	Y-20h	Y-4	DEN‡	11	270.0	307.3
Fremont, Ohio . .	24-. .	40	3,840-4,200	5,760	. . .	N	N	DEN	3	97.9	116.5
Fulton, N. Y. . . .	26-4	40	3,904-4,144	5,860	12d	N	N	DN	3	111.0	130.5
Gainesville, Ga. .	28-0	48	3,201-3,381	. . . .	. . .d	N	N	None	4	118.0	146.6
Gainesville, Tex.	14-0	10	2,988-2,988	4,800	12d	Y-20h	Y-3	D	3	42.2	52.8
Garden City, Kan.	14-1	48	3,600-4,140	5,100	12d	Y-5w	Y-..	DEN‡	3	51.3	69.6
Garden City, N. Y.	59-0	40	4,300-5,450†	8,500	12	Y-6w	Y-2	DEN‡	10	300.4†	361.5†
Gardner, Mass. .	27-1	40	3,536-4,000	5,197	None	N	Y-8	DEN	4	113.9	130.5
Garland, Tex. . . .	30-2	44	3,660-4,320	6,900	12d	Y-4w	Y-..	DEN‡	7	87.5	111.3
Gastonia, N. C. . .	58-0	48	3,120-3,600	6,300	12d	N	N	DEN	8	240.0	302.0
Glens Falls, N. Y.	29-0	40	3,600-4,200	5,400	12d	N	Y-..	DEN‡	3	126.6	148.9
Glenview, Ill. . . .	24-4	40	4,320-5,400	8,400	12d	N	N	D	3	98.0	116.8
Gloucester City, N. J.	24-2	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. . .d	N	N	None	2	. . . .	. . . .
Gloversville, N. Y.	33-. .	40	3,692-4,004	5,460	12d	N	Y-..	DEN‡	3	128.9	147.1
Goldsboro, N. C. .	36-1	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	12d	Y-6w	N	DE	5	. . . .	. . . .
Goshen, Ind.	20-1	44	4,236-4,236	5,400	None	N	N	D	3	77.3	96.1
Grand Island, Neb.	35-1	48	3,480-3,720	5,400	12d	N	N	D	4	113.4	157.1
Gr. Junction, Colo.	32-2	48	3,600-4,020	6,350	12d	N	N	DN	5	141.5	179.8
Gr. Prairie, Tex.	34-6	48	3,888-4,572	6,588	12d	N	Y-4	DEN‡	11	145.6	206.2
Great Bend, Kan.	20-0	48	. . . .-4,320	5,280	12d	Y-..	Y-4	DEN‡	3	77.7	104.4
Greeley, Colo. . .	34-6	48	3,540-4,140	5,700	. . .d	Y-..	Y-..	DEN‡	6	125.9†	164.1†
Greenfield t, Mass.	28-2	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. . .	N	N	D	4	. . . .	. . . .
Greenville, N. C.	33-0	48	2,760-3,600	6,000	. . .	N	Y-..	DE	4	112.7	134.5
Greenville, Tex. .	26-0	48	3,048-3,048	4,500	None	N	Y-4	D	4	57.0	62.1
Greenwood, Miss.	30-1	48	2,970-3,300	5,100	. . .d	N	Y-6	DE	6	90.8	112.3
Griffin, Ga.	34-1	48	3,120-3,420	5,310	8	N	Y-2	None	5	127.0	180.6
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	33-1	40	5,370-5,755	9,167	12d	Y-90h	Y-3	DEN	6	190.4	209.6
Gr. Pte. Woods, Mich.	31-1*	40	5,408-5,708	. . . .	12d	Y-300h	Y-4	DE	4	. . . .*	. . . .*
Guthrie, Okla. . .	13-0	48	2,832-2,832	3,600	12d	N	N	DEN‡	2	41.7	50.5
Hanford, Calif. . .	20-4	44	4,212-4,932	7,764	12d	Y-2w	Y-..	DEN‡	4	81.2	99.8
Hannibal, Mo. . . .	24-0	48	2,990-3,315	4,550	12	N	Y-..	None	3	69.1	91.7
Hanover, Pa. . . .	13-0	54	3,200-3,600	4,500	12d	N	N	D	2	48.2	71.0
Hanover tp, Pa. .	23-0	48	3,339-3,339	3,835	. . .	N	N	None	1	68.0	73.7
Harlingen, Tex. .	34-9	48	3,480-3,480	6,000	. . .	N	N	DEN‡	9	105.0	147.8
Harrisonburg, Va.	19-4	48	3,120-3,540	5,100	12d	N	. . .	DEN‡	2	64.6	74.6
Harvey, Ill.	27-. .	48	4,200-5,100	6,900	12	N	N	None	5	127.4	187.8
Hawthorne, Calif.	46-6	40	. . . .-. . . .	6,500	12d	Y-5w	Y-8	DEN	8	. . . .	. . . .

TABLE XVIII — POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000 — Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Minimum No. Yrs. of Required Education	Recruit Training, Length in Hrs. or Wks.	In-Service Training, No. Hrs. per Mo.	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1958 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Hawthorne, N. J.	20-1	40	$4,200-5,100	$	8	Y-6w	Y-8	DEN	2	$102.8	$125.2
Hazel Park, Mich.	35-4	40	5,164-5,550	7,039	12d	Y- ..	Y	DEN	6	191.9	229.8
Helena, Mont.	22-1	40	4,200-5,040	6,048	None	Y-80h	N	DN	5	101.4	120.6
Henderson, Ky.	34-4	48	3,000-3,240	5,000	12d	N	Y-..	DEN	5	119.1	142.4
Henderson, N. C.	23-0	50	3,000-3,240†	4,200†	11d	N	N	D	2	92.4†	112.8†
Hermosa Beach, Cal.	31-. .	40	4,806-5,700	7,980	12d	N	Y-12	DEN‡	6	188.0	212.5
Hialeah, Fla.	74-4	40	4,065-4,560	8,700	12d	Y-4w	Y-10	DEN‡	11	361.2	449.0
Hibbing, Minn.	27-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	8d	N	N	DEN	3	. . . .	. . . .
Hickory, N. C.	42-0	48	2,973-3,276	6,000	12	N	N	None	6	116.5	148.9
Highland Park, Ill.	34-1	44	4,394-5,382	9,438	. . .d	Y-6w	Y-8	DEN‡	8	155.1	200.2
Hobbs, N. M.	28-0	48	3,900-4,080	6,300	12d	N	Y-4	DEN‡	8	127.4	148.1
Holland, Mich.	26-2	44	4,027-4,690	. . . .	12d	Y-10w	Y-..	DEN	6	108.6	134.0
Hollywood, Fla.	79-15	48	3,600-4,500	7,800	12	Y-175h	Y-4	DEN‡	13	356.0	486.7
Homestead, Pa.	25-1	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	12d	Y-3w	N	D	2	. . . .	. . . .
Homewood, Ala.	19-0	48	3,828-4,620	5,424	12d	N	N	D	4	73.8	87.7
Homewood, Ill.	13-3	48	4,650-5,280	7,200	12d	Y-4w	N	DEN‡	2	60.9	74.8
Hopewell, Va.	23-1	48	3,828-3,989	5,469	12d	N	N	DEN	4	76.2	84.4
Hopkinsville, Ky.	24-0	48	2,880-3,000	4,500	8	N	Y-4	None	4	77.8	102.8
Huntington, Ind.	23-0	40	3,660-3,660	4,380	12d	..-..	..-..	D	2	89.9	99.6
Huntsville, Ala.	69-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	Y-6w	Y-6	None	7	. . . .	. . . .
Huron, S. D.	19-0	44	3,600-3,780	5,580	12d	N	N	DE	3	71.1	84.1
Hyattsville, Md.	12-0	48	3,800-4,300	5,400	10d	N	N	DE	4	50.9	63.6
Idaho Falls, Idaho	59-9	40	4,020-4,500	6,120	None	N	N	DEN	8	234.1	299.9
Independence, Kan.	12-0	54	3,300-3,600	4,500	None	N	N	DEN‡	2	44.0	52.5
Indiana, Pa.	14-3	48	2,880-4,090	4,980	12	Y-6w	N	D	2	53.5	65.3
Inkster, Mich.	33-1	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	12d	N	N	DE	8	. . . .	. . . .
Ironton, Ohio	21-0	40	3,572-3,824	5,090	None	N	Y-10	None	2	81.1	101.2
Ironwood, Mich.	18-0	40	3,944-3,944	5,180	None	N	N	DE	2	69.1	79.4
Jacksonville, Ill.	19-0	48	3,840-3,840	5,184	12d	N	N	None	3	74.2	89.9
Janesville, Wis.	42-1	43	4,481-4,985	7,625	12d	Y-2w	Y-4	DEN‡	6	213.3	256.2
Jeffersonville, Ind.	19-0	48	3,780-3,780	4,800	12d	N	N	None	3	74.3	89.8
Johnson City, N. Y.	24-1	40	4,100-4,550	6,250	. . .d	Y-15w	Y-10	DEN‡	3	108.1	122.6
Junction City, Kan.	20-3	48	3,720-4,080	5,100	12d	Y-6w	N	None	3	70.6	90.8
Kearney, Neb.	17-0	48	3,480-3,600	4,980	12d	N	N	D	3	58.6	72.7
Kenmore, N. Y.	29-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	8	N	N	DEN‡	6	. . . .	. . . .
Kennewick, Wash.	15-. .	48	4,440-4,560	5,640	12d	Y-50h	N	DEN	3	68.9	82.8
Kingsport, Tenn.	42-4	48	3,162-4,140	5,544	11d	N	Y-3	None	5	157.9	200.1
Kingston, Pa.	18-0	48	3,513-3,513	4,392	. . .d	N	N	D	2	69.4	79.9
Kingsville, Tex.	21-5	48	4,092-4,200	6,900	12d	Y-13w	Y-8	DEN‡	6	91.6	129.9
Kinston, N. C.	35-0	48	3,360-3,600	5,400	12d	N	Y-..	DE	4	143.0	174.0
Kirkwood, Mo.	36-3	48	4,860-4,860	. . . .	12d	Y-48h	Y-8	DEN	7	152.9	191.3
Klamath Falls, Ore.	33-1	40	4,260-4,500	6,300	12d	N	Y-2	DEN‡	6	116.3	145.3
La Grange, Ill.	30-5	44	4,650-5,400	7,200	8	N	N	None	3	126.8	145.4
La Mesa, Calif.	28-1	40	5,130-6,084	8,988	12d	Y-16w	N	DEN‡	7	158.0	195.0
La Porte, Ind.	29-0	44	4,350-4,500	5,460	12d	N	N	D	4	129.8	150.2
La Salle, Ill.	14-0	48	3,600-4,236	5,000	None	N	Y-15	DEN	2	58.8	69.2
Lake Worth, Fla.	40-4	40	3,360-3,360	6,060	9	Y-40h	N	DEN‡	7	173.1	202.2
Lamesa, Tex.	18-0	72	3,600-3,600	. . . .	12d	N	N	D	4	61.9	82.6
Lancaster, Ohio	29-1	48	4,200-4,260	5,280	12d	N	N	DEN	3	117.6	132.6
Lansdowne, Pa.	18-3	42	4,000-4,613	5,500	8	N	N	DE	3	71.7	96.1
Lansing, Ill.	11-1	48	5,100-. . . .	7,200	12	N	N	DEN‡	4	66.4	79.8
Laramie, Wyo.	21-4	45	3,900-4,500	5,400	12d	N	N	DEN	3	77.4	93.5
Las Cruces, N. M.	30-5	48	2,640-3,300†	. . . .	12d	Y-26h	Y-6	DEN‡	7	87.8†	106.5†
Las Vegas, Nev.	127-26	48	4,884-5,868	. . . .	12d	Y-400h	Y-4	DEN	23	663.8	831.2
Lawrence, Kan.	27-3	48	3,255-3,780	6,300	12d	Y-8w	Y-2	EN	4	101.9	122.4
Leominster, Mass.	32-2	40	3,995-4,325	6,549	None	..-..	..-..	DEN‡	6	129.1	152.0
Lewiston, Idaho	24-. .	48	3,900-4,620	. . . .	8	N	N	DEN‡	3	93.6	109.8
Lewistown, Pa.	16-0	48	3,360-3,600	4,200	. . .d	N	Y-1	DEN	2	59.6	77.2

TABLE XVIII — POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000 — Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Minimum No. Yrs. of Required Education	Recruit Training, Length in Hrs. or Wks.	In-Service Training, No. Hrs. per Mo.	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1958 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Lexington t, Mass.	31-1	41	$3,988-4,488	$ 6,600	. . .	N	N	None	4	$169.1	$185.9
Lexington, N. C.	30-1	48	3,168-3,960	6,000	12d	Y-4w	Y-3	None	3	100.4	122.8
Livonia, Mich.	57-9	44	5,097-5,757	8,355	12d	Y-10w	Y-8	D	14	346.0	392.0
Lodi, Calif.	36-6	40	4,296-5,232	8,400	12d	Y-4w	Y-2	DEN‡	7	190.5	231.6
Lodi, N. J.	30-0	40	4,000-4,700†	6,200	10	N	N	None	3	168.2†	206.8†
Logan, Utah	12-1	48	3,660-3,900	4,740	. . .	N	N	DEN‡	2	49.6	65.6
Lombard, Ill.	17-3	48	4,440-5,220	7,440	8	N	N	DEN	3	74.3	94.7
Long Beach, N. Y.	60-5	40	4,017-5,739	. . . .	. . .	Y-24w	Y-2	DEN‡	11	301.5	332.7
Long Branch, N. J.	50-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	12d	N	N	DEN‡	8	. . . .	. . . .
Longview, Tex.	41-3	48	3,960-4,260	7,500	12	Y-54h	Y-2	D	6	166.7	217.7
Longview, Wash.	26-1	42	4,200-4,728	6,216	12d	N	N	DEN‡	6	119.3	149.6
Lufkin, Tex.	22-0	48	2,865-3,240	5,400	12d	N	N	DEN	5	74.9	104.4
Lynbrook, N. Y.	50-0	40	4,423-5,736	8,715	12d	Y-3w	Y-..	DEN‡	6	289.9	324.6
McAlester, Okla.	21-2	48	2,700-2,700	4,200	12d	N	N	DEN	4	59.9	61.9
McAllen, Tex.	19-1	60	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. . .d	N	N	D	5	. . . .	. . . .
McKinney, Tex.	20-2	48	3,366-3,366	6,000	12d	N	Y-4	DEN	4	71.8	91.8
Macomb, Ill.	13-0	48	3,900-3,900	4,800	None	N	N	None	2	44.6	52.1
Madera, Calif.	24-1	40	3,912-4,800	7,404	12d	Y-40h	Y-4	DEN‡	6	106.6	135.6
Madison, Ind.	15-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	12d	N	Y-2	DEN	2	. . . .	. . . .
Madison, N. J.	25-0	40	4,000-5,200†	. . . .	8	Y-6w	N	DEN	3	146.3†	166.6†
Mahanoy City, Pa.	6-0	48	2,957-2,957	3,704	. . .	N	..-..	None	1	20.3	23.3
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	35-0	40	5,045-5,700	8,239	8	N	Y-8	DEN‡	6	192.9	226.1
Manhattan, Kan.	24-3	48	3,000-3,720	4,980	12d	N	Y-4	DEN	3	78.9	95.8
Mankato, Minn.	28-0	44	3,918-4,518	6,558	12d	N	Y-4	DE	4	130.0	150.4
Maple Hgts., Ohio	32-4	40	4,250-5,500	7,600	8	Y-3w	Y-15	DEN	6	141.5	178.3
Maplewood, Mo.	26-0	48	4,138-4,356†	. . . .	10	N	N	None	3	90.7†	109.3†
Marietta, Ga.	30-1	48	3,600-4,260	7,300	12	N	Y-6	None	6	129.1	157.1
Marinette, Wis.	17-0	42	3,600-3,984	4,380	12d	N	Y-8	DEN‡	2	69.4	83.7
Marlborough, Mass.	22-1	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. . .	N	N	D	2	. . . .	. . . .
Marquette, Mich.	20-1	40	3,780-4,200	5,640	12d	N	N	DEN‡	3	86.6	97.7
Marshall, Tex.	30-2	48	3,052-3,156	4,620	. . .	N	N	DEN	4	112.7	131.7
Marshalltown, Iowa	20-1	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	12d	N	Y-..	DEN	3	. . . .	. . . .
Marshfield, Wis.	23-1	44	3,660-4,452	6,075	9	Y-40h	Y-8	DEN‡	3	. . . .	95.6
Martinsburg, W. Va.	19-3	48	2,800-3,052	3,520	8	Y-4w	Y-4	D	2	51.6	58.9
Martinsville, Va.	32-2	48	3,240-3,852	6,840	12d	Y-2w	Y-..	DE	5	119.2	141.1
Mattoon, Ill.	21-0	48	4,140-4,140	5,700	None	N	N	D	3	86.6	105.1
Maywood, Calif.	24-0	40	5,070-5,580	7,380	None	N	N	D	4	123.6	136.2
Medford, Ore.	40-3	40	3,870-4,680	7,080	12d	Y-..	Y-2	DEN‡	7	169.9	216.4
Melrose Park, Ill.	25-0	48	5,280-5,280	. . . .	None	N	N	None	5	. . . .	. . . .
Menlo Park, Calif.	30-2	40	5,112-5,880	9,456	12d	Y-45h	Y-..	DEN‡	6	169.3	217.1
Menominee, Mich.	13-0	44	3,570-3,870	5,000	12d	N	N	DE	2	54.2	61.8
Merced, Calif.	35-4	40	4,224-5,112	8,436	12d	Y-5w	Y-..	DEN‡	8	158.3	194.6
Mercedes, Tex.	5-0	60	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	12d	N	N	DEN‡	2	. . . .	. . . .
Mesa, Ariz.	31-1	44	4,410-4,860	8,340	12d	..-..	N	DEN	5	147.1	202.0
Mexico, Mo.	15-2	54	2,928-3,720	4,752	12d	Y-60h	Y-10	DEN‡	3	46.7	55.7
Miami, Okla.	20-0	48	3,005-3,111†	4,380	12d	Y-4w	Y-..	DEN	. .	43.5	53.2
Middleborough t, Mass.	16-1	44	3,132-3,654	5,220	12d	N	N	D	2	57.0	71.0
Midland, Mich.	33-2	42	5,110-5,635	8,500	12d	Y-4w	N	DEN	7	199.6	222.4
Midland, Tex.	79-. .	48	4,200-4,560	9,600	12d	Y-3w	Y-..	DEN	9	309.9	374.7
Midwest City, Okla.	21-0	48	3,690-4,152	5,832	None	N	Y-2	DEN	5	85.5	98.5
Milford t, Mass.	21-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	6,000	8	Y-4w	Y-8	DEN‡	2	. . . .	. . . .
Millcreek tp, Pa.	15-3	48	3,300-4,050	5,250	12d	Y-132h	Y-8	DE	5	64.1	88.6
Millville, N. J.	20-0	42	3,700-4,250†	4,614†	. . .d	Y-6w	N	D	2	92.9†	106.1
Milton t, Mass.	54-2	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	12d	N	N	DEN	5	. . . .	. . . .
Minot, N. D.	38-3	48	3,456-4,136	6,300	12d	Y-6w	Y-2	DEN	5	141.7	169.1
Mission, Tex.	11-3	60	2,760-3,000	4,800	8	Y-24w	Y-..	DEN‡	3	28.6	33.5
Mitchell, S. D.	19-2	44	3,024-3,336	4,710	12d	N	N	DE	. .	52.9	58.5
Moberly, Mo.	15-0	60	. . . .-2,880	4,680	None	N	N	None	. .	51.8	55.8

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Minimum No. Yrs. of Required Education	Recruit Training, Length in Hrs. or Wks.	In-Service Training, No. Hrs. per Mo.	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1958 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Modesto, Calif.	61-11	40	$4,404-5,772	$10,344	12d	Y-5w	N	DEN‡	15	$293.5	$373.9
Monessen, Pa.	24-4	44	3,900-4,500	5,600	None	Y-12w	N	EN	3	....	....
Monroe, Mich.	34-1	44	4,380-4,780	6,440	12d	Y-90h	N	DEN	6	177.3	207.3
Monroe, N. C.	20-0	48	3,168-3,456	5,280	12d	N	Y-..	DEN	4	66.2	78.1
Monrovia, Calif.	40-3	40	4,760-5,772	8,112	12d	Y-8w	N	DEN	7	205.7	265.4
Monterey, Calif.	41-8	40	4,530-5,376	8,426	12d	Y-6w	Y-10	DEN‡	7	236.5	266.8
Morristown, N. J.	35-2	40	4,275-5,425	6,975	12d	Y-6w	N	DEN	4	204.5	236.4
Morristown, Tenn.	20-0	48	2,520-2,520	....	12d	Y-..	N	None	3	52.8	72.6
Moscow, Idaho	14-0	44	3,990-4,080†	5,340	12	N	N	DEN‡	3	34.0†	44.5†
Moultrie, Ga.	25-..	48	....-....	4,550	None	Y-..	N	DEN‡	3	75.1	100.5
Moundsville, W. Va.	16-4	48	3,615-3,615	4,224	...	N	N	DEN	2	33.6	42.3
Mt. Clemens, Mich.	33-4	40	4,712-5,122	7,371	...d	Y-160h	N	D	4	171.1	194.0
Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	15-0	40	4,300-4,526	5,572	12d	Y-4w	N	DE	2	70.5	89.9
Mount Rainier, Md.	7-2	48	3,600-3,900	4,300	None	N	..-..	D	3	32.3	41.8
Mount Vernon, Ill.	15-0	48	4,164-4,308	4,992	12d	N	N	D	2	66.6	76.4
Mount Vernon, Ohio	18-3	48	3,660-3,780	4,536	12d	N	N	None	2	45.7	64.7
Mtn. View, Calif.	29-3	40	4,860-5,772	9,384	12d	Y-4w	Y-4	DEN‡	7	165.2	200.5
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	22-0	48	2,910-3,175	5,050	12d	Y-16h	Y-..	DE	3	83.7	93.4
Muscatine, Iowa	22-0	48	3,600-3,780	4,680	None	N	N	None	5	84.9	95.8
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	30-2	40	4,400-4,600	7,350	10	N	N	DEN	6	141.9	227.1
Nacogdoches, Tex.	11-.	72	2,700-....	4,440	None	N	N	None	3	33.4	59.3
Nampa, Idaho	22-0	48	3,600-4,200	5,460	8	N	N	DEN‡	4	81.8	100.7
Nanticoke, Pa.	16-3	44	2,975-2,975	3,425	None	N	N	D	1	41.6	42.6
Napa, Calif.	30-2	40	4,572-5,556	8,436	12d	N	Y-5	DEN‡	7	157.7	199.9
Natchez, Miss.	36-0	48	....-....	....	12d	N	N	DE	4	....	....
Needham t, Mass.	36-3	40	4,160-4,590	7,200	None	N	Y-..	DN	7	224.0	270.7
Neenah, Wis.	29-4	42	4,170-4,812	7,200	8	Y-35h	Y-4	DEN‡	2	130.3	161.1
Neptune tp, N. J.	27-0	40	4,000-5,600	7,500	12d	Y-6w	N	D	3	....	....
New Bern, N. C.	29-5	48	3,160-3,240	6,000	12d	Y-2w	Y-4	DEN	5	110.5	132.7
New Braunfels, Tex.	13-0	48	2,970-3,000	3,000	8	N	N	DEN‡	3	30.5	48.5
New Philadelphia, O.	16-3	48	....-....	....	12d	N	N	DEN‡	3	....	....
Newark, N. Y.	18-3	40	4,000-4,250	5,500	12d	N	..-..	DEN‡	2	75.1	88.7
Newport Beach, Cal.	60-9	40	4,595-5,407	8,940	12d	Y-5w	Y-10	DEN	16	314.0	397.8
Newton, Iowa	17-0	54	3,780-3,960	5,460	None	N	N	None	2	68.6	72.2
Newton, Kan.	14-1	48	3,756-4,020	5,748	12d	Y-150h	Y-6	DEN‡	3	53.1	68.3
Niles, Mich.	28-2	40	3,889-4,069	6,900	12d	Y-4w	Y-3	DEN	..	136.7	161.7
Norfolk, Neb.	17-0	54	3,420-3,600	4,440	...	N	..-..	None	3	30.5	38.3
North Adams, Mass.	31-2	40	3,498-4,134	5,353	None	N	Y-8	DEN	3	133.4	149.6
N. Attleborough t, Mass.	18-0	40	3,770-4,420	6,000	None	N	N	DE	3	94.4	109.0
N. Braddock, Pa.	21-0	40	4,200-4,200	4,800	12d	N	N	None	2	81.9	109.7
North Miami, Fla.	48-..	40	3,692-4,446	7,280	12d	Y-14w	Y-8	DEN‡	12	226.9	260.9
North Platte, Neb.	24-3	48	....-....	....	12d	Y-24h	N	DE	3	....	....
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	36-1	40	4,725-4,935	6,377	12d	Y-4w	N	DEN	7	179.0	199.6
Northbridge t, Mass.	9-0	40	....-....	....	...	N	N	D	2	....	....
Norwood t, Mass.	34-0	40	4,282-4,882	7,245	None	Y-..	Y-..	D	3	192.5	219.9
Oak Lawn, Ill.	22-0	48	4,230-5,040	6,600	None	Y-4w	N	D	3	120.5	144.8
Ocala, Fla.	26-0	48	3,975-4,500	7,000	12d	Y-12w	Y-8	DEN‡	5	115.5	170.4
Oceanside, Calif.	37-1	43	4,686-5,436	8,736	12d	Y-48h	Y-5	DEN‡	8	198.5	239.6
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	21-0	40	3,500-3,900	5,000	12d	N	N	D	2	81.5	91.4
Oil City, Pa.	25-1	40	3,900-3,900	4,933	10	Y-48h	N	DEN‡	3	104.5	124.1
Okmulgee, Okla.	18-0	48	2,932-3,000	4,800	12d	N	N	DEN‡	5	55.0	70.4
Olympia, Wash.	26-3	48	4,008-4,728	6,420	12d	Y-2w	Y-..	D	4	103.5	121.9
Oneonta, N. Y.	18-0	40	3,914-4,154	5,400	...d	N	N	D	2	77.3	85.4
Orange, Calif.	34-0	40	4,755-5,400	9,360	12d	N	Y-6	DEN‡	9	90.4	120.8
Orange, Tex.	36-..	48	3,660-3,720	6,408	12d	N	N	DEN	6	123.1	161.1
Orangeburg, S. C.	34-0	48	3,120-3,360	6,000	8	N	Y-..	D	4	110.4	137.5
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11-0	46	3,480-3,720	....	None	N	N	None	1	42.6	50.1

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Minimum No. Yrs. of Required Education	Recruit Training, Length in Hrs. or Wks.	In-Service Training, No. Hrs. per Mo.	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1958 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Ossining, N. Y.	33-2	40	$. . . .-. . . .	$	12d	N	N	DEN	3	$. . . .	$. . . .
Ottawa, Ill.	19-0	8	4,500-4,500	5,700	. . .	N	N	DE	3	82.3	97.1
Ottawa, Kan.	15-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	12	Y-12w	N	DEN	3	. . . .	. . . .
Overland, Mo.	18-1	48	3,600-4,440	6,300	12d	N	N	DEN‡	4	84.0	98.6
Owosso, Mich.	28-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	12d	Y-120h	Y-2	DEN‡	3	. . . .	. . . .
Painesville, Ohio	19-1	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	N	Y-6	DE	3	. . . .	. . . .
Palestine, Tex.	15-0	48	3,180-3,300	4,620	12d	N	N	D	2	47.6	57.2
Palm Springs, Cal.	45-9	40	4,806-5,760	9,420	12d	N	Y-10	DEN‡	9	222.4	294.1
Pampa, Tex.	26-6	48	4,140-4,380	5,400	10	N	N	DEN	4	99.3	99.3
Paris, Tex.	23-0	48	2,920-2,920	4,997	None	N	N	DE	3	80.4	96.1
Park Forest, Ill.	24-4	40	4,920-5,400	8,760	12d	Y-12w	N	DEN‡	5	121.6	145.9
Park Ridge, Ill.	26-2	44	4,290-5,520	8,700	12d	Y-40h	Y-2	DEN	5	146.1	171.2
Parsons, Kan.	19-3	48	2,910-3,480	4,500	12d	Y-12w	Y-8	DE	3	55.5	66.2
Pasco, Wash.	18-0	48	4,200-4,800	5,630	12d	N	Y-..	DEN	4	80.1	98.9
Peabody, Mass.	18-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	6,000	12d	N	Y-..	DEN	4	220.8	241.8
Peekskill, N. Y.	35-0	40	3,800-5,000	6,200	12d	N	N	DE	3	185.8	205.4
Pendleton, Ore.	19-1	44	3,786-4,548	5,724	12d	Y-4w	Y-8	DEN	4	93.5	121.8
Peru, Ind.	23-1	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	12d	N	N	DN	5	. . . .	. . . .
Petaluma, Calif.	18-1	40	4,326-5,172	7,116	12d	Y-6w	N	DEN‡	3	93.1	105.6
Phillipsburg, N. J.	26-. .	40	3,965-4,485	5,720	12d	Y-6w	N	None	3	130.3	152.0
Phoenixville, Pa.	16-0	48	. . . .-4,325†	5,225†	12d	Y-6w	Y-..	D	2	. . . .	. . . .
Piedmont, Calif.	19-. .	40	4,800-5,604	7,560	12d	N	N	DEN‡	7	111.3	122.9
Piqua, Ohio	19-0	44	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	N	N	None	3	. . . .	. . . .
Piscataway tp, N. J.	17-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	10	N	N	DE	3	. . . .	. . . .
Pittsburg, Calif.	25-2	40	4,824-5,736	8,904	12d	Y-6w	Y-2	DEN‡	5	148.4	177.9
Pittsburg, Kan.	24-1	48	3,210-3,480	5,040	12d	N	N	DEN‡	3	73.9	88.8
Pittston, Pa.	22-4	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	N	N	None	1	. . . .	. . . .
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	30-0	40	3,692-4,472	5,824	8	Y-40h	Y-..	D	3	136.0	155.9
Plymouth t, Mass.	23-2	40	. . . .-. . . .	3,662	. . .	Y-4w	N	D	5	. . . .	. . . .
Ponca City, Okla.	36-2	48	3,840-4,350	6,600	12d	N	N	DEN‡	7	132.1	183.6
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	15-3	54	2,400-2,640	3,000	. . .	N	N	DE	4	19.1	25.8
Port Angeles, Wash.	16-0	40	4,320-4,884	6,360	None	N	. . .	DEN‡	4	80.6	110.7
Port Chester, N. Y.	51-0	40	4,780-5,460	7,486	None	Y-4w	N	DEN‡	6	280.4	335.1
Portsmouth, N. H.	41-4	40	4,100-4,425	6,825	12d	Y-12w	Y-2	DEN‡	3	182.4	220.1
Pottstown, Pa.	30-0	48	4,250-4,500	6,000	. . .	Y-4w	Y-2	DEN‡	3	148.8	196.4
Princeton, N. J.	23-0	42	4,200-5,400	. . . .	12d	Y-6w	N	D	3	135.7	149.1
Pullman, Wash.	11-2	40	4,080-4,620	5,580	12d	N	N	DEN‡	2	46.3	52.9
Puyallup, Wash.	15-1	44	4,680-5,160	6,720	12d	N	Y-..	DE	3	72.0	76.7
Radnor tp, Pa.	38-1	40	4,500-4,800	7,000	12d	N	Y-..	DEN	6	166.9	201.1
Rahway, N. J.	54-4	40	4,300-5,000†	7,400	10	Y-9w	N	D	8	292.8†	322.4†
Rantoul, Ill.	14-4	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	12d	N	N	DEN	2	. . . .	. . . .
Reading t, Mass.	30-1	40	3,800-4,680	6,500	None	Y-4w	N	D	4	132.3	155.3
Red Wing, Minn.	14-0	48	3,750-4,500	5,300	8	N	N	D	2	60.6	75.9
Redding, Calif.	27-0	44	4,320-4,872†	7,800†	12d	Y-108h	Y-12	D	6	113.1†	146.3†
Redlands, Calif.	45-7	40	4,206-5,112	8,136	12d	Y-5w	N	DEN	9	193.6	248.7
Reidsville, N. C.	26-2	48	2,700-3,600†	5,520	12d	N	N	DEN‡	3	77.3	101.5
Renton, Wash.	34-2	40	5,040-5,640	7,740	. . .	N	N	None	5	183.9	221.1
Richmond Hgts., Mo.	19-2	48	4,290-4,410	6,042	12d	Y-6w	Y-..	DN	4	99.0	115.7
Ridgefield Pk., N. J.	20-3	42	4,650-5,320†	. . . .	12d	N	Y-3	D	4	208.3†	234.0†
Ridgewood, N. J.	38-0	40	5,355-5,639	8,600	8	Y-2w	Y-2	DEN	5	222.8	245.5
River Forest, Ill.	21-0	43	4,930-5,040	8,332	10	N	N	DN	4	121.2	139.3
River Rouge, Mich.	44-2	40	5,421-5,621	7,945	12d	N	N	DEN	8	258.8	320.8
Robbinsdale, Minn.	10-. .	40	4,422-5,808	. . . .	12d	N	Y-5	DE	. .	59.9	75.7
Rochester, N. H.	17-. .	44	3,276-3,442†	4,836†	8	N	N	DE	2	. . . .	. . . .
Rock Hill, S. C.	49-3	48	3,300-3,720	6,180	12d	Y-25h	Y-6	DEN	7	180.8	222.0
Rock Springs, Wyo.	14-3	40	3,600-4,500	5,100	12d	N	N	None	2	61.0	74.9
Rocky River, Ohio	18-0	44	4,750-5,350	7,200	None	Y-5w	Y-12	DEN	4	121.8	136.3
Roselle, N. J.	33-0	40	. . . .-. . .	. . . .	8	N	N	EN	5	. . . .	. . . .

TABLE XVIII — POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000 — Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Minimum No. Yrs. of Required Education	Recruit Training, Length in Hrs. or Wks.	In-Service Training, No. Hrs. per Mo.	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1958 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Roselle Park, N. J.	19-0	40	$4,600-5,300	$ 7,100	None	Y-6w	N	EN	3	$104.1	$115.3
Roseville, Calif.	19-0	40	4,092-4,980	7,728	12d	N	N	DEN‡	4	83.7	101.0
Roseville, Mich.	41-4	40	4,854-5,454	7,454	12d	Y-8w	N	D	10	231.0	282.9
Ross tp, Pa.	12-. .	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. . .	N	N	D	2	. . . .	. . . .
Ruston, La.	12-. .	48	3,084-3,084	5,400	. . .	N	N	DEN‡	2	. . . .	54.0
Rutland, Vt.	26-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	5,000	9	N	Y-..	DEN‡	3	. . . .	. . . .
Rye, N. Y.	43-2	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	12d	N	..-..	DEN‡	7	. . . .	. . . .
Saco, Me.	9-0	60	3,250-3,640	4,650	8	N	N	DEN‡	1	30.2	40.0
St. Augustine, Fla.	28-0	48	3,292-3,566†	. . . .	7	N	N	DEN	4	105.9†	129.6†
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	57-4	40	4,700-5,500	8,150	8	Y-90h	N	DEN	13	330.8	384.2
St. Joseph, Mich.	20-1	44	4,092-4,500	7,008	12d	N	N	DEN	4	110.3	148.1
Salinas, Calif.	47-4	42	4,626-5,496	9,852	12d	Y-50h	Y-8	DEN	10	249.8	592.1
Salisbury, Md.	42-3	42	3,458-3,978	6,500	12d	Y-2w	Y-3	DEN‡	4	154.2	161.9
Salisbury, N. C.	37-2	48	3,240-3,780	6,000	12d	N	N	DE	5	136.4	169.7
San Benito, Tex.	8-0	60	3,000-3,420	5,100	. . .	N	..-..	DE	. .	28.0	37.2
San Bruno, Calif.	25-5	40	4,592-5,712	8,436	None	N	N	DEN‡	4	133.5	151.2
San Buenaventura, Cal.	45-0	40	4,680-5,568	9,072	12d	Y-120h	Y-..	DEN‡	10	215.9	283.7
San Carlos, Calif.	27-4	40	4,704-5,880	9,000	12d	Y-5w	Y-5	DEN‡	8	143.4	178.7
San Fernando, Calif.	32-5	40	5,310-6,096	9,000	12d	Y-2w	Y-10	DEN‡	8	172.7	217.7
San Gabriel, Calif.	38-1	40	4,962-5,832	9,864	12d	Y-4w	N	D	8	208.3	244.0
San Luis, Obispo, Cal.	28-. .	40	4,374-5,316	8,784	12d	Y-72h	N	DEN‡	6	132.3	157.3
San Marino, Calif.	27-1	40	4,710-5,676	9,000	12d	N	Y-10	DEN‡	7	161.2	199.1
San Pablo, Calif.	25-1	40	4,686-5,484	8,292	12d	N	N	DEN‡	6	135.1	161.3
San Rafael, Calif.	28-. .	40	4,896-5,652	6,300	12d	Y-. .	Y-1	DEN	9	139.7	178.9
Sanford, Fla.	20-1	48	3,108-3,773	5,869	12	Y-12w	Y-..	DE	5	73.8	101.1
Sanford t, Maine	15-0	60	3,640-3,640†	4,000†	. . .	N	N	DEN‡	2	57.4†	67.1†
Sanford, N. C.	17-0	. .	3,235-3,312	4,500	11d	Y-12w	N	D	4	59.9	78.6
Santa Clara, Calif.	43-0	40	4,980-6,060	9,384	12d	N	N	DEN‡	11	297.9	395.9
Santa Cruz, Calif.	42-5	40	4,344-5,124	8,244	12d	Y-14w	Y-4	DEN‡	8	230.2	269.6
Santa Maria, Calif.	22-1	40	3,996-4,740†	7,356	12d	N	N	DEN	4	106.5†	129.0†
Santa Paula, Calif.	22-0	40	4,256-5,184	6,600	12d	Y-5w	N	DEN‡	5	119.2	170.8
Santa Rosa, Calif.	35-1	40	4,320-5,400	10,200	12d	Y-40h	Y-4	DEN‡	7	205.7	233.1
Sapulpa, Okla.	14-0	48	3,600-3,600	4,440	. . .	N	N	DEN‡	2	45.8	58.2
Sarasota, Fla.	38-3	48	3,900-3,900	7,200	12d	Y-50h	Y-8	DEN‡	7	156.1	195.7
Saugus t, Mass.	23-0	40	4,500-4,500	5,850	None	N	N	DEN‡	3	112.6	132.7
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	28-2	40	3,600-4,100	5,670	12d	N	N	D	3	108.8	142.4
Sayreville, N. J.	27-4	56	4,150-5,650	6,900	None	Y-6w	N	DEN	4	. . . .	. . . .
Scarsdale, N. Y.	57-8	40	4,800-5,600	8,000	. . .d	N	N	DEN	7	303.8	366.4
Scottsbluff, Neb.	18-0	48	3,600-3,900	6,000	12	..-..	N	DEN‡	3	81.1	127.4
Sedalia, Mo.	29-0	48	2,760-3,060	6,000	None	N	N	D	4	101.3	135.9
Shaler tp, Pa.	17-1	48	3,990-4,680†	. . . .	8	N	N	DE	4	78.7†	128.6†
Shawnee, Okla.	30-0	48	2,904-3,000	4,728	12d	N	N	None	3	89.8	108.4
Sheffield, Ala.	20-2	48	2,557-3,600	5,100	12d	N	Y-12	D	3	65.1	83.4
Shelbyville, Ind.	21-. .	48	3,850-3,850	5,654	12d	N	Y-..	DE	4	77.3	90.6
Shenandoah, Pa.	13-2	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	12d	N	N	None	1	. . . .	. . . .
Sheridan, Wyo.	16-0	48	3,600-4,500†	5,200	8	N	N	DEN‡	2	72.0†	84.6†
Sherman, Tex.	29-2	48	3,180-3,240†	5,484	. . .d	..-..	..-..	DEN	4	99.7	124.7
Shorewood, Wis.	25-1	42	4,992-5,580	. . . .	12d	N	N	DEN	5	145.0	310.2
Sidney, Ohio	16-3	48	4,050-4,300	5,500	None	Y-12w	N	DEN	3	71.0	35.0
Sikeston, Mo.	12-0	52	3,270-3,360†	4,200†	8	N	N	DEN‡	3	35.1†	52.1†
Snyder, Tex.	21-1	48	3,600-3,840	6,300	12d	Y-6w	Y-..	DEN	5	81.8	100.7
Somerville, N. J.	22-0	42	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. . .d	Y-6w	Y-..	D	3	. . . .	. . . .
S. Charleston, W. Va.	25-1	40	3,840-4,080	5,820	12d	Y-2w	Y-..	D	6	96.0	113.7
S. Euclid, Ohio	28-2	44	4,320-5,250	7,200	8	N	N	DEN	7	138.5	163.5
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	23-0	42	4,863-5,282	7,200	12d	Y-120h	Y-4	DEN‡	5	124.4	152.5
South Norfolk, Va.	34-4	48	3,504-4,104	5,600	12d	N	N	DEN	7	137.8	171.6
S. Pasadena, Calif.	29-2	40	4,740-5,568	8,796	12d	Y-2w	Y-4	DEN‡	4	180.9	218.5
South Portland, Me.	31-. .	40	3,510-3,666	. . . .	. . .	Y-3w	Y-8	DE	4	139.1	168.4

TABLE XVIII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Minimum No. Yrs. of Required Education	Recruit Training, Length in Hrs. or Wks.	In-Service Training, No. Hrs. per Mo.	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1958 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
South River, N. J.	20-0	40	$4,100-4,950	$ 6,300	12	N	N	None	3	$107.1	$125.9
S. St. Paul, Minn.	23-0	40	5,109-5,109	7,200	8	Y-40h	N	DEN‡	4	116.5	138.1
Southbridge t, Mass.	30-1	40	3,600-3,900	. . . .	9	N	N	DEN‡	3	121.9	144.1
Springfield, Ore. .	20-0	42	3,960-4,440	6,120	12	Y-40h	Y-8	DEN‡	3	91.4	109.9
Springfield tp, Pa. (Mont. Co.) . . .	23-4	42	4,446-4,888	6,656	12d	N	N	DE	5	113.8	136.2
State College, Pa.	13-2	48	3,200-4,000	5,300	12d	N	N	DEN	2	50.6	61.6
Statesville, N. C.	42-2	48	2,976-3,960	6,840	12d	Y-24w	Y-12	DEN‡	8	135.5	159.8
Staunton, Va. . . .	31-0	48	3,240-3,600	4,000	. . .d	N	N	DEN‡	4	96.0	105.5
Stillwater, Okla. .	23-1	48	3,120-3,720	4,560	9	Y-60h	Y-8	None	4	77.3	86.9
Stoneham t, Mass.	29-1	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	..-..	N	D	3	. . . .	. . . .
Stoughton t, Mass.	16-1	40	3,796-4,212	5,460	. . .	N	N	DEN‡	3	75.3	83.4
Suffolk, Va.	29-9	48	3,300-3,480	5,400	10	N	Y-3	DEN	5	114.9	137.8
Summit, N. J. . . .	49-6	40	4,550-5,600	8,350	12d	Y-6w	N	DEN‡	9	249.6	277.1
Sumter, S. C. . . .	38-2	48	3,192-3,792	5,760	. . .d	Y-60h	Y-8	DEN‡	6	128.0	153.9
Sunnyvale, Calif. .	73-8*	40	5,160-6,276	. . . .	12d	Y-80h	N	DEN‡	13	. . . .*	. . . .*
Swampscott t, Mass.	27-1	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. . .	Y-4w	N	D	2	. . . .	. . . .
Sweetwater, Tex.	22-0	48	3,330-3,600	5,088	12d	N	Y-..	D	3	76.2	97.0
Takoma Park, Md.	20-0	48	4,000-4,872	6,350	12d	Y-2w	Y-12	DEN‡	6	86.1	102.5
Terrell, Tex. . . .	12-0	48	2,952-3,312	4,080	8	N	N	DEN‡	3	37.9	56.6
Texas City, Tex. .	41-3	40	4,800-4,800	7,800	. . .	Y-4w	Y-3	DEN‡	8	191.0	242.0
Thomasville, Ga.	21-1	59	3,000-3,300	4,800	10	N	N	D	2	84.0	105.0
Thomasville, N. C.	27-0	48	2,781-3,399	5,640	12d	N	N	None	3	82.3	102.4
Tiffin, Ohio	25-1	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	12d	Y-12w	Y-..	DEN‡	2	. . . .	. . . .
Tonawanda, N. Y.	31-1	40	4,750-4,850	6,000	12d	N	N	None	4	156.8	171.5
Traverse City, Mich.	19-1	44	3,600-4,164	5,568	12d	N	N	D	. .	80.7	107.2
Trinidad, Colo. . .	14-0	48	3,000-3,600	4,800	12d	N	N	D	2	55.6	67.8
Troy, Ohio	12-0	48	4,344-5,016	6,696	12d	N	N	DE	3	55.9	69.4
Tulare, Calif. . . .	19-0	44	3,720-. . . .	7,728	12d	Y-24w	N	DEN	6	79.3	100.3
Twin Falls, Idaho	25-0	48	3,372-4,044	5,880	12d	N	..-..	DEN	6	96.9	128.0
Two Rivers, Wis.	15-. .	42	3,920-4,589	6,100	12d	Y-240h	Y-4	DEN‡	3	67.0	76.6
Uniontown, Pa. . .	41-11	40	3,000-4,020	4,800	. . .	N	N	D	2	129.6	166.0
Upland, Calif. . . .	19-2	40	4,584-. . . .	6,636	12d	Y-6w	Y-8	DE	5	103.0	132.7
Valdosta, Ga. . . .	38-0	48	3,180-3,360	6,300	None	N	N	None	3	139.2	198.3
Valparaiso, Ind. .	18-1	48	4,100-4,100	5,700	12d	N	N	DE	2	72.5	85.7
Vernon, Tex. . . .	16-0	44	2,760-2,760	4,704	12d	N	N	DEN	3	51.0	66.0
Victoria, Tex. . .	33-. .	48	3,300-3,420	5,700	. . .	N	N	D	7	138.4	183.1
Villa Park, Ill. . .	17-0	44	5,280-5,280	5,833	None	N	N	DEN	3	67.7	80.8
Visalia, Calif. . .	24-2	44	4,170-5,040	8,604	12d	Y-2w	Y-8	DEN‡	6	47.6	114.3
Wabash, Ind. . . .	18-. .	48	3,720-4,080	5,640	12d	Y-2w	N	DEN	2	82.1	93.7
Wakefield t, Mass.	32-1	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	8	N	N	D	5	. . . .	. . . .
Walla Walla, Wash.	35-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	12d	Y-50h	Y-6	DEN‡	6	. . . .	. . . .
Wallingford, Conn.	31-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. . .d	N	Y-..	DEN‡	5	. . . .	. . . .
Warren, Pa.	17-1	48	3,480-4,140	5,340	12d	N	..-..	D	2	72.2	85.8
Washington, Ind. .	14-0	48	3,456-3,456	4,356	4d	N	N	DEN‡	11	50.2	56.9
Wash. Ct. House, O.	12-. .	48	4,160-4,160	4,804	None	N	N	D	2	49.0	57.9
Watertown t, Conn.	12-0	40	3,850-4,368	5,928	12d	Y-5w	N	DEN‡	4	68.2	87.0
Watertown, S. D. .	14-0	48	3,696-3,969	5,292	. . .	N	N	None	2	60.1	82.6
Watertown, Wis. .	18-0	43	4,371-4,886	5,914	12d	N	Y-1	D	2	92.7	100.7
Waterville, Me. .	20-0	48	3,224-3,588	4,759	12d	N	N	D	2	72.1	93.9
Watervliet, N. Y.	25-0	40	3,400-3,600	4,248	8	N	N	None	1	100.5	105.2
Watsonville, Calif.	28-0	40	4,092-4,968	7,334	12d	N	N	DEN‡	4	123.6	149.1
Waxahachie, Tex.	13-1	60	3,390-3,480	4,500	12d	N	N	D	3	44.3	56.2
Waycross, Ga. . .	30-3	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	12	N	N	DEN	. .	. . . .	. . . .
Wayne, Mich. . . .	27-1	40	5,024-5,482	9,054	12d	Y-90h	..-..	DEN	5	150.0	174.5
Waynesboro, Pa. .	10-. .	54	3,300-3,525	4,284	None	N	N	None	2	36.1	46.1
Waynesboro, Va. .	23-3	48	3,300-3,660	5,400	9d	Y-2w	N	DEN‡	2	72.9	82.9
Webster t, Mass.	19-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	N	N	DEN	2	. . . .	. . . .

TABLE XVIII — POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000 — Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hrs. per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	Minimum No. Yrs. of Required Education	Recruit Training, Length in Hrs. or Wks.	In-Service Training, No. Hrs. per Mo.	Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars	No. Four-Wheel Police Cars	Police Department Expenditures, 1958 (in thousands)	
										Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Webster Groves, Mo.	25-3	48	$3,840-4,560	$ 6,144	12d	Y-2w	N	DEN	6	$121.9	$143.7
Weirton, W. Va.	26-1	40	4,632-4,782	5,790	12d	Y-..	Y-5	D	4	137.6	154.8
Wellesley t, Mass.	34-2	40	4,009-4,854	8,465	...	N	N	DEN‡	6	175.3	194.0
West Chester, Pa.	20-0	48	3,900-4,600	5,600	...	Y-10w	N	None	2	....	....
West Mifflin, Pa.	17-4	42	....-....	....	8	N	..-..	N	3	....	....
W. Springfield t, Mass.	47-1	40	3,562-4,433	6,708	8	N	Y-2	DEN	6	212.1	230.8
W. Univ. Place, Tex.	12-1	44	3,990-4,440	6,900	...d	Y-4w	N	DEN	3	55.9	74.0
West Warwick t, R. I.	27-1	40	3,775-3,775	6,177	10	N	N	DE	6	106.7	124.3
Westerly t, R. I.	20-0	40	3,520-4,510	5,500	12d	Y-6w	N	DE	4	93.4	106.9
Westfield, Mass.	41-2	40	3,758-4,350	6,428	...d	N	N	DEN	5	221.6	245.2
Wethersfield t, Conn.	23-2	40	4,004-4,806	7,517	12d	Y-3w	N	DEN‡	5	99.9	123.8
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	26-3	42	5,052-5,556	7,548	12d	Y-9w	Y-10	DEN‡	6	156.4	189.2
Whitehall tp, Pa.	13-4	45	4,390-4,390	4,690	12d	N	N	DEN‡	3	46.2	65.4
Willimantic, Conn.	20-0	48	4,160-4,160	5,720	None	N	N	DEN‡	2	99.6	124.2
Wilmette, Ill.	30-4	44	4,800-5,580	9,500	8	Y-54h	Y-6	DEN	6	155.4	173.9
Wilson, N. C.	37-..	48	3,024-4,104	5,640	12d	Y-..	Y-..	DE	5	163.5	182.9
Winchester, Va.	24-3	40	2,940-3,720	5,280	12d	Y-..	Y-18	DEN‡	2	90.4	116.3
Windsor t, Conn.	17-..	40	4,320-5,420	7,000	12d	N	Y-4	DEN‡	3	102.2	129.1
Winfield, Kan.	14-0	48	....-....	....	12d	N	N	DEN	3	....	....
Winnetka, Ill.	25-2	40	4,110-5,520	10,500	12d	Y-12w	Y-4	DEN	5	122.2	145.3
Wood River, Ill.	10-1	48	4,560-4,560	5,472	12d	N	N	DEN‡	2	47.1	59.0
Woodbury, N. J.	23-0	42	4,000-4,600	6,000	12d	Y-6w	N	DE	2	106.6	121.9
Woodland, Calif.	20-0	44	4,176-4,908	7,260	12d	N	Y-10	DEN	3	91.8	115.5
Xenia, Ohio	21-0	44	3,900-4,475	5,745	...	Y-..	Y-..	None	3	94.9	117.6
Yeadon, Pa.	15-1	48	4,420-4,420	5,405	8	Y-3w	N	E	3	55.1	71.4
Ypsilanti, Mich.	37-2	40	4,410-4,920	6,864	12d	N	N	DE	7	171.4	201.0

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS: city absorbed the police force of 948 men of the Chicago Park District, an independent governmental agency.

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA: city leases employees' private automobiles; total is 110.

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA: requires two years (60 units) of college education.

GROSSE POINTE WOODS, MICHIGAN: has an integrated police-fire department.

SUNNYVALE, CALIFORNIA: has an integrated police-fire department.

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Traffic Administration

Developments in 1958

BY RAY ASHWORTH

Director, Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, and the Traffic Division, International Association of Chiefs of Police

THE year 1958 was marked most especially by important activities of public support groups and political leadership. Outstanding among these were four regional conferences on the problems of traffic safety, sponsored jointly by the President's Committee for Traffic Safety and the Council of State Governments. Purpose of the conferences was to orient key legislators from every state and territory in the most critical problems relating to traffic safety and the needs of national agencies dealing with these problems. The four legislative conferences, held at Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, and Salt Lake City, were attended by 141 key legislators, 17 legislative-service representatives, and 21 members of joint state government commissions and intergovernmental cooperation committees.

These legislative seminars were an outgrowth of previous meetings for officials and citizen leaders, held to consider ways of implementing the Action Program for traffic safety. These had been launched in December, 1957, with a meeting attended by 400 state and local officials from 25 national organizations. This meeting was followed by four regional meetings of citizen leaders, attended by 4,000 individuals, and held at Atlantic City, Miami, Chicago, and San Francisco. These citizen conferences produced an "agenda" of safety activities for top priority consideration and action, consisting of:

Provision of adequate driver education for all eligible high school students, with such training made a prerequisite for a driver's license.

Upgrading of traffic court facilities and procedures to improve administration and build up respect for the law.

Enactment of traffic laws and ordinances in conformity with recognized national standards.

Strengthening of enforcement with more and better trained traffic police, a uniform non-fix ticket, and wider use of scientific tests for intoxication.

Expansion of driver control and improvement programs, particularly re-examination of drivers.

Development of better accident records.

Exceptional emphasis was given to traffic safety on the agenda of the 1958 Governors' Conference. This, in turn, gave impetus to organized activities in many cities and states.

Statistical Report. The year 1958 was another good year statistically. Following the trend set when 1957 registered close to 1,000 fewer deaths than 1956, the 1958 total was 37,000, or 1,702 less than 1957. This brought the deaths per 100,000,000 vehicle miles down to a new all-time low of 5.6. The projected total of non-fatal injuries was 1.35 million, and the estimated total economic loss was set at $5.4 billion.

These statistics are most meaningful when considered alongside of the growing figures relating to traffic volume. There was another significant jump in the number of registered vehicles, to 68,398,000, and in vehicle miles traveled, to 660 billion.

Of all intercity travel, 88 per cent is done by private passenger automobiles, now numbering close to 60 million. Almost three quarters of all American households have at least one car, and one in eight families have two or more.

Highway and Street Development. The 1958 Federal-aid Highway Act passed by Congress provided for an immediate step-up in construction both on the interstate system and the regular primary, secondary, and urban systems. Authorizations for the interstate system totaled $5.2 billion, of which $2.5 billion was for each of the fiscal years 1960 and 1961, and $200 million was additional for 1959. The total was $800 million more than provided in the schedule set forth in the 1956 act.

The primary, secondary, and urban authorization was $1.825 billion, of which $900 million was for fiscal 1960 and $925 million for fiscal 1961. These sums were respectively $25 million and $50 million more than those voted two years ago. In addition there was a special authorization of $400 million on a two-thirds federal and one-third state matching basis, to finance any projects on these three systems that could be put under contract before December 1, 1958, and completed within a year.

As of November, construction was under way on 3,679 miles of the interstate System. Since July 1, 1956, 2,549 miles and 1,643 bridges on this system had been completed. During the same period, construction contracts were completed on 54,625 miles and 9,160 bridges on the primary, secondary, and urban systems.

This year Congress passed a bill to recodify and restate the federal aid and other national highway laws into one act, to be known as "Title 23, U. S. Code, Highways."

Traffic Engineering. New standards for traffic signal heads and controllers, developed by the Institute of Traffic Engineers and approved by the American Standards Association, were issued in 1958. These standards bring up to date standards issued as long ago as 1943 and will serve to modernize and improve traffic signal specifications used by cities.

Sign and marking standards were reviewed in 1958 by the National Joint Committee on Uniform Traffic Control Devices. A new edition of the uniform manual on traffic control devices is planned for early publication. It will incorporate all changes made to date and will include a section on expressway signs.

Urban Transportation and Development. The problem of coordinating highway planning with city and metropolitan area planning engaged the attention of mayors, highway officials, public works directors, city planners, and business and civic leaders at a five-day workshop at Sagamore Center, Syracuse University, in October, 1958. The meeting, arranged by the National Conference On Highways and Urban Development, was sponsored by the American Municipal Association, the American Association of State Highway Officials Joint Committee On Highways, the Committee On Urban Research of The Highway Research Board, and Syracuse University. The findings and recommendations of the conference will be published in 1959.

Of major significance to municipalities was the publication during 1958 of the guide manual of The National Committee On Urban Transportation entitled, *Better Transportation For Your City*. Fifteen procedure manuals are also available to help cities in planning highway, transit, and terminal facilities on a sound factual basis consonant with overall community development (see New Books and Pamphlets below).

High School Driver Education. High school driver education made further gains in the 1957-58 school year, with 10,231 public high schools (53 per cent of the total number) providing complete courses in both classroom instruction and practice driving. These schools enrolled 738,408 students in the program, or about 40.5 per cent of those eligible. In the previous school year, 9,264 schools offered complete courses, with 649,885, or 38 per cent, of the eligible students enrolled.

As a result of the Third National Conference on Driver Education held in the fall of 1958 at Purdue University, official standards for teacher accreditation and course specifications will be strengthened. The conference is sponsored by The National Education Association and administered by the National Commission On Safety Education.

New car dealers provided 8,676 automobiles, or 71 per cent of the total number of driver education cars, on a loan basis, to the nation's high schools for use in practice driving instruction. The Inter-Industry Highway Safety Committee, a nonprofit organization representing automotive manufacturers and dealers, works with state and local companies and dealers in urging support of high school driver education.

Research. The extended research into the human factors surrounding traffic, begun at the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University in 1957, continued through 1958, and an interim report was issued at the close of the year. This project involves the intensive investigation of actual accidents at the scene from three specialized viewpoints — engineering, medicine, and psychology. It is supported by the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, the U. S. Department of Health, Education And Welfare, and the Automotive Safety Foundation.

A federal grant of funds for research was made toward the end of 1958 to the Medical School of Harvard University. The Harvard project will examine entire life histories of drivers involved in fatal accidents with a view to discovering significantly related factors.

Training and Field Services. The Institute of Traffic Engineers, with the help of a number of other groups, presented a series of seminars in anticipation of problems developing from new expressways and freeways in urban areas connected with the Federal Interstate Highway Act. The seminars brought together traffic engineers, planners, design engineers, police, and others, with operational responsibilities relating to freeways.

Five hundred people in four regions attended the two and one-half day session. Seven more such seminars are planned for 1959.

The Traffic Institute of Northwestern University presented a variety of training programs in short courses to a total of 554 operating officials at its training center in Evanston, Illinois. Approximately 400 traffic court judges and prosecutors attended conferences put on by the Traffic Institute and the American Bar Association. These are both regional and state meetings. The Traffic Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, which is affiliated with the Traffic Institute, conducted training in the field for traffic police officials for a total of 605 men.

Traffic Safety Awards. Detroit and East Lansing, Michigan, for the second consecutive year ranked highest among American cities in all-around performance in traffic accident prevention, according to the 1957 Annual Inventory of Traffic Safety Activities conducted by the National Safety Council. The two cities received the Council's Award of Honor. No similar award was given to any state because none achieved the required level of performance.

The second highest honor, award of merit, went to four other cities: Baker, Oregon; Richland, Washington; Wausau, Wisconsin; and Bristol, Virginia. One state, Colorado, also won this award.

Traffic Engineering Data

TABLE XIX presents traffic engineering data for 1,036 cities over 10,000 population. These data were supplied by municipal officials late in 1958. This article and accompanying table summarize the data presented for individual cities in Table XIX.

Cities were asked to specify the year in which their traffic ordinance was last comprehensively revised. Of the 787 cities which responded, 492 or 62.5 per cent indicated that the traffic ordinance has been revised in the past five years or is currently being revised, although there are 67 cities that have not revised their ordinances since prior to 1944.

Organization. The administrative official primarily responsible for traffic engineering, administration, and planning may be a traffic engineer, the city manager, the public works director, the city engineer, a police officer, or other municipal official. In 77.8 per cent of the reporting cities, one official was assigned this responsibility, while in the remaining 229 cities the responsibility was shared by two or more officials. In cities over 100,000 population, the responsibility for traffic engineering resides in the traffic engineer in a majority of cities (79.6 per cent). However, in cities of 10,000 to 100,000, the responsibility belongs largely to a police officer (41.2 per cent) or to the city engineer (30.1 per cent).

For those cities having a full-time traffic engineer, the median salaries are as follows: in cities over 500,000 population, $12,835; 250,000 to 500,000 population, $9,510; 100,000 to 250,000 population,$8,684; 50,000 to 100,000 population, $7,500; 25,000 to 50,000 population, $7,200; and 10,000 to 25,000 population, $7,000.

Practices. Table 1 summarizes the duties of traffic engineers. The traffic engineer, or other official delegated this responsibility, has the authority and responsibility for designating "stop" and "caution" signs in 714 of the 972 reporting cities; he designates intersections for traffic signals in 677 cities; and he designates locations for "curb loading zones" in 692 cities. The traffic engineer or other traffic official is responsible for all three of these designations in 628 (64.6 per cent) of the 972 reporting cities, and he does not have the responsibility for any of these designations in 223 cities (22.9 per cent).

Also included in Table 1 are some of the other duties of the traffic engineer. The traffic engineer plans off-street parking facilities in 776 of 975 reporting cities; conducts mass transportation surveys in 517 cities; and reviews site plans for new subdivisions for street layout in 625 cities. The traffic engineer has all three of these duties in 394 (40.4 per cent) of the 975 reporting cities, and he has none of these duties in 125 (12.8 per cent) cities.

A "Yield-Right-of-Way" sign is used in 684 of the 1,026 reporting cities. Of the cities using this sign, 430 or 62.9 per cent of the cities first installed them within the past three years. Ninety-one per cent of the cities of 250,000 to 500,000 population make a practice of using them, while only 61 per cent of the cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population use them.

A total of 390 cities (42.3 per cent of the 923 reporting cities) have undertaken a planning or fiscal study to ascertain the impact on the local street system of the new federal-aid highway program. This is of more concern to the larger cities, since 76.9 per cent of the cities over 250,000 population conducted such a study.

Fifty-six per cent, or 569 of 1,016 reporting cities, have established a citizens' traffic safety committee. This is most prevalent in the 250,000-to-500,000 population group, with 78.3 per cent of the reporting cities establishing such a committee.

Of 1,028 reporting cities, 714 (69.5 per cent) limit the streets that may be used by large trucks. In the over-500,000 group, 17 of the 18 cities (94.4 per cent) have instituted these limits.

TABLE 1

DUTIES OF TRAFFIC ENGINEERS

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Designates Traffic Devices			Number of Cities Reporting	Plans Off-Street Parking	Conducts Trans-portation Surveys	Reviews New Sub divisions
		Stop Signs	Traffic Signals	Curb Loading Zones				
Over 500,000	18	16	16	16	18	12	14	14
250,000 to 500,000	23	21	21	21	23	18	17	15
100,000 to 250,000	62	50	50	47	62	50	46	37
50,000 to 100,000	117	88	87	85	116	91	75	67
25,000 to 50,000	246	172	168	169	249	198	132	149
10,000 to 25,000	506	367	335	354	507	407	233	343
All cities over 10,000	972	714	677	692	975	776	517	625

TABLE XIX

TRAFFIC ENGINEERING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958

This table includes 1,036 cities over 10,000 population that reported information on their traffic engineering program. All data were reported late in 1958 by city officials. Year Traffic Ord: year of last comprehensive revision of local traffic ordinance; single dagger (†) indicates ordinance presently being revised. Who Serves As Traffic Engineer: administrative official primarily responsible for traffic engineering, administration, and planning (see code). Designates Traffic Devices: indicates traffic engineer's of official's authority to designate specific traffic devices (see code). Undertakes Traffic Projects: see code for projects undertaken by traffic engineer. Federal Highway Program Studies: shows by "Yes" or "No" whether city has undertaken any planning or fiscal studies to ascertain impact on local street system of new federal-aid highway program. Yield Right of Way Sign, Year: includes the year first such sign installed in city. Leaders (. . .) for data not reported.

TRAFFIC ENGINEER

T - Full time traffic engineer
A - City manager
W - Public works director
E - City Engineer
C - Traffic commission
P - Police officer
O - Other

TRAFFIC DEVICES

a - "stop" and "caution" signs
b - intersections for traffic signs
c - locations for "curb loading zones"

TRAFFIC PROJECTS

x - engages in planning for off-street parking
y - conducts mass transportation surveys
z - reviews site plans of new subdivisions for street layout

City	Year Traffic Ord. Last Revised	Who Serves As Traffic Engineer	Full-Time Traffic Engineer's Salary	Designates Traffic Devices	Under-Takes Traffic Projects	Federal Highway Program Study	Citizen's Traffic Safety Comm.	Yield Right of Way Sign, Year	Limits Streets for Large Trucks
Over 1,000,000									
Chicago, Ill.	1950	T	$16,308	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Detroit, Mich.	1956	T	16,306	abc	y	Yes	No	Yes-55	Yes
Los Angeles, Calif.	1956	T	18,000	abc	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
New York, N. Y.	1958	T	22,500	abc	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-53	Yes
Philadelphia, Pa.	1958	T	10,951	abc	xyz	Yes	. . .	No	Yes
500,000 to 1,000,000									
Baltimore, Md.	†	T	18,000	abc	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-57	Yes
Boston, Mass.	1929	T	7,800	abc	xz	No	No	No	Yes
Buffalo, N. Y.	1956	T	12,000	abc	None	No	No	No	Yes
Cincinnati, Ohio	1958	T	15,000	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-54	Yes
Cleveland, Ohio	1951	T	9,486	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-55	Yes
Houston, Tex.	1958	T	14,400	abc	yz	Yes	Yes	Yes-53	Yes
Milwaukee, Wis.	1958	T	12,102	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Minneapolis, Minn.	1955	T	12,900	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
New Orleans, La.	1958	T	8,500	abc	yz	Yes	Yes	Yes-54	Yes
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1956	T	11,525	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-52	Yes
St. Louis, Mo.	1953	T	10,000	c	None	No	No	Yes-58	No
San Francisco, Calif.	1958	TW	10,800	ab	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-57	Yes
Washington, D. C.	1957	T	12,770	None	None	Yes	Yes	Yes-55	Yes

Table XIX—Traffic Engineering Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	Year Traffic Ord. Last Revised	Who Serves As Traffic Engineer	Full-Time Traffic Engineer's Salary	Designates Traffic Devices	Under-Takes Traffic Projects	Federal Highway Program Study	Citizen's Traffic Safety Comm.	Yield Right of Way Sign, Year	Limits Streets for Large Trucks
250,000 to 500,000									
Akron, Ohio	1957	T	$ 9,100	abc	xy	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Atlanta, Ga.	1957	T	10,634	abc	xy	. . .	Yes	Yes-54	Yes
Birmingham, Ala.	1944	T	6,120	abc	y	Yes	No	Yes-57	Yes
Columbus, Ohio	1958	T	10,308	None	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Dallas, Tex.	1950	T	12,350	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-52	No
Denver, Colo.	1957	T	9,420	abc	y	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Fort Worth, Tex.	1950	T	9,600	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-54	No
Indianapolis, Ind.	1955	T	8,500	None	z	No	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Jersey City, N. J.	1958	T	8,350	abc	xyz	No	No	No	Yes
Kansas City, Mo.	1958	T	9,360	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Long Beach, Calif.	1958	T	11,424	abc	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-57	Yes
Louisville, Ky.	1956	T	7,200	abc	xy	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Memphis, Tenn.	1956	T	5,820	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-50	Yes
Newark, N. J.	. . . .	T	11,000	abc	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-54	Yes
Oakland, Calif.	1949	T	10,900	abc	xz	. . .	No	Yes-55	Yes
Omaha, Neb.	1955	W	. . . .	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-49	No
Portland, Ore.	1941	T	10,800	abc	yz	No	Yes	Yes-52	No
Rochester, N. Y.	1956	T	11,940	abc	x	Yes	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
St. Paul, Minn.	1956	T	10,000	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
San Antonio, Tex.	. . . .	T	8,400	abc	xz	No	Yes	Yes-55	No
San Diego, Calif.	1956	T	10,912	abc	None	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Seattle, Wash.	1952	T	8,500	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-54	Yes
Toledo, Ohio	1950	T	8,575	abc	x	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
100,000 to 250,000									
Albany, N. Y.	. . . .	P	. . . .	abc	x	. . .	No	Yes-54	Yes
Allentown, Pa.	1949	O	. . .	abc	y	Yes	Yes	Yes-55	Yes
Austin, Tex.	1953	T	9,480	abc	xz	No	Yes	Yes-54	Yes
Baton Rouge, La.	1956	T	7,800	abc	xy	No	Yes	Yes-53	No
Berkeley, Calif.	1952	T	8,940	abc	xyz	No	No	Yes-54	No
Bridgeport, Conn.	1950	P	. . . .	None	None	Yes	Yes	No	No
Cambridge, Mass.	1943	C	. . . .	abc	xz	No	No	No	Yes
Camden, N. J.	1953	T	10,000	None	yz	Yes	No	Yes-56	Yes
Charlotte, N. C.	1954	T	9,300	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-55	Yes
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1956	T	7,400	abc	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-53	Yes
Corpus Christi, Tex.	1958	T	9,624	abc	xy	Yes	Yes	Yes-52	Yes
Dayton, Ohio	1953	T	10,000	None	yz	Yes	No	Yes-56	Yes
Des Moines, Iowa	1954	T	10,500	abc	x	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Duluth, Minn.	1950	P	. . . .	abc	x	Yes	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Elizabeth, N. J.	1940	P	. . . .	None	z	No	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Erie, Pa.	1958	P	. . . .	. . . .	y	No	Yes	No	No
Evansville, Ind.	1949	T	6,500	abc	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-56	No
Fall River, Mass.	1948	C	. . . .	abc	x	No	No	Yes-50	No
Flint, Mich.	1955	TP	8,905	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-54	Yes
Fort Wayne, Ind.	1946	T	7,875	None	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Fresno, Calif.	1958	T	10,000	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-54	Yes
Gary, Ind.	1949	T	7,200	abc	xy	No	Yes	Yes-53	Yes
Grand Rapids, Mich.	†	T	8,684	abc	xy	Yes	No	Yes-56	Yes
Hartford, Conn.	1948	T	9,932	abc	xz	No	Yes	Yes-57	No
Jacksonville, Fla.	1942	O	. . . .	ab	None	No	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Kansas City, Kan.	1950	T	6,300	abc	xy	Yes	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
Knoxville, Tenn.	. . . .	O	. . . .	None	. . . .	Yes	No	Yes-56	Yes
Little Rock, Ark.	1940	T	9,000	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Miami, Fla.	1957	T	9,396	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-52	Yes
Mobile, Ala.	1955	P	. . . .	a	None	Yes	No	Yes-56	No
Montgomery, Ala.	1958	T	7,560	abc	None	Yes	Yes	Yes-. .	Yes
Nashville, Tenn.	1955	T	9,000	ab	y	Yes	Yes	Yes-52	Yes
New Haven, Conn.	1952	T	8,622	None	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-55	Yes

TABLE XIX—TRAFFIC ENGINEERING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Year Traffic Ord. Last Revised	Who Serves As Traffic Engineer	Full-Time Traffic Engineer's Salary	Designates Traffic Devices	Under-Takes Traffic Projects	Federal Highway Program Study	Citizen's Traffic Safety Comm.	Yield Right of Way Sign, Year	Limits Streets for Large Trucks
100,000 to 250,000—continued									
Norfolk, Va.	1950	T	$ 7,500	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-51	Yes
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1946	T	6,600	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-51	Yes
Pasadena, Calif.	1954	T	10,392	abc	xyz	No	No	Yes-55	Yes
Peoria, Ill.	1957	T	7,540	abc	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-55	Yes
Phoenix, Ariz.	1951	T	8,280	None	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
Providence, R. I.	1940	T	9,380	abc	xy	Yes	Yes	Yes-51	No
Richmond, Va.	1957	T	7,800	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-52	Yes
Rockford, Ill.	....	T	8,700	abc	x	No	Yes	Yes-56	No
Sacramento, Calif.	1951	T	11,280	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Salt Lake City, Utah	1956	T	8,700	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-51	Yes
San Jose, Calif.	1957	A	....	bc	None	No	Yes	Yes-56	No
Savannah, Ga.	1958	T	9,100	None	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-54	No
Scranton, Pa.	....	O	....	abc	xyz	No	No	No	Yes
Shreveport, La.	1955	EO	....	abc	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-47	Yes
Somerville, Mass.	....	W	....	None	xyz	...	No	Yes-..	...
South Bend, Ind.	1949	T	7,500	abc	yz	Yes	Yes	Yes-54	Yes
Spokane, Wash.	1953	T	7,950	abc	xy	Yes	Yes	Yes-55	No
Springfield, Mass.	1936	T	4,300	abc	xy	No	No	Yes-58	Yes
Syracuse, N. Y.	....	T	11,500	ab	xy	Yes	No	...-..	Yes
Tacoma, Wash.	1954	T	10,020	abc	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-53	No
Tampa, Fla.	1953	P	....	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Trenton, N. J.	1936	T	....	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Tulsa, Okla.	1952	T	6,300	abc	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-50	No
Utica, N. Y.	1949	P	....	None	xy	No	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Waterbury, Conn.	....	EP	....	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-57	No
Wichita, Kan.	1954	T	6,780	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	No
Wilmington, Del.	1958	....	....	abc	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-58	Yes
Worcester, Mass.	1948	T	7,080	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Yonkers, N. Y.	1939	O	....	None	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-59	Yes
Youngstown, Ohio	1952	T	8,545	abc	xz	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
50,000 to 100,000									
Alameda, Calif.	1947	O	....	ab	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-55	Yes
Albuquerque, N. M.	1958	T	8,400	abc	xyz	No	No	Yes-52	No
Alexandria, Va.	1958	T	7,870	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-53	Yes
Alhambra, Calif.	1954	T	8,808	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Altoona, Pa.	....	P	....	ac	...	No	Yes	No	No
Amarillo, Tex.	....	T	8,100	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-53	No
Asheville, N. C.	....	O	....	abc	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-..	Yes
Atlantic City, N. J.	1948	P	....	abc	xyz	Yes	No	No	Yes
Augusta, Ga.	1952	O	....	....	...	Yes	No	Yes-56	Yes
Aurora, Ill.	....	P	....	....	...	No	Yes	Yes-54	Yes
Bay City, Mich.	1954	W	....	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-54	Yes
Beaumont, Tex.	1955	O	....	abc	xyz	No	No	Yes-53	Yes
Berwyn, Ill.	1957	W	....	bc	xy	No	Yes	No	Yes
Bethlehem, Pa.	....	EP	....	ac	x	...	Yes	Yes-..	Yes
Binghamton, N. Y.	1950	P	....	None	None	No	No	Yes-57	Yes
Brockton, Mass.	1958	P	....	ab	xy	No	Yes	No	Yes
Brookline t, Mass.	†	E	....	None	z	No	No	No	No
Burbank, Calif.	1951	T	9,984	c	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1952	O	....	abc	xy	No	No	No	Yes
Charleston, S. C.	1952	P	....	abc	None	No	No	Yes-53	No
Charleston, W. Va.	1957	P	....	None	None	...	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	1955	P	....	abc	xyz	No	No	Yes-55	Yes
Clifton, N. J.	†	EP	....	b	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Columbia, S. C.	1951	EO	....	abc	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-54	No
Columbus, Ga.	1948	P	....	None	None	No	No	Yes-57	Yes
Compton, Calif.	1951	EP	....	abc	z	No	Yes	No	Yes

Table XIX—Traffic Engineering Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	Year Traffic Ord. Last Revised	Who Serves As Traffic Engineer	Full-Time Traffic Engineer's Salary	Designates Traffic Devices	Under-Takes Traffic Projects	Federal Highway Program Study	Citizen's Traffic Safety Comm.	Yield Right of Way Sign, Year	Limits Streets for Large Trucks
50,000 to 100,000—continued									
Covington, Ky.	1957	P	$. . . .	abc	None	No	No	Yes-55	Yes
Cranston, R. I.	1951	P	. . . .	abc	None	Yes	Yes	Yes-. .	Yes
Davenport, Ia.	1957	WPO	. . . .	abc	xz	. . .	No	Yes-52	Yes
Dearborn, Mich.	1954	EO	. . . .	abc	None	. . .	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Decatur, Ill.	1954	E	. . . .	None	xyz	No	Yes	No	No
Dubuque, Ia.	1949	A	. . . .	ab	x	No	No	No	Yes
Durham, N. C.	. . . .	T	7,500	None	xy†	. . .	Yes	Yes-56	No
East Chicago, Ind.	. . . .	P	. . . .	abc	None	No	No	No	Yes
East Orange, N. J.	1957	T	6,000	abc	xy	Yes	No	No	No
Evanston, Ill.	1957	T	7,800	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Fort Smith, Ark.	1957	P	. . . .	abc	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-49	Yes
Galveston, Tex.	1948	P	. . . .	abc	None	. . .	Yes	Yes-51	No
Glendale, Calif.	1949	T	8,364	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Green Bay Wis.	1957	POC	. . . .	abc	xz	No	Yes	Yes-54	Yes
Greensboro, N. C.	1955	T	6,768	None	xy	Yes	No	Yes-54	Yes
Greenville, S. C.	1953	P	. . . .	abc	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-. .	Yes
Hamilton, Ohio	1955	T	7,360	abc	xyz	No	No	Yes-56	Yes
Hammond, Ind.	1956	EP	. . . .	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-55	Yes
Hampton, Va.	1956	A	. . . .	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Harrisburg, Pa.	1958	T	. . . .	abc	xy	No	Yes	No	Yes
Hoboken, N. J.	1952	P	. . . .	abc	xy	. . .	No	No	Yes
Huntington, W. Va.	†	P	. . . .	ab	xy	No	Yes	Yes-. .	Yes
Inglewood, Calif.	1956	AWP	. . . .	abc	None	No	No	Yes-57	Yes
Irvington, N. J.	. . . .	W	. . . .	ab	x	Yes	Yes	. . .-. .	Yes
Jackson, Mich.	1932	T	6,942	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Jackson, Miss.	1938	T	7,380	abc	xy	No	No	Yes-50	Yes
Johnstown, Pa.	1945	T	4,500	abc	x	No	Yes	No	Yes
Joliet, Ill.	. . . .	AEP	. . . .	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-55	No
Kalamazoo, Mich.	1954	T	7,900	None	xz	Yes	Yes	Yes-54	Yes
Kenosha, Wis.	1956	E	9,528	abc	xz	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Lakewood, Ohio	1952	WEP	. . . .	None	x	No	Yes	No	Yes
Lancaster, Pa.	1949	T	4,608	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	No	No
Lawrence, Mass.	. . . .	EP	. . . .	abc	x	No	Yes	No	No
Lexington, Ky.	1953	T	6,864	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	. . .-. .	Yes
Lima, Ohio	1956	P	. . . .	None	xy	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Lincoln, Neb.	1956	P	. . . .	abc	None	Yes	Yes	Yes-51	No
Lowell, Mass.	1958	A	. . . .	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Lubbock, Tex.	1955	T	6,300	abc	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-. .	No
McKeesport, Pa.	1955	P	. . . .	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-54	No
Macon, Ga.	1958	T	10,000	abc	xy	No	. . .	Yes-57	Yes
Madison, Wis.	1957	T	10,440	abc	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-51	Yes
Malden, Mass.	1958	C	. . . .	abc	None	No	No	No	Yes
Manchester, N. H.	1958	EP	. . . .	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Medford, Mass.	. . . .	AP	. . . .	None	xz	No	Yes	No	Yes
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	†	P	. . . .	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Muncie, Ind.	†	. . . .	. . . .	abc	xy	No	Yes	Yes-52	Yes
New Britain, Conn.	1952	P	. . . .	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	No
New Rochelle, N. Y.	1956	O	. . . .	a	xz	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Newton, Mass.	1956	W	. . . .	None	xz	Yes	No	No	Yes
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1958	T	7,500	None	xy	No	No	No	Yes
Oak Park, Ill.	1958	P	. . . .	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Ogden, Utah	1940	O	. . . .	None	xz	No	Yes	No	Yes
Orlando, Fla.	. . . .	T	7,200	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-. .	Yes
Passaic, N. J.	1958	EP	. . . .	abc	xyz	. . .	Yes	No	No
Pawtucket, R. I.	1954	E	. . . .	abc	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-54	No
Pittsfield, Mass.	1955	C	. . . .	None	xz	No	Yes	No	Yes
Pontiac, Mich.	1937	T	7,735	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-55	Yes
Port Arthur, Tex.	1958	APO	. . . .	abc	xy	No	Yes	Yes-49	Yes

Table XIX—Traffic Engineering Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	Year Traffic Ord. Last Revised	Who Serves As Traffic Engineer	Full-Time Traffic Engineer's Salary	Designates Traffic Devices	Under-Takes Traffic Projects	Federal Highway Program Study	Citizen's Traffic Safety Comm.	Yield Right of Way Sign, Year	Limits Streets for Large Trucks
50,000 to 100,000—continued									
Portland, Me.	1958	T	$ 6,682	abc	y	No	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Portsmouth, Va.	1956	A	....	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Quincy, Mass.	1957	P	....	abc	None	No	Yes	No	Yes
Racine, Wis.	1957	T	8,136	None	xy	...	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Raleigh, N. C.	1958	P	....	....	....	No	Yes	Yes-50	Yes
Richmond, Calif.	1950	T	....	None	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
Riverside, Calif.	....	T	8,448	abc	xz	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Roanoke, Va.	1957	A	....	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Saginaw, Mich.	1954	TE	8,815	None	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-56	Yes
St. Joseph, Mo.	....	T	3,600	None	xy	No	No	No	Yes
St. Petersburg, Fla.	1955	T	8,424	abc	xyz	Yes	...	Yes-54	Yes
San Angelo, Tex.	....	P	....	None	x	No	Yes	Yes-54	Yes
San Bernardino, Calif.	....	C	....	abc	xyz	No	Yes	No	No
San Mateo, Calif.	....	C	....	bc	x	Yes	No	Yes-..	Yes
Santa Ana, Calif.	†	T	8,940	None	xyz	No	No	Yes-56	No
Santa Monica, Calif.	1948	T	7,344	None	y	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	No
Schenectady, N. Y.	1942	T	7,500	None	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
Sioux City, Iowa	1957	T	9,000	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Sioux Falls, S. D.	1958	TEO	6,060	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-53	Yes
South Gate, Calif.	1943	EPC	....	None	y	...	No	Yes-57	Yes
Springfield, Ill.	1956	T	8,200	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Springfield, Mo.	1956	O	....	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-52	No
Springfield, Ohio	1952	P	....	abc	xy	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Stamford, Conn.	1951	P	....	abc	None	No	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Stockton, Calif.	1957	T	6,900	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Terre Haute, Ind.	1945	W	....	abc	z	No	No	No	No
Topeka, Kan.	1957	P	....	abc	xz	Yes	No	Yes-56	Yes
Troy, N. Y.	1938	T	4,500	abc	z	No	No	No	Yes
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	....	P	....	ac	y	....	Yes	No	Yes
Waco, Tex.	1957	T	8,042	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-57	No
Waterloo, Iowa	1951	P	....	None	None	Yes	No	No	No
Wichita Falls, Tex.	1954	T	7,200	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-53	Yes
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1958	EO	....	abc	xyz	No	Yes	No	Yes
Winston-Salem, N. C.	1953	P	....	abc	None	Yes	No	Yes-56	Yes
Woonsocket, R. I.	1958	P	....	abc	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-58	No
York, Pa.	1929	E	....	abc	y	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
25,000 to 50,000									
Abilene, Tex.	1957	O	....	abc	....	...	...	Yes-..	Yes
Abington tp, Pa.	....	P	....	None	None	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Albany, Ga.	1952	P	....	abc	x	...	No	Yes-57	Yes
Alexandria, La.	....	E	....	....	....	...	...	Yes-57	Yes
Aliquippa, Pa.	....	EP	....	ac	....	No	Yes	No	No
Alliance, Ohio	....	...	....	abc	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Alton, Ill.	1918	E	....	....	....	...	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Amsterdam, N. Y.	1958	P	....	None	xz	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Anaheim, Calif.	1952	E	....	abc	xyz	...	No	No	Yes
Anderson, Ind.	1957	EP	....	abc	xy	Yes	Yes	Yes-52	Yes
Ann Arbor, Mich.	1956	P	....	abc	None	No	No	Yes-56	Yes
Anniston, Ala.	1952	E	....	....	....	No	No	Yes-50	Yes
Appleton, Wis.	1957	C	....	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Arcadia, Calif.	1950	W	....	abc	xz	No	No	No	Yes
Arlington t, Mass.	1955	E	....	None	xz	No	No	No	Yes
Ashland, Ky.	....	A	....	abc	....	...	No	Yes-57	Yes
Athens, Ga.	1952	E	....	None	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-48	Yes
Auburn, N. Y.	....	AP	....	abc	None	...	Yes	...-..	...
Bakersfield, Calif.	1946	P	....	....	xyz	...	No	Yes-57	Yes
Bangor, Me.	1956	P	....	a	x	No	No	Yes-58	Yes

TABLE XIX—TRAFFIC ENGINEERING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Year Traffic Ord. Last Revised	Who Serves As Traffic Engineer	Full-Time Traffic Engineer's Salary	Designates Traffic Devices	Under-Takes Traffic Projects	Federal Highway Program Study	Citizen's Traffic Safety Comm.	Yield Right of Way Sign, Year	Limits Streets for Large Trucks
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
Barberton, Ohio	1956	P	$....	c	None	Yes	Yes	No	No
Battle Creek, Mich.	1953	P	....	None	z	...	No	Yes-55	Yes
Belleville, Ill.	1928	E	....	b	xz	No	Yes	No	Yes
Belleville, N. J.	....	O	....	ab	None	Yes	Yes	No	...
Bellingham, Wash.	1957	EO	....	abc	xyz	...	Yes	Yes-57	No
Belmont t, Mass.	1943	EP	....	None	xz	No	No	No	No
Beloit, Wis.	1958	EP	....	abc	xy	Yes	No	Yes-57	Yes
Bessemer, Ala.	1951	P	....	abc	x	No	No	No	Yes
Beverly Hills, Calif.	1958	WP	....	....	...	...	Yes	No	Yes
Billings, Mont.	1956	E	....	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-50	Yes
Biloxi, Miss.	....	...	....	None	None	No	No	No	No
Bloomfield, N. J.	....	P	....	abc	xyz	...	Yes	No	Yes
Bloomington, Ill.	1955	E	....	c	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-56	No
Bloomington, Ind.	1948	PC	....	abc	xy	Yes	Yes	Yes-57	No
Boise City, Idaho	1952	P	....	None	None	Yes	No	Yes-56	No
Bremerton, Wash.	1950	EP	....	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	No	No
Bristol, Conn.	....	P	....	abc	x	Yes	Yes	Yes-57	No
Brownsville, Tex.	1956	P	....	abc	None	No	No	No	No
Burlington, Iowa	....	P	....	abc	xyz	No	No	No	Yes
Champaign, Ill.	1958	W	....	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Charlottesville, Va.	1958	AP	....	abc	xyz	No	No	Yes-56	Yes
Chelsea, Mass.	1952	E	....	None	xyz	Yes	No	No	No
Cheyenne, Wyo.	1948	PO	....	abc	xy	No	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Chula Vista, Calif.	....	E	....	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
Clarksburg, W. Va.	1955	W	....	abc	xyz	No	No	Yes-56	Yes
Clinton, Iowa	....	E	....	None	xz	No	Yes	No	Yes
Colorado Springs, Colo.	1958	T	5,448	abc	x	No	No	Yes-53	No
Columbia, Mo.	1952	P	....	a	None	No	Yes	Yes-52	No
Concord, N. H.	1957	EPO	....	None	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-57	Yes
Council Bluffs, Iowa	....	T	7,200	abc	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-56	Yes
Culver City, Calif.	1955	P	....	abc	xy	No	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Cumberland, Md.	1958	E	....	....	....	...	No	Yes-57	Yes
Danville, Ill.	1954	EO	....	....	....	...	Yes	Yes-58	No
Danville, Va.	1952	O	....	abc	xy	No	Yes	Yes-..	Yes
Daytona Beach, Fla.	....	P	....	abc	None	No	No	Yes-..	Yes
East Cleveland, Ohio	†	P	....	c	xy	No	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
E. Hartford t, Conn.	....	P	....	bc	y	No	No	Yes-56	Yes
E. Providence t, R. I.	....	P	....	abc	xy	Yes	No	No	Yes
Easton, Pa.	1954	P	....	abc	xy	...	Yes	No	Yes
Eau Claire, Wis.	1958	WP	....	abc	xz	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Elgin, Ill.	1955	AP	....	bc	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Elkhart, Ind.	1950	C	....	abc	xyz	No	No	Yes-55	Yes
Elmhurst, Ill.	1955	A	....	abc	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-55	Yes
Elmira, N. Y.	1956	P	....	abc	None	No	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
Elyria, Ohio	1958	E	....	None	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Enid, Okla.	1954	W	....	ac	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-54	Yes
Euclid, Ohio	†	P	....	abc	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Eugene, Ore.	1956	T	5,544	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Everett, Wash.	1954	EPO	....	abc	xz	Yes	Yes	Yes-54	Yes
Fairfield t, Conn.	....	EP	....	....	xyz	...	No	Yes-57	No
Fairmont, W. Va.	1957	O	....	abc	x	No	No	Yes-56	Yes
Fargo, N. D.	1952	EO	....	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-50	Yes
Fayetteville, N. C.	1951	E	....	None	xz	No	Yes	Yes-55	Yes
Ferndale, Mich.	†	EP	....	abc	xy	Yes	No	Yes-57	Yes
Fitchburg, Mass.	....	EP	....	abc	xz	Yes	No	No	No
Fond Du Lac, Wis.	1957	E	....	....	xz	...	Yes	No	Yes
Fort Dodge, Iowa	....	O	....	abc	xyz	No	No	No	Yes
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	1958	T	7,917	abc	x	Yes	No	Yes-50	Yes

TABLE XIX—TRAFFIC ENGINEERING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

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25,000 to 50,000—continued									
Framingham t, Mass.	....	E	$....	None	xz	...	...	Yes-58	Yes
Fullerton, Calif.	1958	E	....	abc	xz	Yes	No	Yes-56	Yes
Gainesville, Fla.	1955	P	....	abc	x	No	No	Yes-52	No
Galesburg, Ill.	†	A	....	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Garfield, N. J.	1954	P	....	abc	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-45	Yes
Gloucester, Mass.	1954	O	....	None	None	No	Yes	Yes-58	No
Grand Forks, N. D.	1958	T	5,748	None	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-52	No
Granite City, Ill.	....	E	....	None	xz	No	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
Great Falls, Mont.	1958	E	....	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Greenwich t, Conn.	1953	P	....	abc	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-57	No
Hackensack, N. J.	1957	A	....	abc	xyz	Yes	...	Yes-58	Yes
Hagerstown, Md.	None	EP	....	abc	xyz	No	No	Yes-48	Yes
Hamden t, Conn.	....	PO	....	abc	xyz	No	No	Yes-56	No
Hamilton tp, N. J.	....	P	....	abc	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-58	Yes
Hamtramck, Mich.	1947	P	....	None	x	No	Yes	No	Yes
Hattiesburg, Miss.	....	P	....	abc	xyz	No	No	Yes-56	No
Haverhill, Mass.	....	A	....	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	No	No
Hayward, Calif.	1957	T	....	abc	yz	...	No	Yes-57	Yes
Hazelton, Pa.	1957	EP	....	....	xz	Yes	No	Yes-..	No
Hempstead, N. Y.	1957	O	....	abc	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
High Point, N. C.	1958	T	6,300	abc	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-54	No
Highland Park, Mich.	1940	EP	....	None	xy	Yes	No	Yes-..	Yes
Huntington Park, Calif.	1939	E	....	abc	x	No	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Hutchinson, Kan.	1955	P	....	None	y	No	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Independence, Mo.	....	P	....	a	x	No	No	Yes-57	No
Iowa City, Iowa	1951	A	....	....	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-..	Yes
Ithaca, N. Y.	1950	T	4,950	abc	xyz	No	No	Yes-58	No
Jackson, Tenn.	1956	E	....	ab	xz	Yes	Yes	No	No
Jamestown, N. Y.	1956	P	....	abc	None	...	Yes	Yes-58	No
Jefferson City, Mo.	1956	O	....	None	None	Yes	Yes	Yes-57	No
Johnson City, Tenn.	1953	E	....	abc	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-50	Yes
Joplin, Mo.	1957	PC	....	None	None	No	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
Kankakee, Ill.	1958	E	....	None	....	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Kearny, N. J.	....	P	....	abc	None	No	Yes	No	Yes
Kettering, Ohio	1958	EPO	....	None	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-58	Yes
Key West, Fla.	1958	A	....	abc	xyz	No	No	No	Yes
Kingston, N. Y.	1958	C	....	abc	x	No	Yes	No	No
Kokomo, Ind.	....	PC	....	abc	x	No	Yes	No	Yes
La Crosse, Wis.	....	E	....	None	xz	No	No	Yes-58	No
La Grange, Ga.	1954	EP	....	....	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-52	No
Lackawanna, N. Y.	1956	EP	....	abc	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-56	Yes
Lafayette, Ind.	1948	E	....	abc	xz	No	Yes	Yes-55	Yes
Lafayette, La.	1939	EP	....	abc	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-54	Yes
Lake Charles, La.	....	O	....	abc	x	No	No	Yes-57	Yes
Lakeland, Fla.	1957	P	....	abc	x	No	No	Yes-58	Yes
Laurel, Miss.	....	P	....	abc	x	No	Yes	Yes-58	No
Lawton, Okla.	1957	P	....	abc	xy	No	Yes	Yes-56	No
Lebanon, Pa.	1947	O	....	abc	xyz	No	Yes	No	No
Lewiston, Me.	1956	P	....	....	....	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	No
Lincoln Park, Mich.	1957	P	....	abc	xy	Yes	No	Yes-55	Yes
Lockport, N. Y.	1948	W	....	None	None	No	No	Yes-58	Yes
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	None	EP	....	abc	xyz	Yes	No	No	Yes
Lynchburg, Va.	1958	T	7,300	abc	yz	No	Yes	Yes-55	Yes
Lynwood, Calif.	1949	EP	....	abc	xz	No	No	No	Yes
Manchester t, Conn.	1957	P	....	abc	x	No	Yes	Yes-54	No
Manhattan Beach, Calif.	1955	W	....	bc	xyz	No	No	Yes-55	No
Mansfield, Ohio	....	W	....	None	None	Yes	Yes	Yes-..	Yes
Maplewood tp, N. J.	1950	W	....	ab	xz	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

TABLE XIX—TRAFFIC ENGINEERING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

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25,000 to 50,000—continued									
Marion, Ind.	1958	E	$....	abc	xyz	No	No	Yes-58	Yes
Marion, Ohio	1953	EC	....	....	....	Yes	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
Mason City, Iowa	1956	P	....	abc	xy	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Massillon, Ohio	1957	O	....	....	....	...	No	Yes-..	Yes
Maywood, Ill.	1956	P	....	abc	xy	No	Yes	No	Yes
Melrose, Mass.	1958	E	....	None	xz	No	Yes	No	Yes
Meriden, Conn.	1950	WP	....	abc	xz	...	No	Yes-57	Yes
Meridian, Miss.	1949	AP	....	abc	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-56	No
Miami Beach, Fla.	1953	A	....	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-53	Yes
Michigan City, Ind.	1949	E	....	abc	x	...	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Middletown, Conn.	....	WEP	....	abc	xz	No	Yes	Yes-57	No
Middletown, Ohio	1956	W	....	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-54	Yes
Milford t, Conn.	....	P	....	abc	xyz	No	No	Yes-..	Yes
Mishawaka, Ind.	....	P	....	abc	xz	Yes	No	Yes-54	Yes
Moline, Ill.	1950	T	5,000	None	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-56	No
Monroe, La.	1956	EP	....	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Montclair, N. J.	1956	C	....	None	None	No	No	No	No
Montebello, Calif.	1952	C	....	abc	xy	No	Yes	No	Yes
Monterey Park, Calif.	1948	A	....	ac	z	...	No	No	Yes
Morgantown, W. Va.	....	A	....	None	xz	Yes	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	1957	PC	....	None	xy	No	Yes	No	Yes
Muskegon, Mich.	1958	PO	....	None	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Muskogee, Okla.	1952	TA	....	ac	x	...	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
National City, Calif.	1951	EC	....	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
New Castle, Pa.	....	P	....	abc	None	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
New London, Conn.	1942	AEP	....	abc	yz	No	Yes	Yes-56	No
Newark, Ohio	1955	P	....	abc	xy	Yes	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
Newburgh, N. Y.	....	P	....	None	None	Yes	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Newport, Ky.	1948	P	....	abc	x	No	No	No	No
Newport News, Va.	†	T	9,000	abc	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-55	Yes
Norman, Okla.	1950	A	....	abc	x	Yes	Yes	Yes-54	Yes
Norristown, Pa.	....	E	7,200	None	None	No	No	No	Yes
North Bergen tp, N. J.	1950	P	....	abc	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
North Little Rock, Ark.	....	P	....	abc	None	No	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
Northampton, Mass.	1953	E	....	a	xyz	Yes	No	No	No
Norwalk, Conn.	....	T	....	....	....	Yes	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
Norwich, Conn.	....	WP	....	abc	x	...	...	Yes-..	No
Norwood, Ohio	1949	W	....	abc	xyz	Yes	No	No	No
Nutley, N. J.	1954	C	....	....	....	...	Yes	No	No
Odessa, Tex.	1957	T	7,800	abc	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-56	No
Ontario, Calif.	1955	AE	....	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-55	No
Oshkosh, Wis.	1958	EP	....	abc	xyz	No	Yes	No	Yes
Ottumwa, Iowa	1940	EP	....	None	xz	No	Yes	No	Yes
Owensboro, Ky.	1955	P	....	abc	None	No	No	Yes-..	No
Oxnard, Calif.	....	T	8,700	abc	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-57	Yes
Paducah, Ky.	....	P	....	abc	x	No	No	No	Yes
Palo Alto, Calif.	1956	E	....	None	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-56	Yes
Panama City, Fla.	1953	E	....	abc	xz	Yes	No	Yes-58	No
Parkersburg, W. Va.	1947	P	....	abc	xy	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Parma, Ohio	1957	P	....	abc	None	Yes	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Penn Hills tp, Pa.	1954	A	....	a	z	No	Yes	No	No
Pensacola, Fla.	....	T	6,600	abc	xy	No	Yes	Yes-55	Yes
Perth Amboy, N. J.	1956	P	....	abc	x	...	Yes	No	Yes
Petersburg, Va.	1951	W	....	....	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Pine Bluff, Ark.	....	W	....	abc	z	No	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
Plainfield, N. J.	1957	P	....	abc	xy	No	Yes	No	Yes
Pocatello, Idaho	1957	E	....	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-55	Yes
Pomona, Calif.	1958	EP	....	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-58	Yes

Table XIX—Traffic Engineering Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	Year Traffic Ord. Last Revised	Who Serves As Traffic Engineer	Full-Time Traffic Engineer's Salary	Designates Traffic Devices	Under-Takes Traffic Projects	Federal Highway Program Study	Citizen's Traffic Safety Comm.	Yield Right of Way Sign, Year	Limits Streets for Large Trucks
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
Port Huron, Mich.	1951	E	$. . . .	None	xz	No	Yes	Yes-57	No
Portsmouth, Ohio	. . . .	E	. . . .	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	. . . .	P	. . . .	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	. . .-. .	No
Provo, Utah	1949	PE	. . . .	abc	xy	Yes	No	Yes-51	No
Quincy, Ill.	1958	P	. . . .	None	. . .	No	Yes	Yes-57	No
Rapid City, S. D.	1946	PO	. . . .	abc	z	Yes	No	No	No
Redondo Beach, Calif.	1957	PO	. . . .	abc	x	No	No	No	Yes
Redwood City, Calif.	1954	E	. . . .	abc	xz	No	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
Reno, Nev.	1954	T	7,800	abc	x	No	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Revere, Mass.	. . . .	P	. . . .	None	None	. . .	No	No	Yes
Richmond, Ind.	1940	EP	. . . .	None	z	No	No	Yes-58	Yes
Rochester, Minn.	. . . .	EP	. . . .	abc	x	No	Yes	Yes-57	No
Rock Island, Ill.	1957	C	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Rocky Mount, N. C.	1956	P	. . . .	None	xy	No	No	Yes-55	No
Rome, Ga.	1956	E	. . . .	None	xz	No	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Rome, N. Y.	. . . .	E	. . . .	None	xy	Yes	Yes	Yes-58	No
Roswell, N. M.	1952	W	. . . .	abc	xyz	. . .	No	Yes-56	Yes
Royal Oak, Mich.	1957	O	. . . .	None	None	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
St. Cloud, Minn.	1952	E	. . . .	None	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-57	No
St. Louis Park, Minn.	1958	W	. . . .	ab	xz	Yes	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Salem, Mass.	1952	P	. . . .	abc	x	No	No	No	Yes
Salem, Oregon	1955	AEP	. . . .	. . . .	xy	No	Yes	No	Yes
Salina, Kan.	1958	P	. . . .	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
San Leandro, Calif.	1957	T	9,156	None	xz	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Sandusky, Ohio	†	A	. . . .	c	xz	No	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Santa Barbara, Calif.	1953	T	7,500	abc	xyz	. . .	No	Yes-56	Yes
Santa Fe, N. M.	1953	E	. . . .	b	xz	No	Yes	Yes-. .	Yes
Shaker Heights, Ohio	1956	T	8,085	None	xyz	No	No	Yes-58	Yes
Sharon, Pa.	1952	P	. . . .	abc	None	No	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
Sheboygan, Wis.	1957	P	. . . .	None	xyz	No	Yes	No	Yes
Skokie, Ill.	1935	P	. . . .	abc	None	No	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
S. San Francisco, Calif.	. . . .	P	. . . .	abc	xyz	No	No	No	Yes
Spartanburg, S. C.	. . . .	E	. . . .	ab	xyz	. . .	Yes	Yes-55	Yes
Steubenville, Ohio	1957	W	. . . .	abc	x	No	Yes	No	Yes
Stratford t, Conn.	. . . .	WP	. . . .	abc	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
Superior, Wis.	1957	W	. . . .	None	xz	No	No	No	Yes
Tallahassee, Fla.	1958	E	. . . .	None	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Taunton, Mass.	1939	E	. . . .	c	xz	No	No	No	Yes
Teaneck tp, N. J.	1958	A	. . . .	abc	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-57	No
Temple, Tex.	1950	P	. . . .	abc	None	No	Yes	Yes-50	Yes
Torrance, Calif.	1946	EPC	. . . .	abc	x	No	No	Yes-58	Yes
Tucson, Ariz.	1953	T	4,140	abc	xyz	No	Yes	No	Yes
Tuscalossa, Ala.	1955	P	. . . .	abc	xy	No	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Tyler, Tex.	1943	T	6,600	ab	y	No	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Union tp, N. J.	. . . .	P	. . . .	None	None	No	No	No	Yes
University City, Mo.	1952	WEP	. . . .	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Vallejo, Calif.	1958	T	7,200	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Vancouver, Wash.	1948	P	. . . .	None	z	No	Yes	Yes-54	Yes
Vicksburg, Miss.	. . . .	P	. . . .	abc	y	No	No	Yes-54	Yes
Vineland, N. J.	1957	P	. . . .	ac	None	No	No	No	No
Waltham, Mass.	. . . .	W	. . . .	None	xz	No	Yes	No	Yes
Warren, Ohio	1953	WEO	. . . .	abc	x	No	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Watertown t, Mass.	1951	P	. . . .	abc	x	No	No	No	Yes
Watertown, N. Y.	1949	C	. . . .	abc	x	No	Yes	Yes-54	Yes
Waukegan, Ill.	1939	P	. . . .	abc	None	Yes	No	Yes-38	Yes
Wausau, Wis.	1957	EP	. . . .	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Wauwatosa, Wis.	1958	E	. . . .	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-55	Yes
West Allis, Wis.	1957	E	. . . .	b	xyz	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

TABLE XIX—TRAFFIC ENGINEERING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Year Traffic Ord. Last Revised	Who Serves As Traffic Engineer	Full-Time Traffic Engineer's Salary	Designates Traffic Devices	Under-Takes Traffic Projects	Federal Highway Program Study	Citizen's Traffic Safety Comm.	Yield Right of Way Sign, Year	Limits Streets for Large Trucks
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
West Covina, Calif.	1944	T	$ 7,900	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
W. Hartford t, Conn.	....	O	....	None	xyz	...	Yes	Yes-58	No
W. Haven t, Conn.	....	P	....	None	None	No	No	No	No
West New York, N. J.	....	PO	....	abc	x	No	No	No	Yes
West Orange, N. J.	1958	P	....	....	....	No	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	1948	E	....	None	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Weymouth t, Mass.	1951	W	....	None	xz	No	No	No	No
Whittier, Calif.	1958	E	....	None	xz	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
White Plains, N. Y.	1958	T	8,650	abc	xyz	No	Yes	No	Yes
Williamsport, Pa.	1933	P	....	abc	None	No	No	No	No
Wilmington, N. C.	1946	W	....	None	xz	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Winona, Minn.	....	E	....	None	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
Wyandotte, Mich.	1950	P	....	None	None	No	No	...-..	Yes
Yakima, Wash.	1954	T	7,200	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Zanesville, Ohio	1957	O	....	None	yz	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
10,000 to 25,000									
Aberdeen, S. D.	1958	EP	....	abc	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-56	Yes
Aberdeen, Wash.	1957	EPO	....	None	None	No	Yes	Yes-..	Yes
Ada, Okla.	1958	A	....	abc	xz	Yes	Yes	Yes-57	No
Adrian, Mich.	1958	P	....	abc	x	No	Yes	Yes-58	No
Aiken, S. C.	1956	PO	....	ac	xy	No	No	Yes-55	No
Albany, Calif.	1958	E	....	bc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Albany, Ore.	1958	A	....	abc	xz	Yes	No	No	Yes
Albert Lea, Minn.	1951	A	....	abc	xz	Yes	Yes	...-..	Yes
Albion, Mich.	....	W	....	None	xz	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Alice, Tex.	1954	A	....	abc	yz	Yes	...	Yes-55	No
Allen Park, Mich.	1958	EP	....	abc	None	Yes	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Alpena, Mich.	1953	A	....	ac	xyz	Yes	No	No	No
Ames, Iowa	1956	AO	....	abc	xyz	...	Yes	No	Yes
Amherst t, Mass.	....	A	....	None	...	No	No	No	No
Anchorage, Alaska	1957	T	9,480	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-54	No
Andover t, Mass.	1956	W	....	ab	None	No	No	No	Yes
Annapolis, Md.	....	EO	....	abc	xyz	Yes	...	Yes-57	No
Ansonia, Conn.	....	P	....	abc	....	No	Yes	Yes-58	No
Antioch, Calif.	1955	A	....	c	xz	Yes	No	Yes-56	Yes
Ardmore, Okla.	....	EP	....	....	xyz	Yes	...	Yes-57	Yes
Arkansas City, Kan.	1951	T	....	abc	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-56	Yes
Arlington Heights, Ill.	1955	P	....	abc	x	...	Yes	Yes-58	No
Ashland, Ohio	1958	EP	....	abc	xyz	No	No	Yes-58	No
Ashtabula, Ohio	....	E	....	None	xz	Yes	No	No	No
Astoria, Ore.	1955	E	....	abc	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-56	No
Atchison, Kan.	1956	P	....	....	xyz	No	No	Yes-54	Yes
Athol t, Mass.	1956	P	....	abc	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-58	No
Attleboro, Mass.	1957	W	....	None	xz	No	No	No	Yes
Auburn, Me.	1951	EP	....	abc	xz	No	Yes	Yes-58	No
Aurora, Colo.	1952	T	6,648	abc	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
Austin, Minn.	....	E	....	None	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-56	No
Azusa, Calif.	1952	EP	....	c	xz	No	Yes	No	Yes
Barre, Vt.	1957	AP	....	abc	xyz	No	No	Yes-57	Yes
Bartlesville, Okla.	1950	AEP	....	abc	x	No	Yes	Yes-54	Yes
Bastrop, La.	1955	P	....	c	None	Yes	No	No	No
Batavia, N. Y.	1939	W	....	None	xz	No	No	No	Yes
Bath, Me.	1958	A	....	a	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-56	No
Baytown, Tex.	....	P	....	ac	None	No	No	Yes-55	Yes
Beacon, N. Y.	1952	P	....	abc	None	No	Yes	No	No
Beaver Dam, Wis.	....	E	....	None	xz	No	Yes	No	No
Beaver Falls, Pa.	....	P	....	None	None	No	No	No	Yes

Table XIX — Traffic Engineering Data for Cities over 10,000 — Continued

City	Year Traffic Ord. Last Revised	Who Serves As Traffic Engineer	Full-Time Traffic Engineer's Salary	Designates Traffic Devices	Under-Takes Traffic Projects	Federal Highway Program Study	Citizen's Traffic Safety Comm.	Yield Right of Way Sign, Year	Limits Streets for Large Trucks
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Bedford, Ind.	1952	PO	$. . . .	abc	z	Yes	No	No	Yes
Bell, Calif.	1952	P	. . . .	abc	None	Yes	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Bellaire, Tex.	1954	P	. . . .	abc	y	No	No	Yes-54	Yes
Bemidji, Minn.	. . . .	AP	. . . .	abc	xyz	No	No	No	No
Bend, Ore.	1957	PE	. . . .	ab	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-55	Yes
Bensalem tp, Pa.	. . . .	P	. . . .	. . . .	None	No	No	No	Yes
Benton Harbor, Mich.	1946	W	. . . .	None	None	No	No	Yes-56	Yes
Berea, Ohio	1955	P	. . . .	abc	xyz	. . .	No	Yes-50	Yes
Bergenfield, N. J.	. . . .	P	. . . .	abc	xz	No	No	No	No
Bethel, Pa.	. . . .	P	. . . .	abc	xy	No	Yes	No	Yes
Bexley, Ohio	1951	T	7,200	None	yz	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Big Spring, Tex.	1957	A	. . . .	None	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-54	Yes
Birmingham, Mich.	1938	EP	. . . .	None	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-57	Yes
Bismarck, N. D.	1958	E	. . . .	None	xz	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Bluefield, W. Va.	1958	A	. . . .	abc	x	No	No	No	Yes
Bogalusa, La.	1956	P	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	Yes-55	Yes
Boone, Iowa	. . . .	E	. . . .	None	xy	No	Yes	No	No
Borger, Tex.	1956	W	. . . .	ab	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-56	No
Boulder, Colo.	1955	P	. . . .	abc	None	Yes	Yes	Yes-50	No
Bozeman, Mont.	1946	A	. . . .	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-55	No
Bradenton, Fla.	1957	P	. . . .	c	x	No	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
Bradford, Pa.	1957	P	. . . .	ac	None	Yes	No	No	No
Braintree t, Mass.	1940	P	. . . .	abc	x	Yes	No	No	Yes
Brattleboro t, Vt.	. . . .	C	. . . .	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-57	No
Brawley, Calif.	1949	A	. . . .	c	xz	Yes	No	Yes-56	Yes
Bristol, Pa.	. . . .	P	. . . .	None	x	No	No	No	No
Bristol, Va.	1958	A	. . . .	a	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Brookfield, Ill.	. . . .	O	. . . .	abc	x	No	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
Brownwood, Tex.	1955	P	. . . .	abc	None	No	No	Yes-56	No
Brunswick, Ga.	1956	AE	. . . .	abc	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-55	Yes
Brunswick t, Me.	1957	A	. . . .	None	xz	Yes	Yes	Yes-57	No
Bryan, Tex.	1958	AEP	. . . .	abc	xyz	No	No	Yes-. .	Yes
Burlingame, Calif.	1938	P	. . . .	abc	xz	No	No	Yes-57	Yes
Burlington, N. J.	1956	EP	. . . .	None	xz	Yes	. . .	Yes-57	Yes
Burlington, N. C.	. . . .	EP	. . . .	None	. . . .	Yes	No	Yes-56	Yes
Butler, Pa.	1956	O	. . . .	abc	x	No	Yes	No	No
Cadillac, Mich.	1956	A	. . . .	abc	xz	No	No	Yes-56	No
Cambridge, Ohio	. . . .	E	. . . .	abc	xyz	No	Yes	No	Yes
Camden, Arkansas	. . . .	E	. . . .	None	xyz	No	No	Yes-56	No
Campbell, Ohio	1954	E	. . . .	abc	xz	No	No	Yes-58	Yes
Carlisle, Pa.	. . . .	AO	. . . .	ab	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	No
Carlsbad, N. M.	1957	PC	. . . .	abc	xy	No	No	Yes-56	No
Casper, Wyo.	1955	P	. . . .	abc	x	Yes	Yes	Yes-55	No
Cedar Falls, Iowa	1958	W	. . . .	abc	xz	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Chambersburg, Pa.	. . . .	E	. . . .	None	xyz	No	No	Yes-57	No
Chanute, Kan.	1949	AP	. . . .	abc	xz	. . .	No	No	No
Charles City, Iowa	. . . .	P	. . . .	abc	x	No	No	No	Yes
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	. . . .	A	. . . .	abc	z	No	No	No	Yes
Chico, Calif.	. . . .	W	. . . .	None	xyz	No	No	Yes-56	Yes
Chillicothe, Ohio	1949	O	. . . .	ab	. . . .	. . .	Yes	No	Yes
Clarksdale, Miss.	1951	P	. . . .	abc	xz	No	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Clayton, Mo.	1954	W	. . . .	abc	xyz	No	No	Yes-58	Yes
Clearwater, Fla.	†	EP	. . . .	ac	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-54	Yes
Cleburne, Tex.	. . . .	E	. . . .	abc	x	No	Yes	Yes-57	No
Cliffside Park, N. J.	1956	P	. . . .	abc	None	No	No	No	No
Clovis, N. M.	1957	A	. . . .	abc	xyz	No	No	Yes-54	No
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	1955	EP	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	Yes	No	No	Yes
Coffeyville, Kan.	1958	P	. . . .	abc	x	No	Yes	Yes-47	Yes

TABLE XIX—TRAFFIC ENGINEERING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

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10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Collingswood, N. J.	1958	P	$....	ac	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-57	No
Collinsville, Ill.	1954	O	....	ac	None	No	Yes	No	Yes
Colton, Calif.	....	W	....	abc	z	Yes	No	No	Yes
Columbia, Pa.	1957	O	....	ac	....	No	No	No	Yes
Columbia, Tenn.	1954	A	....	abc	xyz	No	No	Yes-..	Yes
Columbus, Ind.	1948	P	....	abc	None	No	Yes	Yes-57	No
Concord, Calif.	....	P	....	ac	y	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Concord, N. C.	....	PO	....	abc	x	No	No	Yes-57	Yes
Connersville, Ind.	1956	P	....	abc	xy	No	No	Yes-..	Yes
Coral Gables, Fla.	1958	T	7,000	abc	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-..	Yes
Corning, N. Y.	1948	EP	....	abc	None	No	No	No	No
Corona, Calif.	1958	W	....	abc	xz	...	Yes	Yes-58	No
Coronado, Calif.	1957	A	....	None	yz	No	No	Yes-57	No
Corsicana, Tex.	1958	P	....	abc	None	Yes	Yes	Yes-52	No
Corvallis, Ore.	1958	E	....	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	No	No
Coshocton, Ohio	....	WE	....	abc	x	...	Yes	No	Yes
Cranford tp, N. J.	1958	EC	....	None	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
Cudahy, Wis.	1957	E	....	abc	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Dalton, Ga.	....	P	....	abc	xyz	No	No	No	No
Daly City, Calif.	1958	P	....	abc	xz	No	No	Yes-57	Yes
Danbury, Conn.	1938	WEP	....	None	xz	No	No	No	Yes
Danvers t, Mass.	1952	E	....	b	xz	No	No	No	Yes
Darby, Pa.	....	P	....	a	....	No	No	No	No
Decatur, Ala.	....	P	....	abc	z	No	No	Yes-54	Yes
Decatur, Ga.	1951	AP	....	abc	xyz	No	No	Yes-57	Yes
Delano, Calif.	1949	O	....	None	xz	No	Yes	No	Yes
Delaware, Ohio	1956	W	....	abc	xyz	No	No	Yes-56	Yes
Denison, Tex.	1954	WP	....	abc	xyz	...	No	Yes-58	Yes
Denton, Tex.	....	E	....	None	xz	No	No	Yes-57	No
Des Plaines, Ill.	1957	EC	....	abc	xz	No	Yes	No	Yes
Dormont, Pa.	1955	C	....	abc	xyz	No	Yes	No	Yes
Dothan, Ala.	1956	EP	....	abc	None	No	No	Yes-56	No
Dover, N. J.	1957	E	....	None	x	No	No	No	No
Du Bois, Pa.	1936	EP	....	....	xz	No	No	No	Yes
Duncan, Okla.	1957	P	....	abc	x	No	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Dunkirk, N. Y.	1940	P	....	ac	x	No	No	No	No
Duquesne, Pa.	1955	O	....	None	None	No	Yes	No	Yes
Durant, Okla.	1953	A	....	abc	xz	No	No	Yes-53	Yes
Dyersburg, Tenn.	1958	P	....	a	xy	No	Yes	Yes-55	Yes
East Detroit, Mich.	1950	C	....	abc	None	No	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
East Lansing, Mich.	1953	E	....	None	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	No
East Paterson, N. J.	1958	P	....	abc	None	No	No	No	Yes
East Point, Ga.	1955	E	....	abc	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-58	Yes
Ecorse, Mich.	1941	E	....	abc	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-58	Yes
Edinburg, Tex.	....	P	....	a	None	No	Yes	Yes-..	No
Edison tp, N. J.	....	P	....	abc	xyz	No	No	No	Yes
El Cajon, Calif.	....	EP	....	abc	xyz	No	No	Yes-56	Yes
El Centro, Calif.	....	A	....	None	x	...	No	No	Yes
El Cerrito, Calif.	1953	W	....	abc	xz	Yes	Yes	Yes-54	Yes
El Dorado, Kan.	1951	E	....	None	xyz	No	No	Yes-54	Yes
El Reno, Okla.	1926	A	....	abc	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-56	Yes
El Segundo, Calif.	1954	C	....	abc	xyz	Yes	No	No	Yes
Elizabeth City, N. C.	1958	A	....	None	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Elizabethton, Tenn.	....	A	....	abc	xz	...	No	Yes-54	No
Elmwood Park, Ill.	1943	P	....	None	x	No	Yes	No	Yes
Emporia, Kan.	1946	A	....	None	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
Endicott, N. Y.	....	P	....	abc	xy	No	Yes	No	No
Englewood, Colo.	1957	O	....	abc	yz	No	Yes	Yes-57	Yes

TABLE XIX—TRAFFIC ENGINEERING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

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10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Englewood, N. J.	1957	RP	$. . . .	abc	xyz	Yes	No	No	Yes
Escanaba, Mich.	1956	E	. . . .	None	. . . .	No	Yes	Yes-56	No
Evergreen Park, Ill.	1955	PO	. . . .	None	y	No	No	No	Yes
Ewing tp, N. J.	. . . .	P	. . . .	c	xz	No	No	Yes-58	Yes
Fair Lawn, N. J.	1958	P	. . . .	None	None	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Fairbault, Minn.	1955	E	. . . .	None	xz	Yes	Yes	Yes-54	Yes
Ferguson, Mo.	1955	E	. . . .	None	xz	No	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Findlay, Ohio	†	C	. . . .	abc	xy	Yes	No	Yes-57	Yes
Floral Park, N. Y.	1958	P	. . . .	None	None	Yes	No	No	Yes
Florence, S. C.	. . . .	A	. . . .	abc	xyz	. . .	No	Yes-56	No
Forest Park, Ill.	1943	C	. . . .	abc	xy	No	Yes	No	Yes
Fort Collins, Colo.	1953	EP	. . . .	abc	xy	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Fort Myers, Fla.	. . . .	P	. . . .	abc	x	No	No	Yes-56	Yes
Fort Pierce, Fla.	1958	A	. . . .	abc	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-55	Yes
Fort Thomas, Ky.	1952	E	. . . .	a	xz	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	No
Frankfort, Ky.	. . . .	A	. . . .	abc	xyz	Yes	No	No	No
Fredericksburg, Va.	1957	C	. . . .	abc	xyz	No	No	Yes-56	No
Freeport, Ill.	†	E	. . . .	None	xz	Yes	No	Yes-56	No
Freeport, N. Y.	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	abc	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Fremont, Ohio	1957	EO	. . . .	None	xz	No	No	No	No
Fulton, N. Y.	. . . .	P	. . . .	None	None	No	Yes	No	Yes
Gainesville, Ga.	1957	E	. . . .	None	xz	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Gainesville, Tex.	1958	A	. . . .	abc	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-57	No
Garden City, Kan.	1952	P	. . . .	c	x	No	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Garden City, N. Y.	. . . .	C	. . . .	None	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
Gardner, Mass.	1950	E	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	No	No
Garland, Tex.	1956	O	. . . .	None	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-54	No
Gastonia, N. C.	1957	WO	. . . .	abc	xz	Yes	No	Yes-54	Yes
Glens Falls, N. Y.	. . . .	P	. . . .	None	xyz	No	No	No	No
Glenview, Ill.	1958	C	. . . .	ac	xy	. . .	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Gloversville, N. Y.	1956	P	. . . .	abc	xy	No	Yes	No	Yes
Goldsboro, N. C.	. . . .	AE	. . . .	abc	. . . .	. . .	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Goshen, Ind.	†	C	. . . .	abc	xy	No	No	Yes-54	. . .
Grand Island, Neb.	1942	EP	. . . .	abc	xyz	No	No	Yes-57	Yes
Grand Junction, Colo.	1958	A	. . . .	abc	xz	Yes	No	Yes-56	Yes
Grand Prairie, Tex.	1957	W	. . . .	abc	xyz	No	Yes	No	Yes
Great Bend, Kan.	1952	P	. . . .	abc	xy	No	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Greeley, Colo.	1955	P	. . . .	. . . .	xy	. . .	Yes	No	No
Greenfield t, Mass.	1952	EP	. . . .	abc	xz	Yes	Yes	No	No
Greenville, N. C.	1958	AE	. . . .	abc	xyz	No	No	Yes-52	No
Greenville, Tex.	. . . .	WE	. . . .	abc	xyz	. . .	No	Yes-56	No
Greenwood, S. C.	. . . .	AP	. . . .	abc	x	No	No	Yes-56	No
Griffin, Ga.	1957	AP	. . . .	abc	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-55	Yes
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	1957	WPO	. . . .	abc	xyz	. . .	No	No	Yes
Gr. Pte. Woods, Mich.	1951	AO	. . . .	abc	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-56	Yes
Guthrie, Okla.	1929	A	. . . .	abc	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-56	No
Hanford, Calif.	1957	T	5,916	abc	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
Hannibal, Mo.	1952	C	. . . .	abc	xz	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Hanover, Pa.	. . . .	A	. . . .	None	z	Yes	No	No	No
Harlingen, Tex.	. . . .	A	. . . .	abc	xz	No	No	Yes-55	No
Harrisonburg, Va.	1958	EP	. . . .	abc	xz	No	No	Yes-53	Yes
Harvey, Ill.	1958	P	. . . .	abc	xy	No	Yes	No	No
Hawthorne, Calif.	1955	A	. . . .	abc	xz	No	Yes	No	Yes
Hawthorne, N. J.	1957	O	. . . .	abc	xyz	No	No	No	Yes
Hazel Park, Mich.	. . . .	AE	. . . .	abc	xz	. . .	Yes	Yes-51	Yes
Helena, Mont.	1957	AP	. . . .	abc	xz	Yes	No	Yes-. .	Yes
Henderson, Ky.	1956	C	. . . .	abc	None	No	No	No	No
Henderson, N. C.	1954	O	. . . .	. . . .	xz	No	Yes	Yes-52	Yes

TABLE XIX—TRAFFIC ENGINEERING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Year Traffic Ord. Last Revised	Who Serves As Traffic Engineer	Full-Time Traffic Engineer's Salary	Designates Traffic Devices	Under-Takes Traffic Projects	Federal Highway Program Study	Citizen's Traffic Safety Comm.	Yield Right of Way Sign, Year	Limits Streets for Large Trucks
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	....	O	$....	abc	xyz	...	No	No	Yes
Hialeah, Fla.	1957	P	....	abc	None	No	No	Yes-55	Yes
Hibbing, Minn.	....	E	....	None	xz	No	Yes	Yes-58	No
Hickory, N. C.	1946	TA	6,000	None	yz	...	Yes	Yes-53	Yes
Highland Park, Ill.	1958	E	....	abc	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Hillside tp, N. J.	1958	...	....	....	xz	No	Yes	No	Yes
Hobbs, N. M.	1958	T	5,100	abc	xyz	No	...	Yes-. .	Yes
Holland, Mich.	1955	A	....	abc	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-52	Yes
Hollywood, Fla.	1958	EP	....	abc	xyz	...	No	Yes-57	Yes
Homewood, Ala.	....	P	....	None	None	No	No	Yes-57	Yes
Homewood, Ill.	....	A	....	....	....	...	...	No	Yes
Hopewell, Va.	1957	E	....	None	xyz	No	No	Yes-58	Yes
Hopkinsville, Ky.	1958	O	....	....	....	Yes	No	No	No
Huntington, Ind.	1950	W	....	abc	xyz	...	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
Huntsville, Ala.	1957	O	....	abc	xyz	No	Yes	No	Yes
Huron, S. D.	1950	E	....	ab	xz	No	Yes	Yes-57	No
Hyattsville, Md.	1951	C	....	abc	x	No	No	Yes-57	Yes
Idaho Falls, Idaho	....	P	....	None	None	Yes	Yes	Yes-58	No
Independence, Kan.	1946	A	....	abc	xz	...	No	Yes-56	Yes
Indiana, Pa.	....	A	....	None	z	...	No	No	Yes
Inkster, Mich.	1956	AP	....	abc	....	No	No	Yes-57	Yes
Ironton, Ohio	1950	A	....	abc	xyz	No	No	No	Yes
Janesville, Wis.	1958	A	....	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
Jeffersonville, Ind.	....	E	....	abc	xyz	Yes	No	No	No
Johnson City, N. Y.	1955	P	....	abc	y	No	Yes	Yes-56	No
Junction City, Kan.	1956	A	....	....	....	...	No	Yes-56	No
Kearney, Neb.	1942	A	....	abc	xyz	Yes	No	No	Yes
Kenmore, N. Y.	....	P	....	abc	xy	No	No	No	Yes
Kennewick, Wash.	1955	EO	....	abc	xz	Yes	...	No	Yes
Kingsport, Tenn.	1939	O	....	abc	x	Yes	Yes	Yes-54	Yes
Kingsville, Tex.	....	P	....	abc	y	No	No	Yes-56	No
Kirkwood, Mo.	†	O	....	None	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-56	Yes
Klamath Falls, Ore.	1950	E	....	None	xz	Yes	Yes	Yes-. .	Yes
La Grange, Ill.	1947	A	....	ac	x	No	Yes	Yes-57	No
La Mesa, Calif.	1958	E	....	abc	xyz	No	No	Yes-56	Yes
La Porte, Ind.	1952	C	....	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-55	Yes
La Salle, Ill.	1958	E	....	None	None	Yes	No	No	No
Lake Worth, Fla.	1951	P	....	ac	xy	No	No	Yes-56	Yes
Lamesa, Tex.	....	A	....	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Lansdowne, Pa.	....	P	....	None	....	No	No	No	Yes
Lansing, Ill.	....	P	....	abc	None	No	Yes	Yes-. .	Yes
Laramie, Wyo.	1947	AP	....	....	....	No	No	No	Yes
Las Cruces, N. M.	1958	AP	....	abc	xyz	No	No	Yes-55	Yes
Las Vegas, Nev.	1958	T	7,200	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Lawrence, Kan.	1957	E	....	None	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-52	Yes
Leominster, Mass.	†	P	....	....	....	No	Yes	No	No
Lewiston, Idaho	†	P	....	abc	None	No	...	Yes-. .	Yes
Lewistown, Pa.	1939	A	....	None	xz	No	Yes	No	Yes
Lexington t, Mass.	1956	W	....	ab	xyz	No	Yes	No	Yes
Lexington, N. C.	1947	E	....	abc	xyz	...	Yes	Yes-. .	Yes
Lodi, Calif.	1953	W	....	abc	xyz	No	Yes	No	No
Lodi, N. J.	1956	A	....	None	x	No	No	No	Yes
Logan, Utah	1947	E	....	abc	xz	Yes	No	Yes-56	No
Lombard, Ill.	1945	A	....	....	xyz	Yes	Yes	No	No
Long Beach, N. Y.	....	APO	....	abc	xyz	...	No	Yes-57	Yes
Long Branch, N. J.	....	P	....	....	....	No	Yes	No	Yes
Longview, Tex.	....	W	....	abc	None	No	No	Yes-56	No
Longview, Wash.	....	EP	....	ab	yz	No	Yes	Yes-56	No

TABLE XIX—TRAFFIC ENGINEERING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Year Traffic Ord. Last Revised	Who Serves As Traffic Engineer	Full-Time Traffic Engineer's Salary	Designates Traffic Devices	Under-Takes Traffic Projects	Federal Highway Program Study	Citizen's Traffic Safety Comm.	Yield Right of Way Sign, Year	Limits Streets for Large Trucks
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Lufkin, Tex.	....	AE	$....	abc	xz	...	No	Yes-57	Yes
Lynbrook, N. Y.	....	P	....	abc	x	No	No	No	Yes
McAlester, Okla.	1956	C	....	abc	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-54	Yes
McAllen, Tex.	1950	P	....	abc	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-58	No
McKinney, Tex.	1957	P	....	abc	x	No	No	Yes-58	No
Macomb, Ill.	1943	E	....	b	xz	No	No	No	No
Madera, Calif.	....	AE	....	abc	xz	No	No	Yes-56	Yes
Madison, Ind.	1954	WC	....	abc	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-57	No
Madison, N. J.	....	PE	....	abc	z	No	No	No	Yes
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	1958	C	....	abc	x	No	No	Yes-58	Yes
Manhattan, Kan.	1947	E	....	ab	xz	No	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
Mankato, Minn.	1952	E	....	None	xyz	No	No	Yes-57	Yes
Maple Heights, Ohio	1956	P	....	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Maplewood, Mo.	....	EP	....	abc	xyz	...	No	No	Yes
Marietta, Ga.	1958	C	....	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	No
Marinette, Wis.	1957	AE	....	....	....	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Marlborough, Mass.	1955	C	....	None	None	No	No	No	No
Marquette, Mich.	1955	E	....	abc	xz	...	No	Yes-56	No
Marshall, Tex.	....	A	....	abc	None	...	No	Yes-49	Yes
Marshalltown, Iowa	1950	E	....	abc	xz	No	Yes	No	Yes
Marshfield, Wis.	1957	E	....	None	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-58	No
Martinsburg, W. Va.	1935	E	....	abc	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Martinsville, Va.	1958	T	6,900	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-53	Yes
Medford, Ore.	1958	W	....	abc	xz	No	Yes	No	Yes
Melrose Park, Ill.	1952	E	....	abc	xyz	No	No	No	Yes
Menlo Park, Calif.	....	P	....	abc	xy	No	Yes	No	No
Menominee, Mich.	1958	P	....	None	x	No	No	Yes-58	Yes
Merced, Calif.	1957	E	....	abc	xz	Yes	No	Yes-55	Yes
Mercedes, Tex.	1952	O	....	None	xz	No	Yes	Yes-56	No
Mesa, Ariz.	1956	PO	....	abc	xyz	...	Yes	No	No
Mexico, Mo.	1957	AP	....	....	....	Yes	...	Yes-56	Yes
Miami, Okla.	....	EPO	....	abc	xy	No	Yes	Yes-55	Yes
Middleborough t, Mass.	....	A	....	a	x	...	No	No	...
Midland, Mich.	....	AO	....	None	xyz	...	Yes	Yes-54	No
Midland, Tex.	1953	T	7,200	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-53	Yes
Midwest City, Okla.	1952	AEP	....	abc	xz	Yes	Yes	Yes-53	Yes
Milford t, Mass.	1958	P	....	abc	xy	No	Yes	No	No
Millville, N. J.	....	O	....	abc	xz	No	Yes	No	No
Milton t, Mass.	1958	E	....	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Minot, N. D.	1955	AE	....	None	xz	...	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Mission, Tex.	....	P	....	abc	None	No	No	Yes-57	Yes
Moberly, Md.	....	A	....	abc	z	...	No	No	Yes
Modesto, Calif.	1958	T	10,200	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-55	Yes
Monessen, Pa.	1948	C	....	ac	xyz	No	No	No	Yes
Monroe, Mich.	....	E	....	None	xz	Yes	Yes	Yes-54	Yes
Monroe, N. C.	1955	AE	....	None	xz	No	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
Monrovia, Calif.	1957	E	....	abc	xz	No	No	No	Yes
Monterey, Calif.	1957	C	....	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-55	Yes
Morristown, N. J.	....	WE	....	abc	xz	Yes	No	No	No
Moultrie, Ga.	....	A	....	None	....	Yes	No	Yes-58	No
Moundsville, W. Va.	....	PC	....	abc	....	No	Yes	Yes-55	Yes
Mount Clemens, Mich.	1948	P	....	c	None	No	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	....	A	....	ac	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-58	No
Mount Vernon, Ill.	1953	AP	....	ac	xz	No	Yes	Yes-57	No
Mount Vernon, Ohio	1952	E	....	abc	xz	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Mountain View, Calif.	1938	WP	....	abc	xz	...	Yes	No	Yes
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	....	A	....	....	x	...	Yes	No	No
Muscatine, Iowa	1955	EP	....	None	xyz	Yes	No	No	Yes

TABLE XIX—TRAFFIC ENGINEERING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

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10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	1958	AP	$....	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Nacogdoches, Tex.	1949	P	....	ac	None	No	No	No	No
Nampa, Idaho	....	E	....	ab	xyz	Yes	No	No	Yes
Nanticoke, Pa.	....	P	....	abc	x	No	No	No	No
Napa, Calif.	1955	WO	....	None	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-55	Yes
Natchez, Miss.	1927	W	....	ab	z	No	Yes	No	Yes
Needham t, Mass.	....	W	....	abc	xz	...	No	No	Yes
Neenah, Wis.	1958	W	....	....	xz	No	Yes	Yes-55	Yes
Neptune tp, N. J.	1957	P	....	abc	xz	No	No	No	No
New Bern, N. C.	1958	E	....	None	xz	No	Yes	Yes-55	Yes
New Braunfels, Tex.	1950	EP	....	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
New Philadelphia, Ohio	....	O	....	None	x	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Newark, N. Y.	....	T	5,000	abc	x	No	No	Yes-58	No
Newport Beach, Calif.	1948	E	....	abc	xyz	No	No	Yes-56	No
Newton, Iowa	1956	E	....	....	....	Yes	No	No	No
Newton, Kan.	1937	E	....	abc	xz	No	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
Niles, Mich.	1956	E	....	None	xz	Yes	No	Yes-..	Yes
Norfolk, Neb.	1935	E	....	None	xz	...	No	Yes-58	No
North Adams, Mass.	1954	EP	....	None	x	Yes	No	No	Yes
North Braddock, Pa.	1953	P	....	abc	xyz	No	No	No	Yes
North Miami, Fla.	1958	O	....	abc	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-55	Yes
North Platte, Neb.	1943	P	....	None	y	No	Yes	Yes-56	No
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	....	C	....	abc	x	No	No	No	Yes
Northbridge t, Mass.	1957	O	....	None	x	No	Yes	Yes-58	No
Oak Lawn, Ill.	....	A	....	ac	xz	No	No	Yes-55	Yes
Ocala, Fla.	1953	E	....	ab	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-55	Yes
Oceanside, Calif.	None	O	....	None	xyz	No	Yes	No	Yes
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	....	E	....	ab	xyz	No	Yes	No	No
Oil City, Pa.	....	P	....	ac	None	Yes	No	No	No
Okmulgee, Okla.	1955	A	....	ac	xz	No	No	Yes-55	Yes
Olympia, Wash.	1956	T	....	abc	x	No	No	Yes-56	Yes
Oneonta, N. Y.	1952	P	....	abc	None	No	No	No	No
Orange, Calif.	....	P	....	abc	xy	No	No	No	Yes
Orange, Tex.	1948	PO	....	....	None	No	Yes	No	Yes
Orangeburg, S. C.	1956	T	7,800	abc	x	No	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Oskaloosa, Iowa	....	E	....	None	xz	No	No	No	Yes
Ossining, N. Y.	....	T	9,900	bc	x	No	No	Yes-58	Yes
Ottawa, Ill.	....	EP	....	abc	xyz	No	Yes	No	...
Ottawa, Kan.	....	E	....	abc	xz	No	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
Overland, Mo.	....	W	....	....	xy	No	No	Yes-57	No
Owosso, Mich.	1940	PO	....	abc	xz	...	No	No	Yes
Painesville, Ohio	1956	E	....	None	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-57	Yes
Palestine, Tex.	....	E	....	None	z	No	No	Yes-50	No
Palm Springs, Calif.	1958	T	5,196	abc	x	Yes	Yes	Yes-58	No
Pampa, Tex.	1957	E	....	abc	xz	No	Yes	Yes-55	No
Paris, Tex.	1957	E	....	ac	xz	...	Yes	Yes-55	No
Park Forest, Ill.	1958	WP	....	ac	None	No	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
Park Ridge, Ill.	1930	E	....	abc	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-58	No
Parsons, Kan.	1942	E	....	abc	xz	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	No
Pasco, Wash.	....	E	....	....	xz	No	No	No	Yes
Peekskill, N Y.	1957	P	....	abc	None	Yes	No	Yes-58	No
Pendleton, Ore.	1957	AE	....	ac	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	No
Peru, Ind.	1949	P	....	abc	xyz	No	No	No	Yes
Petaluma, Calif.	1956	AWP	....	None	None	No	No	Yes-57	No
Phillipsburg, N. J.	....	O	....	ab	None	No	No	No	No
Phoenixville, Pa.	....	APO	....	None	....	No	No	No	No
Piedmont, Calif.	1958	P	....	....	....	...	No	No	Yes
Piqua, Ohio	1952	E	....	None	xz	No	No	No	Yes

TABLE XIX—TRAFFIC ENGINEERING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

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10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Piscataway tp, N. J.	....	P	$....	....	....	No	No	No	Yes
Pittsburg, Calif.	†	P	....	c	xyz	No	No	No	Yes
Pittsburg, Kan.	1950	A	....	None	xy	No	Yes	Yes-56	No
Pittston, Pa.	....	E	....	abc	xyz	Yes	No	...-..	No
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	1950	P	....	abc	xyz	No	No	No	Yes
Ponca City, Okla.	1954	T	6,120	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	....	P	....	None	z	No	No	No	Yes
Port Angeles, Wash.	1957	O	....	None	None	No	No	No	Yes
Port Chester, N. Y.	1956	P	....	....	....	No	Yes	No	Yes
Portsmouth, N. H.	1958	A	....	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
Pottstown, Pa.	1958	A	....	None	x	Yes	No	No	No
Princeton, N. J.	1951	WE	....	abc	xyz	No	Yes	No	Yes
Pullman, Wash.	1958	EO	....	abc	xz	No	No	Yes-56	No
Puyallup, Wash.	1942	AEP	....	abc	yz	No	Yes	No	No
Radnor tp, Pa.	....	EPO	....	None	....	Yes	...	No	No
Rahway, N. J.	1953	P	....	abc	None	No	Yes	No	Yes
Rantoul, Ill.	1958	EO	....	ac	xz	No	Yes	Yes-55	No
Reading t, Mass.	....	P	....	....	....	No	No	No	Yes
Red Wing, Minn.	1948	E	....	ab	x	No	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Redding, Calif.	1958	EP	....	abc	xy	No	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
Redlands, Calif.	1957	W	....	c	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-57	...
Reidsville, N. C.	....	P	....	ac	x	No	Yes	Yes-54	Yes
Renton, Wash.	1958	E	....	....	z	...	Yes	...-..	Yes
Richmond Hgts., Mo.	....	O	....	abc	....	...	No	Yes-57	Yes
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	1958	P	....	None	None	No	No	Yes-58	Yes
River Forest, Ill.	1957	PO	....	None	None	No	Yes	No	Yes
River Rouge, Mich.	....	EP	....	abc	xy	No	No	No	Yes
Rochester, N. H.	....	P	....	None	x	No	No	Yes-58	No
Rock Hill, S. C.	1948	C	....	abc	xy	No	No	Yes-56	Yes
Rock Springs, Wyo.	1938	P	....	abc	x	Yes	No	Yes-56	Yes
Rocky River, Ohio	1955	E	....	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
Roselle, N. J.	1957	WP	....	abc	xyz	...	No	Yes-58	Yes
Roselle Park, N. J.	....	P	....	None	None	No	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
Roseville, Calif.	1957	E	....	....	xyz	Yes	No	No	Yes
Roseville, Mich.	1954	P	....	abc	x	Yes	Yes	Yes-57	No
Ross tp, Pa.	1957	A	....	abc	z	No	No	No	Yes
Ruston, La.	....	A	....	abc	z	Yes	No	No	No
Rye, N. Y.	1942	E	....	None	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
Saco, Me.	....	A	....	abc	x	No	No	Yes-56	No
St. Augustine, Fla.	1952	AE	....	abc	x	...	No	Yes-48	Yes
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	1958	P	....	abc	None	No	No	Yes-58	Yes
St. Joseph, Mich.	1952	A	....	abc	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-54	Yes
Salinas, Calif.	....	T	6,060	abc	xz	No	Yes	Yes-55	Yes
Salisbury, Md.	1958	WP	....	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Salisbury, N. C.	1956	E	....	None	xz	No	Yes	Yes-53	Yes
San Benito, Tex.	....	A	....	None	xz	No	No	Yes-53	No
San Bruno, Calif.	....	A	....	abc	xyz	Yes	No	No	Yes
San Buenaventura, Cal.	1951	EP	....	abc	xyz	No	Yes	No	Yes
San Carlos, Calif.	1953	P	....	None	None	No	No	Yes-57	Yes
San Fernando, Calif.	1955	E	....	abc	xz	No	Yes	No	Yes
San Gabriel, Calif.	1957	EP	....	abc	xyz	No	No	No	Yes
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	....	C	....	None	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-58	Yes
San Marino, Calif.	1955	W	....	abc	xyz	No	No	Yes-58	Yes
San Pablo, Calif.	1949	P	....	abc	None	No	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
San Rafael, Calif.	1957	W	....	abc	xz	No	No	No	Yes
Sanford, Fla.	1954	A	....	abc	xz	No	Yes	Yes-55	No
Santa Clara, Calif.	....	T	8,112	None	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-55	No
Santa Cruz, Calif.	....	A	....	abc	xz	Yes	Yes	Yes-55	No

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10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Santa Maria, Calif.	1939	A	$....	abc	xz	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Santa Paula, Calif.	1952	W	....	None	xz	Yes	No	No	Yes
Santa Rosa, Calif.	....	T	7,140	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Sapulpa. Okla.	....	AE	....	abc	....	No	No	No	No
Sarasota, Fla.	†	C	....	abc	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-56	No
Saugus t, Mass.	1954	E	....	....	....	...	No	Yes-58	Yes
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	1957	E	....	abc	xz	Yes	Yes	Yes-57	No
Scarsdale, N. Y.	1957	A	....	None	xz	No	Yes	No	Yes
Scottsbluff, Neb.	1958	A	....	abc	xyz	No	No	Yes-51	No
Sedalia, Mo.	1957	E	....	None	z	No	Yes	No	Yes
Shawnee, Okla.	1956	A	....	abc	x	No	No	Yes-58	Yes
Shelbyville, Ind.	1949	T	7,000	abc	xz	Yes	Yes	Yes-50	Yes
Shenandoah, Pa.	1956	O	....	abc	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-56	Yes
Sheridan, Wyo.	1956	AE	....	abc	xz	No	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
Sherman, Tex.	....	AE	....	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Shorewood, Wis.	1957	A	....	ab	x	No	Yes	No	Yes
Sidney, Ohio	1954	A	....	....	....	...	No	No	No
Somerville, N. J.	1957	P	....	abc	x	No	No	No	Yes
South Euclid, Ohio	1956	P	....	abc	xy	No	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	1958	E	....	bc	xz	No	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
South Norfolk, Va.	....	C	....	abc	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-54	Yes
S. Pasadena, Calif.	1951	EP	....	abc	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
South Portland, Me.	†	WP	....	abc	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-56	No
South River, N. J.	1957	P	....	abc	xyz	No	No	Yes-57	Yes
S. St. Paul, Minn.	1957	P	....	abc	None	No	Yes	No	No
Southbridge t, Mass.	1954	EP	....	abc	xz	No	Yes	No	No
Springfield, Ore.	....	E	....	a	xz	Yes	No	No	Yes
Springfield tp, Mont. Co., Pa.	....	P	....	abc	xy	No	Yes	No	Yes
State College, Pa.	1958	A	....	abc	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-..	No
Statesville, N. C.	1958	T	6,000	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Staunton, Va.	1957	A	....	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Stillwater, Okla.	....	EPO	....	None	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-50	Yes
Stoughton t, Mass.	1938	A	....	....	....	No	Yes	No	No
Suffolk, Va.	1954	A	....	abc	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-54	Yes
Summit, N. J.	1956	EP	....	None	xyz	No	No	Yes-58	Yes
Sumter, S. C.	....	E	....	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-55	No
Sunnyvale, Calif.	1957	W	....	bc	xz	No	No	Yes-58	Yes
Swampscott t, Mass.	1945	W	....	None	z	No	Yes	No	No
Sweetwater, Tex.	1956	E	....	abc	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-54	No
Takoma Park, Md.	1956	W	....	None	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-54	No
Terrell, Tex.	1956	AO	....	abc	None	No	No	Yes-58	Yes
Texas City, Tex.	1947	WE	....	abc	xyz	...	Yes	Yes-55	Yes
Thomasville, Ga.	1958	A	....	abc	z	...	No	Yes-57	No
Thomasville, N. C.	1951	A	....	None	xz	Yes	No	Yes-58	No
Tiffin, Ohio	1951	E	....	None	xyz	No	Yes	Yes-58	Yes
Traverse City, Mich.	....	A	....	None	x	...	No	Yes-56	Yes
Trinidad, Colo.	....	O	....	abc	....	...	No	Yes-58	No
Troy, Ohio	1953	A	....	abc	z	No	No	No	Yes
Tulare, Calif.	....	A	....	None	xz	...	Yes	No	Yes
Twin Falls, Idaho	1952	AEP	....	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	Yes-45	Yes
Two Rivers, Wis.	1957	WE	....	abc	xyz	Yes	Yes	No	...
Upland, Calif.	....	P	....	abc	None	No	Yes	Yes-57	No
Valdosta, Ga.	1954	A	....	abc	xyz	Yes	No	No	Yes
Valparaiso, Ind.	1950	E	....	abc	xz	No	No	Yes-55	No
Vernon, Tex.	....	E	....	abc	xyz	No	No	Yes-58	No
Victoria, Tex.	....	T	....	abc	y	...	No	Yes-56	Yes
Villa Park, Ill.	....	APO	....	abc	xyz	No	No	No	Yes

TABLE XIX—TRAFFIC ENGINEERING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Year Traffic Ord. Last Revised	Who Serves As Traffic Engineer	Full-Time Traffic Engineer's Salary	Designates Traffic Devices	Under-Takes Traffic Projects	Federal Highway Program Study	Citizen's Traffic Safety Comm.	Yield Right of Way Sign, Year	Limits Streets for Large Trucks
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Visalia, Calif.	1953	E	$. . . .	ab	xz	No	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Wabash, Ind.	. . . .	P	. . . .	None	xz	No	Yes	Yes-58	No
Wakefield t, Mass.	1958	W	. . . .	abc	z	No	No	No	Yes
Walla Walla, Wash.	1956	P	. . . .	abc	x	Yes	No	Yes-56	No
Wallingford, Conn.	. . . .	P	. . . .	abc	None	. . .	No	Yes-57	No
Warren, Pa.	. . . .	P	. . . .	abc	x	No	No	No	Yes
Washington, Ind.	1958	O	. . . .	abc	xyz	No	No	No	Yes
Wash. Court House, Ohio	1956	A	. . . .	abc	xyz	. . .	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Watertown t, Conn.	1951	C	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	No	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Watertown, S. D.	1958	EP	. . . .	None	x	No	No	Yes-54	No
Watertown, Wis.	1956	W	. . . .	c	xz	No	No	No	Yes
Waterville, Me.	1957	P	. . . .	None	None	Yes	Yes	Yes-50	No
Watsonville, Calif.	. . . .	E	. . . .	. . . .	xz	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Waxahachie, Tex.	. . . .	P	. . . .	abc	y	No	No	No	No
Waycross, Ga.	. . . .	A	. . . .	abc	xyz	No	No	Yes-57	No
Wayne, Mich.	1935	C	. . . .	abc	xyz	Yes	No	Yes-58	No
Waynesboro, Pa.	. . . .	AEO	. . . .	None	None	No	No	No	No
Waynesboro, Va.	1951	A	. . . .	abc	xz	Yes	No	Yes-55	No
Webster t, Mass.	1948	E	. . . .	None	xz	Yes	No	No	No
Webster Groves, Mo.	1939	A	. . . .	None	xyz	Yes	No	No	Yes
Weirton, W. Va.	1957	AC	. . . .	abc	xyz	No	Yes	No	Yes
W. Springfield t, Mass.	1954	E	. . . .	ab	xz	No	Yes	Yes-58	No
W. Univ. Place, Tex.	. . . .	P	. . . .	ac	None	No	No	No	Yes
Westerly t, R. I.	. . . .	P	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	Yes	Yes-57	No
Westfield, Mass.	. . . .	EP	. . . .	abc	xyz	No	No	No	Yes
Wethersfield t, Conn.	. . . .	A	. . . .	ac	xz	No	Yes	Yes-56	No
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	1937	A	. . . .	abc	xyz	No	Yes	No	Yes
Whitehall tp, Pa.	. . . .	PO	. . . .	abc	z	Yes	No	Yes-58	No
Willimantic, Conn.	. . . .	C	. . . .	abc	None	No	. . .	Yes-55	No
Wilmette, Ill.	1954	E	. . . .	abc	xz	No	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Wilson, N. C.	1954	AP	. . . .	abc	xz	. . .	No	. . .-. .	Yes
Winchester, Va.	. . . .	P	. . . .	a	x	No	Yes	Yes-55	Yes
Windsor t, Conn.	1958	A	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	No	Yes	Yes-56	No
Winfield, Kan.	. . . .	A	. . . .	b	xyz	. . .	No	No	No
Winnetka, Ill.	1958	W	. . . .	abc	xz	No	No	Yes-55	Yes
Wood River, Ill.	1937	WO	. . . .	None	xz	No	No	Yes-54	Yes
Woodbury, N. J.	1958	C	. . . .	ac	x	No	Yes	No	No
Woodland, Calif.	1955	P	. . . .	abc	x	No	Yes	Yes-57	Yes
Xenia, Ohio	1958	P	. . . .	. . . .	xy	No	Yes	Yes-56	Yes
Yeadon, Pa.	1950	E	. . . .	None	None	No	No	Yes-57	Yes
Ypsilanti, Mich.	1957	C	. . . .	abc	xyz	. . .	Yes	Yes-57	Yes

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Parks and Recreation

Developments in 1958

BY ARTHUR WILLIAMS

Associate Executive Director, National Recreation Association, New York

DESPITE the recession, parks and recreation moved ahead on most fronts in 1958. New cities established programs, existing budgets generally were increased, salaries were raised, and staffs increased with personnel standards raised. Bond issues were passed. New areas and facilities were acquired and developed but at a reduced rate, the former because of the effect of the recession and the latter partly to the marking of time in some states where desegregation is a current issue. However, the needs of metropolitan fringe areas are not being met and the threats of encroachment on existing park and recreation areas for through highways and other unrelated uses are still very real.

Defense. The increased number of military installations resulting from defense deployment policies has affected many more communities than was the case when large installations were the rule. The President of the United States in his January, 1959, budget message to the Congress stated that the international situation requires the continued present strength of the armed forces and their present deployment. A commendable trend is evident in the acceptance of the uniformed forces and their families as citizens of the community through their absorption into the community's recreation life.

The United States Air Force made remarkable progress in 1958 in implementing its new concept of on-base recreation administration under trained civilian recreation directors. One major command has appointed such directors at all its bases, and other commands have made similar appointments here and abroad.

Legislation. Arizona passed a law permitting any municipality or county to enter into agreements for the establishment, development, or maintenance of a public park within the state with any other municipality or county or the federal government. Among the new park and recreation laws passed in California are a number relating to small craft harbors, including (1) authorization for local governments to issue bonds for small craft harbors, and (2) directing the state department of public works to consult with the state division of beaches before locating any highway which would interfere with any beach or bay suitable for small boats.

California also passed legislation providing that the state department of water resources shall plan recreation developments associated with state-connected water projects in consultation with appropriate local, state, or federal agencies and acquire lands to implement such plans. No water development funds are to be used to acquire land for recreational use, but agreements can be made with other state and federal agencies for this purpose. The attorney general ruled that recreation and park and parkway districts do not have the authority to enter into contracts with nongovernmental agencies to furnish recreation facilities or instruction to the public.

Georgia passed legislation creating a Georgia Recreation Commission with a budget of $56,000. The commission was appointed and a director employed. Kentucky approved legislation giving expanded authority to counties and facilitating the cooperation of cities, towns, and school districts. A new law in New Jersey permits local governments to borrow money, not to be applied to debt limit or borrowing capacity, for swimming pools and recreation areas and to charge fees to amortize debt. When debt is retired, facilities and services must be provided free to the public.

Organization and Administration. The trend in organization of new public recreation departments in smaller cities continued during 1958. Most of these new departments have official or advisory boards or commissions. The tendency to combine separate recreation and park departments continued, although slowing up somewhat over prior years. County organization for recreation also continued. In Maryland, the county is the predominant recreation administrative unit. St. Louis approved a charter amendment to take parks and recreation from the welfare department and to give it the status of a separate department.

Personnel. The demand for recreation executives continued strong throughout 1958 with placement difficult due to sharply increased starting salaries requested. In order to secure executives in the upper half of those available, salaries of $6,500 to $10,000 were required. New superintendents were employed largely in smaller communities, 93 per cent under 50,000; 77 per cent under 25,000; and 63 per cent under 15,000. The demand was strong also for assistant executives and for women. A minimum of $6,000 was necessary to attract those in the upper quartile available for assistant executive positions.

There was a slight increase in the demand for specialists in the cultural activities, women's and girls' programs, and activities for senior citizen groups. Hospital recreation workers are still in great demand. Salaries for incumbents generally increased in many cases as cost of living adjustments or in connection with general municipal salary adjustments. Professional standards are good in the higher levels and performance effective except in a very few states with low salaries and local civil service restrictions.

In-service training continues to expand. The national internship program of the National Recreation Association has enrolled 21 trainees of whom 13 have been placed in responsible positions and eight are still serving their internship. The Third National Institute in Recreation Administration, held at Atlantic City in connection with the National Recreation Congress, dealt with communications and public relations and had the full registration of 100 executives. The institutes are consistently oversubscribed. The 1959 institute will be on planning park and recreation facilities.

Many workshops and training institutes for supervisors and specialists are conducted at district and state conferences as well as in local communities and are increasing in number yearly. Some California cities have initiated programs for training outstanding high school students, both in class and in field work, to encourage young people to enter the recreation field.

Planning. Community surveys and studies continue in popularity. Of special significance is the increasing number of municipalities which are actually using these surveys for developing and instituting long-range action programs. County park and recreation planning continues to gain support. Among the cities and counties which started or completed plans in 1958 are El Paso, Texas; San Bernardino and Ventura Counties, California; Mercer Island and Walla Walla, Washington; Rapid City, South Dakota; Boulder and Greeley, Colorado; Cedar Rapids, Iowa City, and Waterloo, Iowa; Lincoln, Nebraska; Springfield, Missouri, Kingman, Arizona; Greater Cleveland Area, Ohio; Fort Lee, New Jersey; Abingdon, Virginia; Coral Gables and Orlando, Florida; Spartanburg, South Carolina; Blount and Lewis Counties, Tennessee; and Springfield, Massachusetts.

Minneapolis is developing a metropolitan park plan, and New York City and all New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut municipalities and counties within the metropolitan area are cooperating in a study of existing and needed park and recreation areas together with an inventory of existing available lands. The California State Recreation Commission initiated its California Public Outdoor Plan Study in addition to assisting several localities with their community studies. The state municipal league in Georgia reports that Georgia has become planning conscious as a result of its series of conferences on planning which covered the state.

Program. Boating and related activities continue to attract increasing numbers, particularly in extraurban areas. This modern boating trend has brought about a fine growth of recreation by family groups which has carried over into the field of family camping.

Most of the trends of the last few years continue. Programs for special groups, teen-agers, senior citizens, pre-school children, the ill and handicapped, and the mentally retarded continued to increase. The concern for adequate programs for women and girls resulted in steady progress in this field. Music, drama, and arts and crafts programs increased somewhat with ceramics being especially popular in several southeastern states.

Communities and industries are working more and more closely with the local public department responsible for serving employee recreation groups in the smaller industries. Many California communities operate successful work-recreation programs in which youth of high school age work in park and recreation areas and have planned recreation activities under skilled recreation leadership.

Areas and Facilities. There was some leveling off in the acquisition and development of new areas and facilities due in part to the recession and in part to the effect of the desegregation decisions of the United States Supreme Court, although in several southern communities a number of new modern facilities were provided for Negroes. Among the new areas and facilities, playgrounds, recreation centers, swimming pools, and parks were the leaders. The acquisition of new park acreage showed an increase over the previous year. The rapid increase in public interest in boating is reflected in more provision of marinas.

Although the provision of adequate recreation and park lands in metropolitan fringe areas is one of the most important recreation problems today, actual activity along this line has been spotty and lagging far behind what is needed. The Minneapolis, Indianapolis, and New York areas report special activity in this field, and several smaller metropolitan areas acted to have areas set aside in new subdivisions. The continued activity of counties in the recreation and park field may be a reflection of concern for unincorporated fringe areas.

Finance. In spite of the recession, recreation and park budgets generally increased in all but a handful of states. Michigan, in spite of its economic situation, showed an over-all state-wide increase of about 10 per cent in local budgets. California similarly reports a state-wide increase of about $8 million with recreation accounting for 6 per cent of local government budgets. Last year 13 cities passed recreation tax referendum proposals. In Iowa, 38 county conservation commissions with authority in the field of recreation and parks were created by county referendum votes. Each proposal carried with it a 1 mill tax levy.

The recession had some effect on local bond issues, the number passed being lower than in 1957. Successful votes were reported in 37 cities, the amounts totaling $38 million. A number of states, particularly in the Midwest, showed a trend toward slight increases in existing fees and charges for special facilities and services. California reports a trend toward charging nonresidents.

Professional Organizations. The National Recreation Association (8 West Eighth Street, New York 11) provided field service to nearly 700 communities which included personal consultation on current problems, surveys and plans, and training institutes. It also assisted state government agencies with their recreation problems. More than 23,000 inquiries were handled by correspondence and consultation at headquarters. The Association co-sponsored the National Recreation Congress held at Atlantic City, New Jersey, attended by 1,765 recreation leaders. The Association's International Recreation Service handled requests from 241 communities in 52 foreign countries.

The American Recreation Society (1129 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C.), with sections such as hospital, rural, industrial, state, and armed forces recreation, fostered the interest of the recreation profession in cooperation with affiliated state and district societies. It conducts an annual membership meeting, co-sponsors the National Recreation Congress, and provides a bulletin service to members.

The American Institute of Park Executives (Oglebay Park, Wheeling, West Virginia) conducts an annual conference at which park and recreation problems are discussed, conducts in-service training institutes, publishes *Parks and Recreation*, and issues periodic bulletins to members.

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Schools and Education

Developments in 1958

BY HARLAN L. HAGMAN

Professor of School Administration, Wayne State University, Detroit

FOR American school systems, 1958 was a period of continuing and familiar problems. With other units of local government, school districts faced financing problems complicated by the business recession of the earlier and middle months of the year and by the growing difficulties met by states in finding funds to assist local governmental operations.

Schools found enrollments rising at elementary, secondary, and higher educational levels with the pressures most marked in suburban communities of the larger metropolitan centers in the northern and western parts of the country. Efforts to secure funds for school construction were discouraged in some quarters by an apparent trend toward rejection at the polls of bond issues. By the end of 1958, however, it seemed that the trend, in the case of school bond proposals at least, was more apparent than real. Voters approved issues in larger amounts of money and endorsed 84 per cent of proposals offered. For another year, federal aid for school construction was advocated by many, but only school districts in federally impacted areas qualified for assistance from the national government.

The acute shortage of qualified teachers was with the schools for another year. Estimates of the number of additional teachers needed varied, but as schools opened in September, 1958, it seemed clear that no fewer than 135,000 more teachers were needed. The shortage continued to be felt most strongly in the elementary schools, although with larger beginning classes in the secondary schools the nation's high schools found the teacher supply inadequate and the needs crucial in some curricular areas. The supply of beginning teachers for the secondary schools increased by more than 10 per cent over the preceding year and the fields of science and mathematics had a sixth more beginning teachers than those shortage fields had in 1957.

Colleges and universities enrolled more students in 1958 than in any other year. Annual increases in enrollment through the next several years, as anticipated by administrators and governing boards, prepared them for the 1958 increase of 6.2 per cent over 1957 enrollment figures. But as the year progressed the three-fold needs for staff, physical facilities, and additional financing became more and more serious.

Although schools and colleges faced the familiar and continually pressing problems of the years since World War II, public attention seemed given in large measure to dramatic developments in the integration-segregation controversy in the southern and border states. For another year, the problems of Little Rock, Arkansas, and speculation about what other southern states would do became topics of general discussion across the land. The program of "massive resistance" in Virginia became the focus of much national attention.

Throughout 1958 the American public secondary schools were under clamorous attack for having failed the nation in a time of challenge by the Soviet Union. Criticism turned upon the alleged failures in teaching bright students, in teaching science and mathematics, in holding students to high standards in academic subjects, and in maintaining disciplinary control over students. Defenders of the schools pointed out that the charges made were often unfounded and that the picture of the secondary school as drawn by ill-informed critics was incorrect. But correction of erroneous criticism lagged behind assertions of failure on the part of American high schools.

School administrators hoped that the attention paid to the alleged shortcomings of secondary schools would not divert public attention from the primary needs of the schools and that perhaps focus upon curricular problems in secondary education would help gain public support for the over-all strengthening of the educational offering.

Legislatures in many states were not in session during 1958. In some states, legislatures were called into special session to deal with the problems of integration-segregation. In other states, legislatures were occupied principally with problems of finance as local school districts and other local governmental units pressed for state assistance in meeting local needs complicated by, in the case of school districts, rising enrollments and an already overburdened real property tax.

The most significant happening with respect to the nation's educational provision was the appearance of federal aid in a new guise. Proposals for federal aid in school-building construction and in supporting the operation of schools in hard-pressed areas of the country stayed on dead-center in the Congress as they had done for many years. However, a bill to support efforts to improve education in science, mathematics, foreign languages, audio-visual utilization, and to encourage able students to attend college became law with wide bipartisan endorsement. Public reaction was highly favorable. Many observers ranked the federal government's assumption of a new role in education with the early land grants, the vocational education aid bills, and the G.I. education bills as historic happenings of high importance.

Enrollments. The nation's schools reflected the increase in the total population as the United States reached an estimated population of 175,600,000 persons. But the estimated increase in total population of one person each 12 seconds was only half of the rate of increase in school-age population. The civilian population of the country has increased 24 per cent since 1946, but the school-age population in the same period has increased 46 per cent.

Elementary schools, grades one through six, enrolled 20,112,000 children in 1958 while secondary schools, grades seven through twelve, enrolled 12,400,000 students. About 14 per cent of all school children were enrolled in private schools. Public school systems continued to increase at an annual rate of nearly one and one-half million children.

The spectacular gains in elementary school enrollments in recent years was felt in secondary school enrollments in 1958 and promised to affect them markedly for some years to come. One report in 1958 suggested that annual increases in first grade enrollments might be expected to level off for a few years at about 2 per cent of the present high enrollment, enrollments at the seventh grade level might be expected to jump at a rate of 13 to 17 per cent annually for the next several years. In the period from 1958 to 1964, it was estimated that enrollments in grades one through six will rise about 11 per cent, enrollments in grades seven through nine will rise about 25 per cent, and enrollments in grades 10 through 12 will rise about 26 per cent.

Rendering such estimates less useful than they might be to school administrators and school boards is the fact of population shift. The trend of movement toward the larger centers of population with suburban communities registering tremendous growth caused school administrators to view figures based on nation-wide studies as only mildly helpful.

Affecting school enrollments in the higher grades was the increasing tendency of school children to remain in school through more and more years. The United States Office of Education reported that the percentage of children persisting into grades nine through 12 was 51 per cent in 1944-45 and 68 per cent in 1956-57. About 83 per cent of youth 14 through 17 years of age were in school in 1958.

A National Education Association report in 1958 showed that the average educational attainment of adults had risen over a 17-year period because of the trend toward later school leaving. In 1940, the median years of school completion for adults 25 years old and above were 8.6 for men and 8.7 for women. In 1957, the median completion stood at 10.3 years for men and 10.7 years for women. Especially significant was the finding that in 1957 the median school attainment of the 25 through 29 year old group was just a little more than the fourth year of high school as against about two years of high school for the 45 to 54 year old group. The same report showed that 7.5 million persons were college graduates.

Higher education. The United States Office of Education reported that enrollment of part-time and full-time students in colleges and universities reached an all-time high of 3,258,556 in 1958. The increase in enrollment over that of 1957 was 6.2 per cent or about 190,000 students. Colleges were warned that enrollment might reach seven million by 1970 or twice that of 1958.

Speculation on the problem of providing facilities and staff for 1958's record enrollment and the greater numbers of students expected in the years ahead led to renewed interest in the junior college as a transition institution between high school and college. It seemed clear that public opinion in 1958 favored the establishment of new public junior colleges either through the agency of a comprehensive school district or through combined effort of several school districts in joint sponsorship.

But the year saw also some further movement of long-established junior colleges toward becoming four-year institutions. Continued also was the trend among four-year institutions to extend offerings through a fifth year or master's degree program. The changing character of some state-supported colleges was shown in 1958 as in preceding years in the dropping of teachers college designations in favor of state college designation and the changing of the latter to state university designations with or without major changes in program or size of institution.

Colleges and universities in 1958 found the passage of the National Defense Education Act an occasion for much thought about the effects of the act upon institutions of higher learning. Most were quick to endorse the provisions for student loans to able students and made plans for participation as soon as the United States Office of Education could initiate the program in 1959. Each institution, under the act, is to furnish one-tenth of an approved student loan fund with the federal government supporting nine-tenths of the program. The act also approved Federal support for counselling and guidance institutes, institutes and centers for foreign language studies, graduate fellowships, and, of related interest to colleges and universities, the improvement of science teaching and the better utilization of audio-visual learning aids in secondary schools.

Teacher salaries. During 1958, teacher salaries moved up about 3 per cent and marked a gain over the rising cost of living in the same period. Against a base of 100 in 1939, the index of teacher salaries stood at 316.8 in September, 1958. At the same time, the index of real wages stood at 154.5 against the 1939 base. Though beginning salaries for teachers holding bachelor degrees moved up in some states to $4,500 and $4,600, the national average for elementary and secondary teachers was about $4,800, an increase over the 1956-57 average salary of $4,650.

The big salary news in 1958 was the resurgence of argument favoring merit salary increases for worthy teachers. Teacher groups remained for the most part opposed to any existing merit pay plans, but school board members, local taxpayer organizations, and an increasing number of school administrators gave more and more attention to possibilities of merit salary schedules as means for rewarding and keeping the best teachers.

School Bonds. In the opening months of 1958, school boards and school administrators believed that a wave of bond issue defeats portended strong taxpayer resistance to needed bond issues. But as the year moved on, it appeared that support for school bond issues was greater than in 1957. In November general elections, voters approved $448 million in school bond proposals, or $43 million more than in the elections of November, 1957.

Of issues proposed for school purposes, 84 per cent were approved as against 74 per cent of general municipal improvement bonds approved. Other local bond issues fared less well than did school issues. Proposals for recreational facilities carried in only 35 per cent of the cases voted in the November general election while only 25 per cent of the health and welfare proposals carried.

During the first eleven months of 1958, $1.2 billion of school bonds were approved — $20 million more than in the same period of 1957.

Costs of school construction continued to edge upward during 1958. The recession held material costs relatively steady, but labor costs moved up and accounted for much of the rise of about 3 per cent in building costs. By December, the index of school construction costs was 232.3 against a base of 100 in 1939.

School District Reorganization. In June, 1958, there were about 48,000 school districts in the United States, a reduction in number of districts of 19 per cent since 1955. Of the 48,000 school districts in existence in 1958, 41,400 operated schools while 6,600, or 13.5 per cent of the total, did not. Seventy per cent of the nonoperating districts in 1958 were in Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, Missouri, and South Dakota. Ninety per cent of the nation's nonoperating school districts were in those states plus Colorado, Kansas, North Dakota, Montana, and New York.

The 48,000 school districts in 1958 represented a reduction from 101,000 school districts in 1948, 67,000 in 1953, and 59,000 in 1955. In the 10-year period from 1948 to 1958, Mississippi reduced her school districts from 4,194 to 151; South Carolina from 1,737 to 107; Idaho from 1,011 to 155; Illinois from 11,061 to 1,770; Missouri from 8,422 to 2,629; Minnesota from 7,606 to 3,084; Wisconsin from 6,385 to 3,500; and Michigan from 5,434 to 2,512.

Typical of the movement toward fewer and larger school district organizations was Iowa's reduction of 40 per cent in number of school districts from 1955 to 1958. In 1930, Iowa had 10,000 one-teacher schools but by 1958 the number had been reduced to 1,117. The nation as a whole had 26,000 one-teacher schools in 1958, but this number was in sharp contrast to the 75,000 one-teacher schools in 1948.

Despite progress registered in the reorganization of school districts, more than two-thirds of the 48,000 school districts employed fewer than 10 teachers, and only one-eighth of the number employed as many as 40 teachers.

Professional organization. The American Association of School Administrators (AASA), 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., numbering 11,250 members, in 1958 held regional conventions at St. Louis, San Francisco, and Cleveland. The 20,000 persons who attended the conventions heard timely addresses by nationally known educators and other leading citizens; discussed practical problems of school administration and followed up with field trips to observe how they were handled in local school systems; saw demonstrations of educational television and films on school public relations; heard reports of the Association's activities and discussed plans for its future; and visited the comprehensive exhibits of school supplies, books, and equipment and of the latest and best in school building construction.

Other highlights of the AASA program in 1958 included: publishing the 1958 yearbook, *The High School in a Changing World*; conducting four regional drive-in conferences for community school administrators; appointing seven members to study and develop civil defense measures for schools; and cooperating with the United States Office of Education and many other national groups in the field of education.

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ACTION PATTERNS IN SCHOOL DESEGREGATION, A GUIDEBOOK. By Herbert Wey and John Corey. Phi Delta Kappa, Bloomington, Indiana. 1958. 279pp. $1.50.

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SCHOOL NEEDS IN THE DECADE AHEAD. By Roger A. Freeman. The Institute for Social Science Research, 917 Fifteenth Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C. 1958. 273pp. $5.

WHO RUNS OUR SCHOOLS? By Neal Gross. John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 440 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. 1958. 195pp. $4.75.

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ADULT LEADERSHIP. (10 issues yearly.) Adult Education Association of the U. S. A., 743 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago 11. $5.

AMERICAN SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL. The Bruce Publishing Company, 400 North Broadway, Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin. $4.

EDUCATIONAL RECORD. (Quarterly.) American Council on Education, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. $3.

NATION'S SCHOOLS. 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. $4.

NEA JOURNAL. (Monthly except June, July, and August.) National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. $10.

PHI DELTA KAPPAN. (Monthly except July, August, and September.) Phi Delta Kappa, Eighth Street and Union Avenue, Bloomington, Indiana. $4.

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SCHOOL AND SOCIETY. (Biweekly.) Society for the Advancement of Education, 1834 Broadway, New York 23. $7.50.

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SCHOOL EXECUTIVE. American School Publishing Corporation, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. $5.

SCHOOL LIFE. (Monthly except June, July, and August.) United States Office of Education. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. $1.

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Public Libraries

Developments in 1958

By Eleanor A. Ferguson

Executive Secretary, Public Library Association,
American Library Association, Chicago

A REVIEW of public library development in 1958 shows a year of steady growth particularly in libraries serving less than 10,000 people which benefited from a Congressional appropriation of $5 million under the Library Services Act. Metropolitan libraries fared less well, with drastic budget cuts in Detroit and Denver; a crisis in staff recruiting in New York, Brooklyn, and Queens due to low salary schedules; and a flood of criticism which led San Francisco to commission a city-wide survey of its services. There was little legislation, for only 16 state legislatures met. While the important events were relatively few, their far-reaching influence makes them worthy of careful study.

Court Decision. An opinion of the Ohio state supreme court may well be the most significant event of 1958 for municipal public libraries. It deals with distribution of the state intangibles tax by county budget commissions. The law gives public libraries preference in the distribution of these funds, any balance going to cities and towns in the county or to the county itself. In 1957, the Ross County (Chillicothe) Budget Commission awarded the Ross County District Library only $35,000 of a nearly $50,000 budget request. The District Library appealed to the State Board of Tax Appeals requesting the return of the cuts to permit increases in salaries and to staff a bookmobile it hoped to receive from Library Services Act (federal and state) funds. The State Board refused the bookmobile salaries but allowed the rest of the request.

The city of Chillicothe, located in Ross County, appealed this decision to the state supreme court on the ground that the District Library was providing school library service by contract to the county school boards at a loss and would not need more money if the schools paid the actual cost of the service.

The supreme court in its ruling drew a distinction between the library's "needs," which were properly a charge against the intangibles tax, and its "justifiable expense," which might or might not be. It also ruled that operating school library service at a loss constituted a "need" depended on the ability of the school board to pay the full cost, and that the terms of the contracts for school library service should have been examined by the State Tax Board, which erred in refusing to review the contracts to be sure they were "on a basis of good business judgment" and reflected the school boards' ability to pay. The court also questioned the Tax Board's action in giving the library about $8,000 for salary increases when the library's specific request for such increases was only a little more than $5,000.

When the Tax Board reheard the case, it determined that the school boards in Ross County could not reasonably pay more than they were paying for school library service and refused to interfere with the contracts in force. It did however, reduce the library's allowance by about $3,000 in compliance with the supreme court's ruling. It should be noted that the point at issue throughout was the provision of reading materials to schools in support of the school curriculum, not the public library's loan of books to children for their own use.

Meantime, the Cleveland Public Library notified the Cleveland School Board that since there was a question whether public library funds could legally be spent for school library service where the school board could afford to support the service fully, it could no longer contribute to the cost of elementary school libraries which were supported jointly by the public library and the schools. For several weeks after the schools opened in September, 1958, no elementary school library service was available. At length a compromise was reached whereby the school board agreed to pay the library $90,000 for the balance of the calendar year, and the school libraries reopened. For the calendar year 1959, the school board has agreed to bear roughly two-thirds of the cost of school libraries, the Cleveland Public Library supplying the other third. However, it will be necessary to close all elementary school libraries and make some other economies.

While the ruling of the supreme court applies only to Ohio, it has important implications for other sections of the country. In many communities, the public library supplies elementary schools with library service, either without remuneration from the school board or with only token reimbursement.

Many municipalities, faced with the rising cost of supplying city services, may wish to examine local practices in the light of the Ohio court decision that school libraries are a responsibility of the school board to the extent that it is able to assume the cost. The schools on their side may consider whether they might be better served if they took full responsibility for school libraries, leaving to the public libraries the role of serving children as individuals. It seems likely that a reconsideration of the whole area of school-public library relationships is overdue, and the Ohio supreme court may have set the stage for it.

A second implication of the opinion for states where libraries are supported by earmarked taxes, whether or not shared with other governmental bodies, is the court's distinction between the library's "needs" and its "justifiable expenditures." Libraries operating on annual budgets, which they are regularly called upon to defend before city councils, are already well aware of the distinction; but for libraries with other sources of support, the opinion may cause difficulties. In Ohio, the 1959 state legislature will be under great pressure to reconsider the distribution of the intangibles tax in the light of the constantly growing demands for support from public libraries, municipalities, and school boards.

Legislation. Public library support presented problems in other states as well as in Ohio, as evidenced by three important pieces of legislation considered by the Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York Legislatures. All three called for substantial amounts of assistance from the state to the local library. The Massachusetts and New Jersey bills, neither of which passed, would have encouraged the development of the "library systems" recommended in the 1956 American Library Association public library standards.

The New York law is the most interesting of the three, both because it passed and because it was a careful revision of a 1950 statute planned to encourage systems but not successful in doing so. A committee appointed by the state commissioner of education studied the 1950 law, identified its weaknesses, and drafted a series of recommendations incorporated in the 1958 statute.

The new law makes it easier to establish systems, by permitting several new types of governmental relations. County boards of supervisors may now create departments of county government to furnish library service. Cooperative library systems may be formed by the library boards of an area through election of trustees to a system board, which may then apply to the New York Board of Regents for a charter as a library system without reference to the county government.

Establishment grants of $10,000 will be made to library systems serving one county or part of a county; systems serving two or more counties will receive $20,000 per county. When a county joins an already established system, $20,000 will be paid to the system.

The new law adopts a principle of gradualism which allows three or more political subdivisions with a combined population of 50,000 to present a plan for library service looking toward full approval within five years; if the plan is provisionally approved by the commissioner of education, state aid may be paid at once, to provide a demonstration of good service to attract the population or area required for full approval. Full approval is granted to systems serving 200,000 people or 4,000 square miles of the state.

The number of counties, the population, and the number of square miles served are all included in the formula on which annual grants are paid to established systems. Other features of the law strengthen the central library in each system, and make annual payments to the reference department of the New York Public Library to enable it to supply specialized service to research workers throughout the state.

Library Surveys. The three-level pattern of library service proposed by the New York law, the easily accessible local library, the central library of a region to supply additional books and information to the local libraries and to individuals, and the reference and research library backing up the regional libraries, appears in the recommendations of two state-wide surveys, covering two very different states, Pennsylvania and Nevada. In spite of great variations in population, area, and library resources, the recommendations of Dr. Lowell Martin for Pennsylvania and of Mrs. Gretchen Knief Schenk for Nevada focus on this pattern of library service.

The Nevada survey recommends establishment of three regional service centers at Reno, Las Vegas, and Elko, each with substantial book collections and bookmobile service to the local libraries in their regions, each staffed by professional librarians to assist the local librarians in supplying the needs of readers. Regional processing centers in Reno and Las Vegas to order and catalog books selected by local libraries would be set up in connection with the regional service centers.

In order to supply books needed by research students, the survey recommended strengthening the state library collection and limiting it eventually to adult nonfiction, the regional and local libraries assuming responsibility for fiction and children's literature. A uniform tax rate of 10 cents per $100 valuation, already reached by one library in the state, would supply sufficient funds to support the program.

A feature of the Pennsylvania survey is its recommendation that college libraries be part of the state-wide pattern of service to the general reader. Four large libraries — Philadelphia Free Library, the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, the University of Pennsylvania, and the Pennsylvania State Library — would supply the needs of the specialized user, being reimbursed by state funds for the added costs entailed.

The state would be divided into 27 districts, in each of which a central library would make its books available to the whole district. Twenty-two of the central libraries are public libraries and five are libraries of private or state teachers' colleges. All would be reimbursed by state aid for the costs of serving the whole district, and all would add to their staffs an extension librarian who would assist local librarians to develop services. In some cases, the central libraries would provide bookmobile service to parts of their districts which have no local libraries.

New Library Buildings. Flint, Michigan, and Racine, Wisconsin, erected new public library buildings, as did Medford, Massachusetts, and Falls Church, Virginia. Illinois was fortunate enough to have a number of new buildings, among them Des Plaines, Park Forest, and Park Ridge. Among the smaller communities which were able to provide new libraries were DeWitt, Arkansas; Rupert, Idaho; Whitefish, Montana; and Tucumcari, New Mexico.

Branch libraries were completed in Anniston, Alabama; Asheville, North Carolina; Cambridge, Massachusetts; Chicago; Dayton, Ohio; and New Bedford and Newton, Massachusetts.

Professional Organization. The American Library Association, (50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11) founded in 1876, has a membership of 20,000 libraries, librarians, library trustees, and other friends of libraries. Its operations are carried on by a headquarters staff of about 100 and by some 1,000 members of the Association who serve on the council and on boards and committees. Its 12 divisions are each responsible for a clearly-defined type of library or library activity. The Association is governed by a council elected to represent the divisions, state chapters, and the Association at large.

The program of the Association embraces a wide range of activities, notably recruiting capable librarians through a person-to-person plan; National Library Week, a joint effort with the National Book Committee;

a variety of programs financed by foundation grants, such as direction of the University of Ankara Institute of Librarianship, the establishing of a social science library for the University of Rangoon, an ALA International Relations Office, adult education, and strengthening of liberal arts college libraries; and numerous programs of divisions and committees.

At the annual conference held in San Francisco, California, in 1958, proposed standards for school libraries were discussed. Liberty and Justice Awards were given to Herbert Feis, for his book *Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin*; George S. Counts for *The Challenge of Soviet Education*; and to Len Giovannitti for *The Prisoners of Combine D.* The meeting was attended by about 4,000 members.

Sources of Information: Libraries

Sources of Statistics: Libraries

U. S. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Once in four years this office collects and publishes annual statistics on all types of public libraries, including county and regional libraries. The last general collection was made in 1950 for the fiscal year which ended during the period July 1, 1949 to July 30, 1950. The next publication is scheduled for 1959. The Office also collects and publishes annually much more selected statistical information from libraries in cities with 100,000 population or over, 50,000-99,000, 35,000-50,000, and county and regional libraries over 50,000.

State Library Agencies. Many state library agencies compile annual statistics for the public libraries of the state.

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ARCHITECTURAL ISSUE. *Library Journal* (entire issue). December 1, 1958. 62 West 45 Street, New York 19. 50 cents.

BUILDINGS FOR SMALL PUBLIC LIBRARIES. Committee on Library Architecture, American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago. 1950. 39pp. $1.25.

BUSINESS INFORMATION: HOW TO FIND AND USE IT. By Marian C. Manley. Harper and Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York 16. 1955. 265pp. $5.

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CO-OPERATIVE FILM SERVICES IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES. By Patricia Cory and Violet Myer. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1956. 144pp. $2.

COUNTY AND REGIONAL LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT. By Gretchen K. Schenk. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1954. 272pp. $5.25.

COUNTY, REGIONAL AND DISTRICT LIBRARY LAWS. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1957. 35pp. $1.75.

A HANDBOOK FOR LIBRARY TRUSTEES. By Marian Manley Winser. American Book-Stratford Press, Inc., New York. 1955. 114pp. $3.

INSURANCE OF LIBRARIES: A MANUAL FOR LIBRARIANS. By Dorothea M. Singer. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1946. 104pp. $1.50.

PERFORMANCE BUDGETING FOR LIBRARIES. Municipal Finance Officers Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1954. 12pp. $1.

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PLANNING A LIBRARY BUILDING; PROCEEDINGS OF THE LIBRARY BUILDINGS PRECONFERENCE INSTITUTE. Saint Paul, Minnesota, June 19-20, 1954. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1955. 88pp. $3.

POSITION CLASSIFICATION AND SALARY ADMINISTRATION IN LIBRARIES. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1951. 92pp. $1.25.

PROMOTION IDEAS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES. By Sarah L. Wallace. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1953. 88pp. $1.50.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND THE LIBRARY. By Arnold Miles and Lowell Martin. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37. 1942. 313pp. $3.

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WHO'S WHO IN LIBRARY SERVICE. Dorothy Ethlyn Cole, editor. Grolier Society, Inc., New York. Third edition, 1955. 546pp. $6.

WORKSHOP: LIBRARY COOPERATION ON FILM SERVICES, RADIO, AND TELEVISION. Bureau of Governmental Research and Services, University of Washington, Seattle 5. 1958. 31pp. $1.

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CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE. By Lura G. Currier. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. 1958. 49pp. $2.75.

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LIBRARY JOURNAL. (Semi-monthly, except monthly in July and August). 62 West 45th Street, New York 36. $9.

LIBRARY QUARTERLY. (Quarterly). The University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37. $6.

LIBRARY TRENDS. (Quarterly). University of Illinois Library School, Urbana, Illinois. $5.

TOP OF THE NEWS. (Quarterly). Children's Services Division and Young Adult Services Division, divisions of the American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11. Sent to members only.

WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER (Irregularly 12 times a year). American Library Association (Washington Office), The Coronet, 200 C Street, S. E., Washington 3.

WILSON LIBRARY BULLETIN. (Monthly, September to June). The H. W. Wilson Company, 950 University Avenue, New York 52. $3.

Municipal Law and Courts

City Legal Problems in 1958

By Charles S. Rhyne

General Counsel, National Institute of Municipal Law Officers,
Washington, D.C.

THIS article will, in keeping with past practices, review briefly some of the more interesting cases and developments in the municipal law field during 1958. Among the topics receiving attention by municipal officials and the courts during 1958 were: obscene movies and publications, loyalty oaths, the effects of racial integration in public recreational facilities, and airport zoning.

Obscenity – Movies and Publications.* The recent decisions set forth in this article indicate the factual determination that must be made in each case as to whether a motion picture is or is not obscene under the tests laid down by the courts. State and municipal censorship under the general police power is limited in this respect in that a motion picture pretaining to sexual matters cannot be prohibited as obscene unless it is in fact obscene. Only upon such a finding is obscenity not within the area of freedom of speech or press.

The validity of New York state motion picture licensing law was attacked in the *Kingsley* case.[1] The statute required the denial of a license to motion pictures which are found to be immoral because they portray "acts of sexual immorality . . . as desirable, acceptable, or proper patterns of behavior." The New York Board of Regents denied a license to the motion picture *Lady Chatterley's Lover* because they contended it presented adultery as a proper pattern of behavior.

The Court of Appeals of New York, speaking through Chief Judge *Conway* upheld the law in question and denied the license stating that the film unquestionably presented adultery as a proper pattern of behavior in that the dominant theme of the film was the exaltation of illicit sexual love in derogation of the restraints of marriage. In arriving at it's conclusion, the Court stated: "Thus, it has always been true that the preservation of public morality is a proper subject for the exercise of the police power. And the Constitutional right freely to express one's thoughts has never been thought to divest society of its right and duty to preserve fundamental public sexual morality."

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*See the 1955 *Municipal Year Book*, pp. 478-479, for discussion of cases on censorship of movies, and the 1958 *Municipal Year Book*, pp. 477-479 for prior discussion of this subject.

[1] *Kingsley Inter. Pic. Corp.* v. *Regents of Univ. of N.Y.*, 4 N.Y.S.2d 349, 151 N.E.2d 197 (1958).

The year before the Court of Appeals of New York was concerned with the film *Garden of Eden*. The motion picture division of the New York State Department of Education refused to issue a license for general exhibition of the film, which depicted activities of members of a nudist group in a secluded private camp, unless certain portions of the film were eliminated.[2] The Court in the *Excelsior* case also asserted its conviction that censorship for true obscenity is valid and essential in our society.

However, the Court ruled that a license must be granted for this film because it was not obscene. The holding was based on a factual determination following a review of the film. The Court stated that nudity in itself was not obscene within the United States Supreme Court decisions which have held that a motion picture may not be denied a license by state censors because it is "immoral" or because it is "sacrilegious" or "because its exhibition would tend to corrupt morals or incite to crime."

In keeping with this Court of Appeals decision, the Supreme Court of New York County denied the city of New York an injunction against the sale and distribution of alleged obscene prints.[3] The prints in question were packages of "strip-tease" photographs showing female persons in a seminude state, and the Court held that under the governing standards these photographs were not obscene because obscenity must be established by a fair preponderance of the evidence.

In Aurora, Illinois, the motion picture *Baby Doll* was in issue. The Illinois court upheld the temporary injunction restraining its exhibition because the complaint made out a prima facie showing the film was obscene.[4] The ordinance under which the injunction was requested, provided: "No person shall exhibit, sell or offer to sell or circulate or distribute any indecent or lewd book, picture or other thing whatever of an immoral or scandalous nature, or shall exhibit or perform any indecent, immoral or lewd play or other representation." The film involved the portrayal of infidelity by an underaged wife. The trial court granted the temporary injunction and the appellate court held that there was no abuse of discretion on the part of the trial judge.

The year before, the Appellate Court of Illinois, in applying the test of obscenity held that the refusal of a license for the motion picture, *The Miracle* was not justified.[5] The Court stated that the censoring authorities must specify the reasons for denying a license and concluded that the trial court erred in upholding the denial of the license because the dominant effect of the film was not to arouse sexual desires in relation to its effect upon the normal average person and that such a finding denied the producer's intent and artistry and overlooked the aesthetic and dramatic merit of the film.

The United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit concluded that the dominant theme of the film *The Game of Love* was sexuality and was obscene and immoral within the Chicago ordinance which imposed a duty upon the commissioner of police to deny a permit for exhibition of such a film.[6]

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[2] *Excelsior Pictures Corp.* v. *Regents of University*, 3 N.Y.2d 237, 144 N.E.2d 31 (1957).

[3] *Burke* v. *Kingsley Books*, 167 N.Y.S.2d 615 (1957).

[4] *City of Aurora* v. *Warner Bros., Pictures Dist. Corp.*, 147 N.E.2d 694 (1958).

[5] *American Civil Liberties Union* v. *City of Chicago*, 141 N.E.2d 56 (1957).

Loyalty Oaths and Tax Exemptions. It has long been and still remains one of the customs of all governments – federal, state and municipal – to grant to certain veterans and other persons, and charitable, religious and other organizations exemptions from taxation. The Supreme Court of the United States had before it three very important cases for decision during 1958 involving the requirements from veterans and religious organizations that they sign a loyalty oath in order to qualify for tax exemptions. All of these decisions involve the constitution and statutes of the state of California.

The California constitution requires that tax exemptions be denied to persons who advocate the unlawful overthrow of the government of the United States or of a state, or who advocate the support of a foreign government engaged in hostilities with the United States. To give effect to this constitutional provision, the California legislature enacted a statute requiring a property-tax exemption claimant to sign a statement on his tax return declaring that he does not engage in the proscribed advocacy.

The first two cases involve veterans. In the first of these, the veteran was denied veteran's property tax exemption by Contra Costa County because he refused to file the oath, and he brought an action for declaratory relief. The lower court held that both the constitutional provision and the tax exemption statute were invalid under the Fourteenth Amendment as restrictions on freedom of speech. The California Supreme Court reversed this decision.[7]

In the second case a veteran who had been denied tax exemption by the City and County of San Francisco because of his failure to file the oath, sued in the Superior Court to recover taxes paid under protest, and for declaratory relief. This Court upheld the validity of both the constitutional provision and the tax exemption statute. The Supreme Court of California affirmed this decision.[8]

The Supreme Court of the United States granted a writ of certiorari in these two combined cases and after argument on the cases in April, 1958, held on June 30, 1958, in a six-to-two opinion written by Justice *Brennan*, that the statutory provision denied the two veterans freedom of speech without the procedural safeguards required by the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. The Court stated that the statute sought to enforce the constitutional provision through a procedure which placed the burden of proof and persuasion of nonengagement in the proscribed advocacy on the taxpayer.[9] In separate concurring opinions Justice *Black* and Justice *Douglas* stated that the First Amendment barred the state of California from imposing a tax on belief and expression, and that there is no power under our Constitution that enables any government to become the monitor of thought, as the statute involved in the instant case would have had the government of California become.

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[6] *Times Film Corporation* v. *City of Chicago*, 244 F.2d 432 (1957).

[7] *Speiser* v. *Randall*, 48 Cal.2d 903, 311 P.2d 546.

[8] *Prince* v. *City and County of San Francisco*, 48 Cal.2d 472, 311 P.2d 544.

[9] *Speiser* v. *Randall*; *Prince* v. *City and County of San Francisco*, 357 U.S.513, 2 L.ed. 2d 1460 (June 30, 1958).

Justice *Clark* filed a dissenting opinion in which he stated that it had not been shown that the filing of a tax oath pursuant to the statute was not conclusive as to the veteran's right to tax exemption, and, assuming that the oath was not itself conclusive of eligibility, due process did not require the state of California to bear the burden of proof of the proscribed advocacy in order to deny tax exemption rights.

The companion cases to the *Speiser* and *Prince* cases involve the question of the validity of the California statute requiring loyalty oaths of persons seeking tax exemption, as applied to churches seeking the state constitutional tax exemption accorded real property and buildings used solely and exclusively for religious worship. The validity of both the statute and the constitutional provision pursuant to which it was enacted was upheld by the Superior Court in and for the County of Los Angeles, and the Supreme Court of California affirmed that decision.[10]

The city of Los Angeles assessor had denied the exemptions because each petitioner refused to subscribe, and struck from the prescribed application form, the oath that they did not advocate the overthrow of the government of the United States and the state of California by force or violence or other unlawful means nor advocate the support of a foreign government against the United States in the event of hostilities. In the second case involving the denial by the Los Angeles assessor of tax exemption to a church, the Superior Court in and for the County of Los Angeles upheld the validity of the provisions under the federal constitution, but held that the statute violated the California constitution because it excluded or exempted house owners from the requirement. The Supreme Court of California reversed that decision.[11]

After consolidation of these two cases for argument under a writ of certiorari, the Supreme Court of the United States reversed the California courts below.[12] In a six-to-two decision Justice *Brennan* based the reversal on the reasons stated in his opinion in the *Speiser* and *Prince* cases, supra. Justice *Black*, and Justice *Douglas* concurred in the opinion on the basis of their concurrence in the *Speiser* and *Prince* cases and further added that the California statute, as applied to churches, violated the freedom of religion guaranteed by the First Amendment. Justice *Clark* dissented for the reasons stated in his dissent in the *Speiser* and *Prince* cases and further declared that the California statute involved no infringement of the freedom of religion.

Segregation — Sale of Golf Course and Swimming Pool by Cities After Federal Decree Ordering Integration. Running through the decisions by the federal courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States, is the constitutional principle that the Fourteenth Amendment does not seek in positive terms to command integration of the races in the public schools, but that if a public agency is to operate public schools it must do so without racial discrimination.

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[10] *First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles* v. *County of Los Angeles*, 48 Cal.2d 419, 311 P.2d 508.

[11] *Valley Unitarian-Universalist Church* v. *County of Los Angeles*, 48 Cal.2d 899, 311 P.2d 540.

[12] 357 U.S. 545, 2 L.2d.2d 1484 (June 30, 1958).

Two distinctive cases arose in 1957 and 1958 involving municipalities which had been ordered by federal court decrees to operate recreational facilities without restrictions based on race and color of the users.[13] Subsequent to the Court decrees being issued, both cities took action to sell these facilities, and a state court and a federal court made similar rulings on the power of a city to close and sell facilities under these circumstances.

In the first of these cases,[14] the Supreme Court of Florida held that a federal court decree providing that any golf course owned and operated by the city of Fort Lauderdale must be open to all citizens of the community did not affect the right of the city to close and sell the golf course pursuant to its legislative authority to do so, when in its judgment such facility was no longer needed for use of its citizens. The Court stated that the fact that some members of the city commission might possibly have entertained the private individual thought that the sale of the golf course would avoid the problem of integrating it as ordered by the federal court, was immaterial in determining whether the city had the right to sell the golf course to a private association. The court further held that the evidence sustained a finding that the highest bid offered constituted adequate consideration for sale of the property.

In the second case,[15] a federal district court held that North Carolina law does not require a municipality to construct or operate swimming pools, or other recreational facilities, nor does it prohibit the city from selling recreational facilities. The court pointed out that if a municipality chooses to operate public swimming facilities it must operate them without racial discrimination, but that its determination to close and sell the pools did not constitute discrimination against the colored citizens in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. In answer to the contention of the Negroes that the pools would be purchased by white persons and operated for white persons only, the court pointed out that the evidence did not bear out this contention, since the sale was by public auction and all persons were permitted to bid.

Airport Zoning Cases. Four interesting decisions dealt with two types of zoning problems concerning airports and airport operators.

The first type involved two cases on the application of zoning regulations intended to insure safety in the use of airports. In one case the circuit court of Florida sustained a zoning regulation which prohibits structures higher than 28 feet at a location less than 100 feet from the edge of a runway approach zone.[16] The evidence showed that more than 4,000 plane movements to and from the airport were made during a sample month.

[13] *Moorhead* v. *City of Fort Lauderdale, Florida,* 152 F. Supp. 131 (S.D.Fla., Feb. 21, 1957), golf course; *City of Greensboro* v. *Simpkins*, 246 F.2d 425 (4th Cir., June 28, 1957), swimming pools.

[14] *Griffis* v. *City of Fort Lauderdale*, 104 So.2d 33 (Fla., June 18, 1958).

[15] *Tonkins* v. *City of Greensboro, N.C.*, 162 F. Supp. 549 (M.D.N.C., May 23, 1958).

[16] *Sarasota Manatee Airport Authority* v. *Harrell's Candy Kitchen*, 5 Avi. (CCH) 17,906, 23 M.L.J. 4 (Oct. 21, 1957).

The court, in discussing the reasonableness of the limitation from a safety standpoint, gave great weight to the fact that current CAA criteria were much stricter than those contained in the zoning regulation, and stated: "...the reasonableness of the height limitations should not be governed solely by the anticipated performance of aircraft under the most ideal flying conditions, but...consideration should be given to emergencies and eventualities caused by pilot error, mechanical failure of the aircraft, bad weather and visability conditions and other such factors in establishing the necessary safety factors." The court found from the evidence that the defendants had failed to show that the limitation was unreasonable and issued a mandatory injunction ordering them to remove the excess portion of the offending structure.

In contrast to this decision, the highest court of Kentucky struck down as unreasonable a regulation placing property located within a two-mile radius of an airport terminal building in a category which excluded commercial structures.[17] The case involved the erection of a motel, and the court stated that the reasonableness of the regulation could not be established by evidence showing that the prevention of business congestion and the minimizing of the danger from injuries from crashes would result if the regulation was sustained, since they could not ignore the discrimination shown by allowing apartment houses and hospitals which accommodated more people than the plaintiff's motel in the same area.

The second type of zoning decisions concerned the applicability of local zoning regulations to airports. An Ohio court held invalid a zoning ordinance prohibiting as a nuisance the establishment of airports throughout a township's unincorporated territory and enjoined enforcement of the ordinance on suit being filed by private interests who planned to establish a commercial airport. The court pointed out that the state legislature had by statute not only expressed an intent to encourage aviation but had established a state aviation board for that very purpose and that the township, under such circumstances, was without power to adopt the ordinance.[18]

In another case involving the zoning of property near airports, a California court held that an ordinance which rezoned property near an airport from multiple to single-family residential use was invalid because the evidence showed that the purpose for the rezoning was to depress property values for later airport acquisition at lower costs to the city.[19] For excellent discussion of airport zoning and all cases involving airports and aircraft, see "Annual Reports of the Committee on Airports," *NIMLO Municipal Law Review*.

Professional Organization. The National Institute of Municipal Law Officers (839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.) serves as a nation-wide clearinghouse for municipal legal information. Monthly publications of NIMLO are the *Municipal Law Journal*, *Municipal Law Court Decisions*, and *Municipal Ordinance Review*. Periodic research reports on current topics of municipal legal significance are prepared and released to members throughout each year.

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[17] *Banks* v. *Fayette County Board*, 313 S.W.2d 416, 17 M.L.C.D. 93 (May 16, 1958).

[18] *Yorkavitz* v. *Board of Township Trustees of Columbia Township*, 166 Ohio St., 349, (1957).

[19] *Kissinger* v. *City of Los Angeles*, 327 P.2d 10, 17 M.L.C.D. 93 (June 19, 1958).

NIMLO also forwards to each member city the NIMLO Model Ordinance Service containing model ordinances to meet current municipal problems. These models are revised from time to time in light of new legal developments (see "Selected and Model Ordinances" below under various subject headings). The *NIMLO Municipal Law Review* is published annually, with 22 volumes in the series, summarizing each year's legal experience in the municipal law field. These volumes contain the comprehensive reports of NIMLO's 29 standing committees, are written by city attorneys, and reflect past and current city legal problems.

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PART FIVE

DIRECTORIES OF OFFICIALS

The City-Manager Profession and Directory

Directory of Officials in Cities over 10,000

Mayors and Clerks in Cities 5,000 to 10,000

City Manager Profession and Directory

A SUMMARY of city manager statistics for the year 1958 furnishes continuing evidence of a definite trend toward a professional career in municipal management.

Appointments. A total of 303 city manager appointments were made in 1958 as compared with 339 in 1957 (see Table 1). Of this number 181 men entered the profession for the first time. Of the remaining 122 appointments, 99 (33 per cent of the total) were managers promoted from other cities, and 23 managers (8 per cent) were former managers re-entering the profession. Of the 181 newcomers, it is significant that 68, or approximately one-third, were assistant managers, administrative assistants, and interns. Seventy-eight other newcomers were holding other public administrative positions, chiefly city department heads, at the time of their appointment.

There were 35 managers (12 per cent) who came from nongovernmental positions as compared to 13 per cent the previous two years, chiefly from business and industry, and the background of five managers, or 2 per cent, is unknown.

TABLE 1

COMPARISON OF CITY-MANAGER APPOINTMENTS

	Ten-Year Period 1940-49 Incl.		For 1957		For 1958	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
GOVERNMENTAL:						
Manager promotions from other cities	277	18%	102	33%	110	33%
Former Managers accepting appointments	177	11	24	8	35	10
Administrative assistants and asst. managers	69	4	46	15	58	17
Public administration specialists	13	1	6	2	9	3
Other public administrative positions:						
Engineers	168	11	24	8	10	3
Finance Officers and clerks	109	7	17	6	24	7
Other city department heads	86	5	18	6	24	7
Federal, state, and county	171	11	13	4	11	3
Miscellaneous	71	5	8	3	6	2
NONGOVERNMENTAL:						
Business and industry	152	10	29	10	30	9
Engineering	51	3	6	2	7	2
Miscellaneous	34	2	3	1	7	2
UNKNOWN:	186	12	7	2	8	2
Total appointments	1,564	100%	303	100%	339	100%
Appointments from outside city	803		229		261	
Per cent of outside appointments	58%		78%		79%	

The trend for some years has been toward the appointment of men with public administration training and experience partly as the result of careful selection of capable young men and the provision of graduate training in public administration by a number of universities. An increasing number of cities are taking these graduates as interns and as administrative assistants to city managers and after a few years they become city managers. This accounts in part also for the trend to appoint managers from outside the city. Seventy-eight per cent of all city-manager appointments in 1958 were from outside the city as compared to 79 per cent in 1957 and 58 per cent for the ten-year period 1940 to 1949 inclusive (see Table 2).

Ninety-one (58 per cent) of the 181 men entering the profession for the first time in 1958, whose ages were known, were under 40 years of age, as compared with 53 per cent the previous year; 37 (23 per cent) were in the 40-49 age group as compared with 23 per cent in 1957; 30 (19 per cent) were 50 years and over (24 per cent in 1957); and the age of 23 was unknown. Thirty managers who accepted appointments for the first time were under 30 and six were over 60 years of age.

Separation and Tenure. A total of 119 men who were city managers sometime during 1958 were not in office at the end of the year. This represented a turnover of 7.7 per cent as compared with 9.5 per cent in 1957 and 11.5 per cent in 1956. Of these 119 managers, six died, 18 who were 63 years of age or older are presumed to have retired, and the remaining 95 either resigned or were removed from office.

The average tenure of the 24 managers who died in office or retired during 1958 was 12.5 years for all cities served and 6.4 years per city. Fourteen managers had served in one city, nine from two to four cities each, and one in six cities. Of this group of 24 managers two had served more than 30 years, three from 20 to 30 years, seven from 10 to 20 years, and 12 under ten years.

The average tenure of the 95 managers who resigned or were removed from office during 1958 was 6.2 years per manager for all cities served. Of these 95 managers, 55 had served only one city with an average tenure of 4.4 years. The remaining 40 managers, who had served from two to eight cities each, had an average tenure of 8.5 years for all cities served.

In-Service Training. In 1958 a total of 2,218 municipal employees enrolled in one or more of the nine courses of the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration which ICMA has conducted since 1934. Of these, 2,033 were in 117 group training projects while the remaining 185 enrolled individually. A total of 901 city employees received ICMA certificates in 1958.

Several municipalities cooperated in conducting group training courses. University City, Clayton, Ferguson, Webster Groves, and Olivette, Missouri—a group course in the Technique of Municipal Administration; Fort Lauderdale, Pompano, and Hollywood, Florida—a group course in the Technique of Municipal Administration; under the auspices of Ventura Junior College, Port Hueneme, Ventura, and Oxnard—in Ventura County, California—completed one course in the Technique of Municipal Administration and are now in the midst of a second course in the subject; Royal Oak, Birmingham, and Oak Park, Michigan, participated in a joint course in Municipal Police Administration; and the cities of Ypsilanti, Farmington, Hudson, Inkster, Walled Lake, and Northville, Michigan, have enrolled a group in the Municipal Public Works Administration course.

Since October, 1958, when the course was first offered by ICMA, 28 cities enrolled groups in the new course, Supervisory Methods in Municipal Administration, with a total of 511 persons participating. Some of these cities are: Hampton, Virginia; Elgin, Illinois; Kalamazoo, Michigan; Dalhart, Texas; Corvallis, Oregon; Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Hobbs, New Mexico; Boulder, Colorado; Phoenix, Arizona; and Dallas, Texas.

Management Information Service. At the end of 1958 a total of 1,079 towns and cities were subscribers to this service which was inaugurated in 1945 by the International City Managers' Association. Available to all local governments on an annual subscription fee based on population, this service undertakes to answer specific inquiries on management problems and topics. During 1958 the Association answered an average of 100 special inquiries monthly. Reports issued during 1958 covered such subjects as: induction of city employees, short-term investment of idle funds, planning and financing storm sewers, recent developments in public relations, insurance programs for small and medium-sized cities, employee incentive systems, leasing municipal motor equipment, negotiations with municipal employee organizations, the city's role in economic development, regulation of residential outdoor swimming pools, municipal regulation of taxicabs. A total of 179 such reports had been issued by the end of 1958.

Professional Organization. The International City Managers' Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) was organized in 1914. At the end of 1958 a total of 1,315 managers were members, an increase of 7.5 per cent during the year. In addition, 1,241 persons other than managers held memberships in the Association. This includes administrative assistants to managers, graduate students in public administration, department heads, municipal officials, and other interested persons.

In 1958 the Association again issued a roster of young men interested in entering the city manager profession. The roster included biographical sketches of 67 junior members of ICMA who were available for assistantships to managers and 81 other young men who were to receive their master's degree in public administration in June, 1958. This roster was distributed to all city managers. Later in the year the Association issued the fourth edition of a directory of administrative assistants to city managers which listed 280 municipalities as having one or more assistant managers, administrative assistants, or interns, as compared with 160 cities in the first such directory which was issued at the beginning of 1954.

A new edition of the manual "The Technique of Municipal Administration" and a new manual "Supervisory Methods in Municipal Administration" were issued during the year. These additional pamphlets were added to the profession series: "Checklist on How to Improve Municipal Services," "The Role of the Assistant to the City Manager," and "The Role of the City Manager in Policy Formulation." The Association continued to publish its journal "Public Management," which had been published monthly since 1919; "The Municipal Year Book," published annually since 1934; and the semi-monthly "City Managers' News Letter."

TABLE XX

DIRECTORY OF APPROVED COUNCIL MANAGER CITIES, AND CITY MANAGERS

1583 CITIES AND 18 COUNTIES AS OF JANUARY 1, 1959

This directory includes all cities, villages, boroughs, towns, townships, and counties in the United States, Puerto Rico, and Canada that have the council-manager plan. City: "pl" indicates plantation, "t," town, "tp," township, "vil," village. Figure in parentheses following the city indicates the number of managers including the present manager. Population: 1950 Census of Population except where a single dagger (†) indicates subsequent special census conducted by the Bureau of the Census or a double dagger (‡) indicates an unofficial estimate provided by city officials. Plan: "E" indicates state optional enabling act adopted by vote of the people; "H," home rule charter drafted locally and adopted by the people; "O," ordinance adopted by the city council and not submitted to the people; "Oh," ordinance (initiative or other) approved by voters in local referendum; "Oe," ordinance passed by council putting into effect the provisions of optional state law providing for council-manager plan without local referendum; "S," special charter passed by the state legislature without local referendum; and "Sh," special charter passed by state legislature and adopted by people in local referendum. Name of Manager: (M) indicates Member and (AM) Associate Member of the International City Managers' Association. Figure after manager's name indicates number of cities served including present city.

ALABAMA—5

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Auburn (1)	12,939	Oe	1958	Allen Schertz (AM)	1958
Dothan (1)	28,820	Oe	1958	R. Powell Black (M)4	1958
Fairhope (1)	3,354	Oe	1949	C. B. Niemeyer (M)	1949
Jasper (3)	8,589	Oe	1950	Harvey O. Barton (M)	1955
Mountain Brook (6)	10,937†	Oe	1942	Asa M. Green (AM)	1957
ALASKA—6					
Anchorage (5)	28,000‡	E	1946	George C. Shannon (M)3	1952
Cordova (3)	1,165	E	1953	(Vacancy)	
Fairbanks (6)	10,050‡	E	1947	Clifford A. Nordby (AM)	1958
Ketchikan (4)	7,500‡	E	1948	Robert E. Sharp (M)3	1955
Kodiak (4)	2,500‡	E	1953	Bill M. Poland	1957
Seward (3)	3,000‡	E	1953	William F. Bordwell	1957
ARIZONA—19					
Casa Grande (1)	4,181	O	1954	E. M. Pederson (M)	1954
Coolidge (1)	4,306	O	1956	R. L. Briscoe (AM)	1956
Eloy (3)	3,580	O	1952	Bill Ballard	1959
Flagstaff	7,663	H	1958	C. T. Pulliam	1958
Gilbert (1)	1,114	O	1955	Raymond R. Beard, Jr. (AM)	1955
Glendale (4)	8,179	H	1948	W. A. Gilchrist (M)3	1956
Globe (1)	6,500	O	1956	(Vacancy)	
Hayden (1)	1,494	O	1958	Ellis Foote (AM)2	1958
Mesa (1)	16,790	O	1954	J. A. Petrie (M)	1954
Miami (2)	4,329	O	1952	Jack Phillips	1957
Peoria (1)	1,925†	O	1955	Enoch B. Tucker (M)2	1955
Phoenix (25)	244,599‡	H	1914	Ray W. Wilson (M)	1950
Prescott (1)	6,764	O	1955	(Vacancy)	
Scottsdale (1)	2,032	O	1958	Gordon W. Allison (AM)	1958
Tempe (2)	7,684	O	1954	Art Bunger (AM)	1957
Tolleson (1)	3,406	O	1957	Les Wishert	1957
Tucson (8)	48,774†	H	1930	Porter W. Homer (M)	1955
Wickenburg (3)	1,736	O	1952	Reuben Stifel (AM)	1956
Winslow	6,518‡	H	1957	A. Perrott-White (AM)	1958

ARKANSAS—2

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Hope (1)	8,605	E	1957	G. G. Medders (M)3	1957
Little Rock (1)	102,213	E	1957	Dean I. Dauley (M)3	1958
CALIFORNIA—187					
Alameda (10)	70,642†	H	1917	H. D. Weller (M)2	1957
Alhambra (13)	53,558†	H	1916	Allen B. Stephenson (AM)	1958
Anaheim (1)	78,397†	O	1950	Keith Murdoch (M)2	1950
Antioch (2)	15,507†	Oh	1948	Phil Minner (M)2	1949
Arcadia (2)	37,271†	H	1951	Neil F. Anderson (M)	1956
Arcata (1)	4,720‡	O	1957	James L. Kay, Jr. (M)2	1958
Avalon (4)	1,506	O	1950	Alfred H. Bombard	1958
Bakersfield (11)	54,093†	H	1915	C. Leland Gunn (M)2	1952
Baldwin Park (2)	32,334†	O	1957	Eugene R. Asmus (AM)	1958
Banning (3)	8,358†	O	1955	W. F. Peterson (AM)	1958
Belmont (1)	11,800†	O	1958	John L. Watts	1958
Belvedere (1)	1,256†	O	1955	Britton Rey	1955
Benicia (1)	7,284	O	1957		
Berkeley (6)	113,805	H	1923	John D. Phillips (M)	1951
Beverly Hills (1)	30,443†	O	1952	John B. Wentz (M)	1952
Brawley (1)	13,098†	O	1953	W. I. Cuthbertson (M)4	1954
Buena Park (2)	31,805†	O	1953	Philip W. Storm (M)3	1956
Burbank (5)	90,966†	H	1927	H. R. Bennett (M)	1954
Burlingame (1)	21,985†	O	1956	Charles F. Schwalm (M)2	1956
Calexico (1)	7,450‡	O	1956	Richard S. Emerson	1957
Carlsbad (1)	6,963‡	O	1955	(Vacancy)	
Chico (4)	13,754‡	H	1923	Robert O. Bailey (M)3	1951
Chula Vista (4)	35,557†	H	1949	F. S. Fulwiler (AM)	1957
Claremont (4)	10,651†	O	1948	Richard Malcolm (AM)	1957
Colton (1)	18,878†	Oh	1956	Lyman H. Cozad (M)	1957
Compton (9)	63,670†	H	1925	Harry S. Scott (M)	1955
Concord (1)	28,537†	O	1953	Ray Doran (M)	1953
Corona (3)	12,707†	O	1949	Ralph D. Pfiffner (M)	1954
Coronado (8)	18,764†	O	1932	Race N. Wilt (AM)	1958
Corte Madera (1)	4,164†	O	1957	Arthur H. Brandow (AM)	1957
Costa Mesa (2)	26,651†	O	1953	Robert L. Unger (AM)	1956
Covina (1)	16,890†	O	1955	Neil Goedhard (M)	1955
Crescent City (1)	1,706‡	O	1957	John H. Wright	1958
Culver City (3)	31,367†	O	1949	M. Deane Seeger (M)3	1957
Cypress (1)	1,616‡	O	1956	Burton Wesenberg (M)	1955
Dairyland (1)	550†	O	1955	Burton Wesenberg (M)	1955
Dairy Valley (1)	3,931†	O	1956	M. D. McKeown (AM)	1956
Daly City (2)	30,506†	O	1955	George Watts (AM)	1958
Davis (2)	6,050†	O	1955	C. Walter Birkelo	1959
Delano (6)	11,092†	Oh	1946	Raymond F. O'Hara (M)3	1957
Downey (2)	90,000‡	H	1956	Oren L. King (M)5	1957
Duarte (1)	15,870‡	O	1957	Robert L. Wilson (AM)	1957
El Cajon (2)	27,776†	O	1950	Robert M. Applegate (M)3	1958
El Centro (1)	17,791†	Oh	1953	Leonard McClintock (M)2	1953
El Cerrito (2)	23,633†	O	1948	Kenneth H. Smith (M)	1950
El Segundo (1)	13,778†	O	1956	John J. Sailors (M)3	1956
Escondido (3)	10,064†	O	1948	Lloyd M. Mitchell (AM)	1956
Fairfield (2)	11,661†	O	1953	Byron Gale Wilson (M)	1956
Fillmore (2)	4,725†	O	1918	Leon Harthorn (AM)	1954
Fontana (1)	13,695‡	O	1955	Doyle Miller (M)2	1956
Fort Bragg (1)	4,108†	O	1939	Henry T. Williams	1956
Fremont (2)	26,788†	O	1956	Howard L. Reese (AM)	1958
Fresno (1)	122,944	H	1958	R. N. Klein (M)3	1958
Fullerton (1)	50,635†	O	1953	Herman A. Hiltscher (M)	1953
Garden Grove (1)	58,380	O	1957	William Richards (M)4	1957
Glendale (11)	114,460†	H	1914	C. E. Perkins (M)3	1952
Glendora (2)	15,033†	O	1955	Carl E. Gruendler (M)2	1958
Hanford (2)	10,232‡	O	1950	George M. Minturn (M)	1951
Hawthorne (5)	31,504†	O	1948	Joy M. West (AM)	1958
Hayward (4)	54,789†	H	1947	S. Douglas Smith (AM)	1956
Hemet (3)	4,235†	O	1949	Paul E. Wilcox (AM)	1953
Hermosa Beach (2)	15,274†	Oh	1956	Walter H. Harris (AM)	1958

CALIFORNIA—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Hillsborough (3)	6,685†	O	1928	Norman Stiene (M)	1955
Hollister (1)	4,903	O	1957	Lanier S. Brady (M)2	1957
Huntington Park (1)	29,495†	O	1957	Ray A. Woods (M)2	1958
Imperial Beach (2)	14,287†	O	1956	Robert L. Wynn (AM)	1958
Indio (3)	7,830†	O	1953	James O. Tennant (M)2	1956
Industry (1)	500	O	1957	Robert S. Rope (AM)	1957
Inglewood (3)	61,000†	O	1946	Walter Hahn, Jr. (M)2	1956
Irwindale (1)	729‡	O	1957	Harold Johnson	1958
Laguna Beach (2)	8,206‡	O	1954	Cassa J. Mercer, Jr. (M)	1956
La Habra (2)	17,827†	O	1952	Robert J. Huntley (AM)2	1958
Lakewood (2)	71,316‡	O	1954	Henry L. Goerlick (AM)	1957
La Mesa (2)	23,521†	O	1953	Dudley N. Lapham (AM)	1957
La Puente (2)	20,066†	H	1956	Gordon Oehl (AM)	1958
Larkspur (1)	3,805†	O	1957	Ronald Piper (AM)	1957
La Verne (2)	5,907†	O	1956	Allan R. Schell (AM)	1959
Lincoln (2)	2,410	O	1956	Richard L. Curtis (AM)2	1958
Livermore (1)	12,595	O	1958	William H. Parness (M)3	1957
Lodi (2)	20,100†	Oh	1948	Henry A. Glaves, Jr. (AM)	1957
Long Beach (15)	322,884‡	H	1921	Samuel E. Vickers (M)2	1949
Los Banos (1)	5,418†	O	1950	Michael Dambrosio (AM)	1950
Los Gatos (2)	5,071‡	O	1953	John D. Slater (AM)	1958
Lynwood (3)	28,124†	O	1945	A. J. Bateman (AM)	1949
Madera (2)	13,872†	O	1951	Victor E. Barton (AM)	1958
Manhattan Beach (3)	32,535†	H	1948	Gayle T. Martin (M)3	1956
Manteca (1)	6,995†	O	1957	Angelo Bressani (AM)	1958
Martinez (3)	8,595‡	O	1946	(Vacancy)	
Menlo Park (2)	25,669†	O	1947	John R. Johnson (AM)	1958
Merced (2)	20,394†	H	1948	Russell J. Cooney (M)	1951
Mill Valley (4)	9,436	O	1942	A. E. Almcrants (M)	1951
Milpitas (1)	1,924†	O	1954	Warren Schmid (M)	1954
Modesto (1)	30,805‡	H	1951	Ross Miller (M)3	1951
Monrovia (3)	25,286†	O	1949	Gifford W. Miller (M)2	1957
Montebello (1)	30,019	O	1957	Earnest D. Lindsay (M)3	1957
Monterey (7)	21,840†	H	1925	Alfred D. Coons (M)2	1956
Monterey Park (6)	33,045†	Oh	1948	Clifford G. Petrie (M)4	1958
Montclair (1)	8,008	O	1956	Lawrence O'Rourke (M)2	1956
Mountain View (3)	26,023†	H	1952	John T. O'Halloran (AM)	1958
Napa (3)	15,290†	H	1949	Lee M. Roberts (M)2	1953
National City (4)	31,785†	O	1950	James A. Bird (M)	1955
Needles (5)	4,776†	Oh	1952	William H. Hirschmann (AM)	1957
Nevada City (1)	2,562†	O	1952	H. James Ray (M)	1952
Newark (1)	6,948†	O	1956	John H. Nail (M)	1956
Newport Beach (2)	2,201†	H	1946	Robert H. Shelton (M)2	1956
No. Sacramento (3)	9,235†	O	1952	Homer H. Jack (AM)	1957
Oakdale (2)	4,336†	O	1955	John T. Schulte (M)	1956
Oakland (4)	384,575	H	1931	Wayne E. Thompson (M)2	1954
Oceanside (2)	20,489†	O	1947	Franklin W. Lilley (M)	1952
Ojai (1)	3,930†	Oh	1956	J. Julien Baget (M)2	1956
Ontario (2)	41,656†	O	1944	Harold J. Martin (M)	1945
Oxnard (2)	34,326†	O	1947	Paul E. Wolven (M)	1953
Pacifica (1)	20,763	Oh	1957	Karl M. Baldwin (M)2	1958
Pacific Grove (4)	10,741†	H	1927	Murl M. Fritschle (AM)	1957
Palm Springs (6)	12,443†	Oh	1941	Daniel J. Wagner	1959
Palo Alto (1)	48,003†	H	1950	Jerome Keithley (M)2	1950
Paramount (2)	25,128†	O	1957	Dwight L. Hulse (AM)	1958
Pasadena (5)	110,475‡	H	1921	Don C. McMillan (M)3	1948
Paso Robles (1)	6,252†	O	1946	S. S. Tucker (M)	1946
Petaluma (3)	12,157‡	H	1947	Edward Frank (M)	1952
Pico Rivera (1)	52,113	O	1958	Franklin Aleshire (M)2	1958
Pittsburg (6)	16,574†	O	1919	Ernest C. Marriner, Jr. (M)3	1955
Placentia (3)	4,821†	O	1953	Charles F. Warren (AM)	1957
Pomona (1)	62,138†	O	1949	Frederick W. Sharp (AM)	1949
Porterville (7)	7,802†	H	1927	Charles J. Cummings (M)	1952
Redding (4)	12,216†	Oh	1946	Robert W. Cowden (M)	1955
Redlands (3)	25,719†	O	1949	Fred H. Workman (AM)2	1952
Redondo Beach (5)	41,723†	H	1949	F. E. Hopkins (M)	1954

CALIFORNIA—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Redwood City (5)	38,960†	H	1929	James E. Neal (M)4	1958
Rialto (2)	15,359†	O	1956	Robert A. McGill	1959
Richmond (3)	100,688‡	H	1920	Edwin S. Howell (M)2	1954
Ripon (2)	1,745‡	O	1953	Arthur N. Clemens	1958
Riverbank (1)	2,662	O	1956	Edward H. Mooney (AM)	1956
Riverside (3)	75,673†	H	1953	H. K. Hunter (M)2	1958
Roseville (1)	10,257†	H	1955	David C. Koester (M)2	1955
Sacramento (6)	157,182†	H	1921	B. W. Cavanaugh (M)	1946
Sacramento County (2)	277,140	H	1933	M. D. Tarshes (M)	1956
Salinas (5)	21,133†	O	1936	Thomas G. Dunne (AM)	1957
San Anselmo (1)	9,188‡	O	1957	Arthur W. Brewer (M)3	1957
San Bruno (3)	20,037†	Oh	1951	John C. Keefe (M)	1955
San Buenaventura (4)	25,880†	H	1933	Lawrence E. Olson (M)2	1948
San Carlos (3)	19,505†	O	1949	John S. Cowgill	1958
San Clemente (2)	7,108†	O	1954	D. L. Evans (M)	1955
San Diego (9)	494,201†	H	1932	George E. Bean (M)5	1957
San Fernando (2)	15,668†	O	1952	Marshall W. Julian (AM)	1958
San Gabriel (2)	21,755†	O	1943	William J. Probert (M)	1956
Sanger (1)	7,333†	O	1954	Douglas J. Flautt (M)2	1954
San Jose (6)	127,564†	H	1916	Anthony P. Hamann (M)	1950
San Leandro (6)	46,742‡	H	1928	Wesley McClure (M)	1948
San Luis Obispo (1)	17,229†	H	1955	Richard D. Miller (M)	1955
San Marino (1)	12,924†	O	1952	Charles Martin (M)2	1952
San Mateo (5)	65,999†	H	1923	Arthur B. Sullivan (M)	1946
San Mateo County (Redwood City) (1)	235,659	H	1951	E. R. Stallings (M)2	1951
San Pablo (1)	18,270†	O	1955	Kenneth B. Williams (M)	1956
San Rafael (4)	16,526†	H	1947	Dan E. Andersen (AM)	1957
Santa Ana (1)	69,345†	H	1952	Carl J. Thornton (M)2	1952
Santa Barbara (3)	55,675†	H	1953		
Santa Clara (2)	43,281†	H	1952	Loyd E. Brady (M)5	1957
Santa Clara County (San Jose) (3)	290,547	H	1951	Howard Campen	1957
Santa Cruz (3)	22,794†	H	1948	Peter Tedesco (AM)	1958
Santa Fe Springs (1)	11,787‡	O	1957	Meno L. Wilhelms (M)2	1957
Santa Maria (3)	14,216†	O	1956	Frank D. Fargo (M)2	1958
Santa Monica (1)	75,132†	H	1947	Randall M. Dorton (M)4	1947
Santa Paula (4)	12,186†	O	1951	W. Paul Watts	1959
Santa Rosa (11)	27,895‡	H	1923	Samuel B. Hood (M)	1950
Sausalito (1)	4,945†	O	1955	D. A. Duerr (M)	1956
Seaside (1)	15,381†	O	1957	Gordon H. Howe (AM)	1957
Sebastopol (1)	2,731†	O	1956	(Vacancy)	
Sierra Madre (2)	8,752†	O	1950	Lawrence Bevington (M)	1954
South Gate (1)	51,293	O	1958	William F. Cornett, Jr. (M)2	1959
South Pasadena (5)	18,881†	O	1920	Frank H. Clough (M)	1940
S. San Francisco (3)	35,690†	O	1949	Eugene Aiello (M)2	1956
Stockton (6)	81,445‡	H	1923	John C. Lilly (M)	1953
Sunnyvale (2)	41,867†	H	1949	Perry W. Scott (AM)2	1958
Torrance (1)	93,372†	H	1948	George W. Stevens (M)	1949
Tracy (1)	10,602†	O	1954	Robert L. Williams (M)2	1954
Tulare (12)	13,253†	H	1923	Albert W. Noland, Jr. (M)4	1958
Ukiah (4)	10,350†	O	1946	Lyell C. Cash (AM)	1956
Upland (1)	12,650†	O	1930	Elwin Alder (M)	1955
Vacaville (1)	7,353†	S	1954	Robert Meyer (M)	1954
Vallejo (3)	37,991‡	H	1946	Lohn R. Ficklin (M)3	1955
Visalia (4)	14,521†	H	1923	Harry A. Tow (AM)	1958
Walnut Creek (2)	5,945‡	O	1956	Laverne A. Kimball (AM)	1958
West Covina (2)	45,006†	O	1955	George Aiassa (M)3	1958
Whittier (3)	32,217†	Oh	1949	Kenneth B. Douglas (M)2	1955
Woodland (1)	11,555†	O	1948	John H. Ferns (M)	1948
Yuba City (4)	10,294†	O	1951	Edward E. McCombs (M)	1956

COLORADO—25

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Alamosa (2)	5,354	H	1952	Glynn Mills (M)	1954
Arvada (2)	8,000‡	E	1955	Karl G. Williams (M)2	1956
Aurora (2)	11,421	E	1953	Robert O. Wright (M)2	1959

COLORADO—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Boulder (8)	19,999	H	1918	M. Don Harmon (M)	1953
Canon City (3)	6,345	H	1947	George D. Adkins (AM)	1957
Colorado Springs (6)	45,472	H	1921	John M. Biery (M)2	1952
Cortez (1)	2,680‡	H	1958	Dave Hickman	1958
Delta (2)	4,097	H	1952	Riney F. Wilbert (AM)	1956
Durango (11)	9,494†	H	1915	Robert F. Peart (M)7	1958
Englewood (2)	16,869	E	1951	Leslie R. Rudd (M)3	1955
Florence (2)	2,773	E	1951	J. Joe Cox (AM)	1956
Fort Collins (1)	14,937	H	1939	G. H. Palmes (M)	1939
Glenwood Springs (3)	2,412	E	1948	Albert E. Axtell (M)2	1952
Golden (4)	5,238	E	1948	Walter G. Brown (AM)	1958
Grand Junction (8)	14,504	H	1922	Robert E. Cheever (AM)	1956
Greeley (2)	20,354	E	1951	B. H. Cruce (M)4	1954
La Junta (2)	7,712	E	1948	Tom Russell (M)	1949
Littleton (1)	3,378	E	1957	Carl D. Bryan (AM)	1958
Monte Vista (5)	3,272	H	1922	Ronald Iske (M)	1952
Montrose (14)	4,964	H	1914	Donald R. Wageck (AM)	1958
Pueblo (4)	63,685	H	1950	Glenn S. Turner (AM)	1957
Sterling (3)	7,534	H	1951	Marvin G. McElwain (AM)	1957
Trinidad (6)	12,204	E	1948	K. W. Kissick	1958
Westminster (1)	1,686	E	1958	Philip F. Roan (AM)	1958
Wray (2)	2,198	H	1950	Harold B. Whyte (AM)	1952

CONNECTICUT—13

Bloomfield t (5)	5,746	Sh	1941	Preston C. King (M)2	1953
Farmington t (2)	7,026	Sh	1948	Stephen A. Flis (M)2	1954
Groton (1)	21,896	Sh	1957	Alfred S. Harding (M)4	1958
Hartford (1)	177,397	Sh	1948	Carleton F. Sharpe (M)2	1948
Killingly t (Danielson) (2)	10,015	E	1939	Owen Bell	1942
Manchester t (2)	34,116	Sh	1947	Richard Martin (M)	1952
Milford t (3)	26,870	Sh	1947	Charles R. Iovino (M)2	1957
New London (4)	30,551	Sh	1921	Edward R. Henkle (M)	1944
Norwich (2)	37,633	Sh	1951	Jay M. Etlinger (M)	1955
Stratford t (5)	33,428	Sh	1921	Harry B. Flood (M)	1945
West Hartford t (2)	44,402	Sh	1935	Donald H. Blatt (M)5	1956
Wethersfield t (1)	12,533	Sh	1954	Albert Gray, Jr. (M)4	1954
Windsor t (2)	11,833	Sh	1947	Robert B. Weiss (M)2	1952

DELAWARE—5

Dover (5)	6,223	S	1929	G. P. Ward	1952
Milford (8)	5,179	S	1932	Roy E. Pettyjohn	1957
Newark (2)	6,731	O	1954	J. J. Salovaara (M)3	1958
Rehoboth Beach (7)	1,794	S	1937	William A. McWilliams (AM)	1958
Smyrna (4)	2,346	Sh	1945	Rex D. Gilmore (M)	1955

FLORIDA—86

Alachua (2)	1,116	Sh	1923	(Vacancy)	
Apalachicola (2)	3,222	S	1947	Russell Nahm (AM)	1958
Atlantic Beach (1)	1,604	Sh	1957	J. F. Waggoner, Jr. (AM)	1957
Auburndale (2)	3,763	Sh	1949	Bruce Canova	1956
Bal Harbour (1)	334†	Sh	1947	Willard H. Webb (M)	1947
Bay Harbor Islands (2)	1,716†	S	1949	David R. Topp	1957
Bartow (10)	8,694	Sh	1922	Charles R. Odom (M)	1948
Belle Glade (3)	8,616†	Sh	1954	Cleveland B. Talmadge (AM)	1958
Clearwater (11)	15,581	Sh	1923	James R. Stewart (M)3	1958
Coral Gables (8)	29,210†	Sh	1925	L. W. Robinson, Jr. (AM)	1959
Dade City (2)	3,806	Sh	1946	Charles E. Jackson (AM)	1958
Dade County (1)	703,777†	H	1957	O. W. Campbell (M)3	1957
Dania (7)	5,680†	S	1949	Charles Peters	1958
Daytona Beach (22)	30,187	Sh	1922	Cletus R. Allen (M)2	1955
Deerfield Beach (2)	3,447†	S	1955	Clarence H. Landsittel (AM)	1956
DeLand (8)	8,652	Sh	1926	H. W. Johnson	1956
Delray Beach (4)	8,337†	Sh	1946	William E. Lawson (M)3	1954
Dunedin (9)	3,202	Sh	1926	Herbert R. Dear	1958
Eau Gallie (2)	1,554	Sh	1955	Clark Maxwell (M)2	1957

FLORIDA—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Eustis (1)	4,005	O	1956	Ernest P. Kidd (M)3	1956
Fernandina Beach (14)	4,420	Sh	1923	George M. Hitchcock (AM)	1958
Fort Lauderdale (13)	62,906†	Sh	1925	William J. Veeder (M)	1955
Fort Meade (10)	2,803	Sh	1925	Jack Young (AM)	1958
Fort Pierce (13)	13,502	Sh	1923	J. Floyd Glisson (M)5	1958
Fort Walton Beach (3)	9,456†	Sh	1953	O. K. Rodgers (AM)	1958
Gainesville (6)	26,861	Sh	1921	Robert E. Layton (M)5	1957
Green Cove Springs (4)	3,291	O	1946	C. B. Bowles	1954
Gulfport (2)	8,000‡	H	1954	C. Joseph Babineau (M)2	1957
Haines City (10)	5,630	Sh	1925	Joseph A. Rickards (M)3	1959
Hallandale (1)	6,005†	Sh	1953	Ralph L. Smith (M)	1953
Hollywood (17)	22,798	Sh	1926	Joseph W. Watson (M)	1952
Homestead (1)	6,848†	S	1955	J. B. Henderson (AM)	1957
Jacksonville Beach (9)	6,430	Sh	1938	Buford W. McRae (M)2	1957
Jupiter Island (1)	200	O	1953	Richard Tuggle (M)	1953
Key West (8)	26,433	Sh	1945	Dave King (M)4	1957
Kissimmee (11)	4,310	Sh	1923	B. Harold Farmer (M)	1955
Lake Alfred (2)	1,270	Sh	1927	George T. Costello (M)	1953
Lakeland (9)	30,851	Sh	1914	David O. Payne (M)	1952
Lake Wales (1)	6,821	Sh	1953	Howard F. Burns (M)	1953
Lake Worth (10)	15,315†	Sh	1937	Tom G. Smith	1957
Largo (19)	1,547	Sh	1913	Bazel E. Crowe (AM)	1958
Leesburg (7)	7,395	Sh	1923	M. W. Thomas (M)2	1958
Longboat Key (1)	2,000‡	Sh	1959	Alan N. Buck	1959
Lynn Haven (3)	2,608†	S	1951	William Kinsaul (M)	1955
Madeira Beach (4)	9,272‡	Sh	1953	Harry P. Palmer (AM)	1959
Madison (1)	3,150	Sh	1945	Jesse Hughey (M)	1945
Marianna (4)	5,845	S	1943	A. H. Lewis	1949
Melbourne (11)	4,223	Sh	1926	Tevis Huguely (M)	1955
Miami (14)	259,035†	Sh	1921	Ira Willard (M)4	1959
Miami Beach (3)	50,981†	S	1923	Morris N. Lipp (AM)	1958
Miami Shores (3)	5,086‡	Sh	1932	C. Lawton McCall (M)	1935
Miami Springs (1)	10,138†	O	1956	J. D. Ryan (AM)	1956
Mulberry (1)	2,024	Sh	1957	Grady W. Courtney (M)2	1957
Naples (1)	1,465	Sh	1948	F. M. Lowdermilk (M)	1949
New Smyrna Beach (9)	5,775	Sh	1921	(Vacancy)	
Niceville (4)	4,645†	S	1955	Robert C. Sartain (AM)	1958
North Bay Vil. (4)	1,247†	O	1952	Joseph Maskol	1957
North Miami (1)	23,463†	H	1952	Robert V. Youkey (M)	1952
North Miami Beach (1)	18,125	H	1958	Allen L. Wilcox (M)6	1958
Ocala (10)	11,741	Sh	1918	John M. Baldwin (M)2	1948
Opa-Locka (5)	9,392†	Sh	1953	Walter J. Brown, Jr. (AM)	1957
Palatka (6)	9,176	Sh	1924	J. H. Bryan (M)	1950
Palm Beach (2)	5,066†	Sh	1922	B. Arnold	1959
Panama City (4)	32,097†	Sh	1940	Ernest E. Watkins (M)2	1958
Pensacola (4)	50,954†	Sh	1931	Oliver J. Semmes, Jr. (M)	1947
Plant City (7)	9,230	Sh	1927	T. J. McCall (M)	1941
Polk City (2)	195‡	S	1925	Charles G. Smith	1956
Pompano Beach (4)	9,416†	Sh	1947	James S. Hughes (M)4	1955
Quincy (3)	6,505	Sh	1923	Herbert C. Gregory (M)	1948
Safety Harbor (3)	894‡	Sh	1927	Charles H. Tucker (M)6	1957
St. Augustine (10)	13,555	Sh	1915	G. Marvin Grier (M)	1953
St. Petersburg (7)	96,738	Sh	1931	George F. Armes	1959
St. Petersburg Beach (1)	5,000	O	1957	Erwin C. Brandon, Jr. (M)5	1958
Sanford (9)	11,935	Sh	1920	Warren Knowles (M)3	1954
Sarasota (4)	18,896	Sh	1946	Kenneth Thompson (M)	1950
South Miami (2)	7,600†	Sh	1953	L. M. McConnell (M)4	1956
Stuart (6)	2,912	Sh	1926	Joe N. Crowder 2	1956
Surfside (Miami Bch) (3)	2,592†	Sh	1949	Frederick M. Bowen, Jr. (M)	1954
Tallahassee (6)	38,100†	Sh	1920	Arvah B. Hopkins (M)	1952
Tarpon Springs (9)	4,323	Sh	1941	Henry McKie Salley	1958
Temple Terrace (1)	1,500‡	Sh	1955	H. P. Wardwell (M)	1947
Titusville (5)	2,604	Sh	1951	Norman Hickey (AM)	1958
Vero Beach (5)	4,746	Sh	1951	Eugene Lyon (AM)	1958
West Palm Beach (12)	51,015†	Sh	1919	James J. Mott (M)2	1958
Winter Haven (12)	8,605	Sh	1923	W. T. Slattery (AM)2	1959

FLORIDA—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Winter Park (8)	8,250	Sh	1950	Richard G. Simmons (M)3	1959

GEORGIA—35

Albany (5)	31,155	Sh	1924	Carey Burnett (M)	1954
Avondale Estates (5)	1,070	Sh	1927	Dewey C. Brown, Jr. (AM)	1954
Brunswick (8)	17,954	Sh	1921	H. B. Lovvorn (M)2	1956
Buford (4)	3,812	Sh	1939	J. C. Dover (AM)	1952
Cairo (3)	5,577	Sh	1946	C. E. Layton (M)3	1956
Cartersville (10)	7,720	Sh	1917	Fred Lamb (AM)	1957
Cedartown (5)	9,470	Sh	1938	Robert L. Veal (AM)	1956
College Park (1)	14,535	Sh	1959	Ridley T. Nichol (M)3	1959
Columbus (5)	79,611	Sh	1922	J. A. Willman (M)	1947
Cordele (7)	9,462	Sh	1923	S. E. Cox	1950
Cornelia (12)	2,424	Sh	1928	Pope Ellard	1952
Dallas (1)	2,152	S	1958	C. J. Griffeth (AM)	1958
Decatur (8)	21,635	Sh	1921	John H. Markland (M)2	1958
Douglas (6)	7,428	Sh	1941	Louis H. Cook (AM)	1958
Eastman (7)	3,597	Sh	1922	John J. Thomas (AM)	1956
Elberton (2)	6,772	Sh	1954	Charles M. Dixon (M)3	1957
Forest Park (2)	2,653	Sh	1957	Norman E. Tucker (M)3	1959
Fulton Co. (Atlanta) (1)	473,572	Sh	1947	A. E. Fuller (M)2	1947
Gainesville (10)	11,936	Sh	1922	George A. Whiten (M)2	1958
Glynn County (1)	29,046	Sh	1958	Howard Sears (M)2	1958
Griffin (8)	13,982	Sh	1918	Jack Langford (M)2	1957
Hawkinsville (3)	3,342	Sh	1941	G. L. Simpson	1951
Jesup (3)	4,605	Sh	1955	Roy R. Morriss (2)	1959
LaGrange (1)	25,025	Sh	1950	H. M. Crane (M)2	1950
Manchester (8)	4,036	Sh	1923	Ellis McCurdy (AM)	1955
Moultrie (4)	11,639	Sh	1937	Lloyd Baxter (M)	1952
Quitman (7)	4,769	Sh	1922	R. E. Dorough (M)	1952
Rome (2)	29,615	Sh	1919	S S. King (M)	1937
Savannah (1)	119,638	S	1954	F. A. Jacocks (M)3	1954
Sylvania (3)	2,939	H	1952	(Vacancy)	
Thomasville (3)	14,424	Sh	1944	Herschell F. Snuggs (M)3	1957
Tifton (8)	6,831	Sh	1921	Shell Hartley (M)	1954
Toccoa (7)	6,781	Sh	1932	W. S. Sharman (M)2	1954
Valdosta (1)	20,046	Sh	1958	Homer D. Reed (AM)	1958
Waycross (8)	18,842‡	Sh	1923	C. S. Eidson	1957

IDAHO—2

Pocatello (1)	27,140†	E	1951	William B. Webb (M)2	1951
Twin Falls (2)	17,600	E	1950	Joseph H. Latimore (M)	1952

ILLINOIS—50

Alton (1)	32,550	E	1957	Graham W. Watt (AM)	1958
Arlington Heights (2)	23,128†	E	1954	L. A. Hanson (M)2	1958
Bloomington (2)	36,127†	E	1953	Eugene G. Moody (M)2	1956
Brookfield (2)	19,588†	E	1947	(Vacancy)	
Centralia	13,863	E	1959		
Centreville tp (1)	14,884	O	1957	William T. S. Jacobson (AM)2	1958
Champaign (1)	39,563	E	1958	Robert H. Oldland (M)2	1958
Crystal Lake (1)	7,624†	E	1957	Francis M. Hoag (AM)2	1957
Decatur	66,269	E	1959		
Deerfield (3)	7,609†	O	1952	Royce W. Owens (AM)	1958
Elgin (1)	47,565†	E	1955	Raymond P. Botch (M)2	1955
Elmhurst (1)	34,654†	E	1953	Robert T. Palmer (M)2	1953
Elmwood Park (1)	21,554†	E	1953	Howard A. Olson (M)	1954
Evanston (1)	74,959†	E	1953	Bert W. Johnson (M)3	1953
Galena (4)	4,648	E	1949	Ralph R. Johnson (M)4	1958
Galesburg (1)	31,425	E	1957	Raymond E. Harbaugh (M)2	1957
Glencoe (3)	9,805†	O	1914	Robert B. Morris (M)	1951
Glenview (2)	13,470†	O	1931	Walter J. Hoffman (M)	1935
Greenville (1)	4,069	E	1957	Arthur S. Johnson (M)2	1957
Highland Park (1)	20,480†	E	1955	Ralph W. Snyder (M)2	1955
Hinsdale (2)	11,324†	O	1949	Leonard M. Carlman (AM)	1957
Homewood (2)	13,026†	E	1953	Robert A. Weidaw (AM)	1957

ILLINOIS—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Joliet (1)	51,601	E	1955	Chester B. Lewis (M)3	1955
Kenilworth (3)	2,789	O	1920	Wm. C. Drager (M)4	1948
La Grange (2)	14,611†	O	1951	Robert E. Meyer (AM)	1957
Lake Forest (1)	8,963†	O	1956	William B. Douglas (M)	1956
Lombard (2)	18,468†	E	1955	Charles A. Willis (AM)	1957
Mascoutah (1)	3,351†	E	1955	Chester F. Williams (M)2	1955
Maywood (3)	27,473	O	1952	Eugene Joyaux	1958
Mount Prospect (1)	15,921†	O	1955	Harold G. Appleby (M)	1956
Mount Vernon (2)	15,600	E	1953	Harlow R. Richardson (M)2	1955
Northbrook (2)	10,853†	E	1953	Troy L. Miller (M)	1955
Oak Lawn (1)	21,943†	E	1953	Camille D. Andre (M)	1953
Oak Park (1)	61,326†	E	1953	Mark E. Keane (M)2	1953
Palatine (1)	8,602	O	1958	Robert J. Eppley (M)3	1957
Park Forest (2)	27,967†	E	1950	John L. Scott (M)	1952
Park Ridge (2)	27,590†	O	1949	James L. Galloway (M)4	1953
Peoria (2)	111,856	E	1953	Herbert D. Fritz (M)4	1958
Princeton	5,765	E	1959		
Riverside (3)	9,153	O	1925	Allen L. Sandberg (AM)	1957
Rock Island (2)	49,461†	E	1953	Robert D. Heitsch, Jr. (M)5	1957
Savanna (3)	5,058	E	1953	Robert A. Edwards (AM)	1958
Skokie (2)	52,147†	E	1957	Bernard L. Marsh (M)4	1959
Villa Park (2)	15,600†	E	1957	Robert L. Hegel (M)2	1958
Westchester (2)	12,710†	O	1952	Charles Danek (AM)	1957
Western Springs (3)	9,097†	O	1948	Richard Brown (M)	1956
Wilmette (5)	24,830†	O	1930	William A. Wolff (M)	1940
Winnetka (3)	13,058†	O	1915	C. R. Miller (M)	1951
Wood River (2)	10,190	E	1953	Leland F. Kraft (AM)	1957
Woodstock (3)	8,234†	E	1952	Pete A. Pakey (AM)	1957

INDIANA—0

IOWA—20

Ames (3)	22,898	O	1920	John M. Carpenter (M)	1953
Clarinda (11)	5,086	O	1913	Walter R. Sales (AM)	1957
Coon Rapids (2)	1,676	O	1952	Lyle Knight	1956
Council Bluffs (3)	45,429	E	1950	Paul L. White (M)3	1957
Des Moines (3)	177,965	E	1950	Elder Gunter (M)4	1958
Dubuque (6)	49,671	E	1920	Laverne J. Schiltz (M)	1951
Grinnell (2)	6,828	O	1955	George C. Merkel (AM)	1957
Guttenberg (2)	1,912	O	1956	William H. Law, Jr. (AM)	1959
Iowa City (1)	27,212	E	1951	Peter F. Roan (M)3	1951
Iowa Falls (8)	4,900	O	1914	Don Nichols	1958
Manchester (7)	3,987	O	1915	Orvis Okerlund (AM)	1957
Mapleton (1)	1,857	O	1956	William Jensen	1956
Maquoketa (8)	4,307	O	1920	Robert E. Hayes (AM)	1958
Mt. Pleasant (4)	5,843	O	1916	William Wright	1957
Ottumwa (2)	33,631	E	1953	Frank H. Lawler (M)4	1958
Shenandoah (2)	6,938	O	1946	Paul G. Osterholm (M)	1948
Sioux City (2)	83,991	E	1953	Cornelius Bodine, Jr. (M)6	1958
Villisca (7)	1,838	O	1919	Henry C. Fastenau	1952
Webster City (5)	7,611	E	1915	C. C. McCarthy (M)	1940
West Liberty (3)	1,866	O	1920	Waldo C. Myers (AM)	1941

KANSAS—35

Abilene (5)	5,775	E	1939	Carl L. Nicolay (M)	1953
Arkansas City (3)	12,903	E	1931	A. L. Short	1958
Atchison (7)	12,792	E	1921	William R. Yerkes (AM)	1956
Augusta (2)	4,483	E	1951	K. F. Sanborn (M)2	1957
Belleville (6)	2,858	E	1921	Earl Whitney (AM)	1955
Chanute (3)	10,109	E	1951	R. J. Hayes (M)4	1957
Colby (6)	3,859	E	1947	Thomas C. Browne (M)	1955
Concordia (3)	7,175	E	1949	Charles W. Moss (AM)	1957
El Dorado (9)	11,037	E	1917	Stanley H. Dial (M)	1957
Emporia (2)	11,669‡	E	1947	R. W. Cunningham (M)	1956
Garden City (2)	10,905	E	1949	Deane P. Wiley (M)2	1954
Hays (10)	8,625	E	1919	Harley E. Lucas (M)2	1955

KANSAS—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Hoisington (4)	4,012	E	1924	Jack S. Branum (M)2	1955
Holton (4)	2,705	E	1948	Gorton Jim Boyd (AM)	1957
Hutchinson (4)	33,575	E	1947	J. D. Baughman (M)7	1957
Independence (3)	11,335	E	1945	Glen Hackmaster	1954
Junction City (2)	13,462	E	1947	Virgil Basgall (M)2	1950
Kinsley (5)	2,479	E	1922	Albert E. Wilson (M)	1944
La Crosse (6)	1,769	E	1925	Leroy Trafton (M)4	1956
Larned (1)	4,447	E	1948	Wayne N. Baxter (M)	1948
Lawrence (2)	23,351	E	1951	Harold E. Horn (M)2	1957
Liberal (3)	7,134	E	1946	W. D. Pittser (M)	1949
Manhattan (2)	19,056	E	1951	D. C. Wesche (M)	1956
McCracken (3)	553‡	E	1919	J. I. Edwards	1929
Newton (10)	11,590	E	1927	Chester E. Petersen (M)	1956
Parsons (2)	14,750	E	1953	Bernard T. Budd (M)	1957
Pittsburg (4)	19,341	E	1949	Warren B. Browning (M)2	1957
Russell (2)	6,483	E	1948	John B. LaDuex (M)2	1951
St. Marys (4)	1,201	E	1921	M. E. Coleman	1931
Salina (6)	26,176	E	1921	Leland M. Srack (M)	1952
Sterling (11)	2,243	E	1925	Ray A. Hanfeld	1956
Stockton (4)	1,867	E	1921	C. N. Harper (AM)	1955
Wamego (3)	1,869	E	1953	Leslie T. Allen (AM)	1959
Wichita (10)	168,279	E	1917	Frank H. Backstrom (M)2	1956
Winfield (5)	10,238	E	1921	Kenneth F. Watts	1950

KENTUCKY—12

Ashland (3)	31,131	E	1950	F. Kenneth Kyle (M)2	1957
Corbin (6)	7,744	E	1950	W. L. Walker (M)	1954
Covington (10)	64,452	E	1932	Joseph Dressman	1958
Frankfort (1)	11,916	E	1957	S. R. Marshall (AM)	1958
Hazard (10)	6,985	E	1938	Hobart Wooton	1956
Lexington (9)	55,534	E	1932	Glenn Lovern 4	1958
Maysville	8,508‡	E	1954	Miss Hazel Larkin (Acting)	1954
Morehead (2)	3,102	E	1954	Felix Wellman	1956
Newport (8)	31,044	E	1932	Oscar Hesch (M)4	1958
Owensboro (3)	33,983‡	E	1954	Ernest M. Ford	1958
Paducah (9)	32,430‡	E	1934	Lloyd C. Emery	1955
Pikeville (2)	5,154	E	1954	Hugh B. Hall	1956

LOUISIANA—0

MAINE—132

Amity t (1)	300‡	E	1953	Fred C. Greaves 5	1952
Ashland t (6)	2,370‡	Sh	1935	Kermit Crandall (AM)	1955
Auburn (11)	23,134	Sh	1918	Woodbury E. Brackett (M)8	1957
Augusta (1)	20,913	Sh	1959	Julian Deshaies (M)2	1959
Baileyville t (Woodland) (2)	1,821‡	Sh	1933	Frank Foggia (AM)	1937
Bangor (6)	31,558	Sh	1932	Joseph R. Coupal, Jr. (M)4	1954
Bar Harbor t (3)	3,864‡	Sh	1948	Ralph F. W. Eye (M)2	1956
Bath (3)	10,644	Sh	1948	Stanley W. Judkins (M)2	1955
Belfast (8)	5,960	Sh	1930	Terry V. Sprenkel (AM)	1958
Benedicta t (2)	225‡	E	1955	R. L. Pheney	1959
Berwick t (4)	2,166‡	E	1949	Paul J. Flynn (AM)	1957
Bethel t (2)	2,367‡	E	1954	Harold L. Bean 2	1957
Blaine t (6)	1,118‡	E	1943	Beulah M. Vinsonhaler	1952
Boothbay t (4)	1,559‡	E	1947	Clarence J. Buckley 2	1957
Boothbay Harbor t (4)	2,290‡	E	1949	Chester A. Swett	1955
Bowdoinham t (1)	1,039‡	E	1951	Bert D. Merrill	1951
Brewer (4)	6,862	Sh	1932	Donald J. Waring (M)3	1955
Bridgewater t (6)	1,279‡	E	1942	Lewis Finemore	1956
Bridgton t (6)	2,950‡	E	1940	H. Dayton Benway	1955
Brownville t (7)	1,964‡	Sh	1944	(Vacancy)	
Brunswick t (3)	10,996‡	E	1949	Thomas M. Libby (AM)3	1955
Bucksport t (1)	3,120‡	E	1946	L. W. O'Connor (M)2	1946
Calais (6)	4,589	Sh	1948	Emerson H. Higgins (M)	1955
Camden t (5)	3,670‡	Sh	1925	Sterling C. Morris (M)2	1957

MAINE—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Caribou t (4)	9,923‡	Sh	1940	Charles D. Hatch (AM)	1956
Carmel t (4)	996‡	E	1950	Clyde Hewes	1952
Castle Hill t (4)	581‡	E	1941	Claudine Brown	1958
Chelsea t (5)	2,169‡	E	1949	Harry Philbrick	1956
Clinton t (4)	1,623‡	E	1945	Clarence Bessey	1957
Corinna t (3)	1,752‡	E	1940	John W. Bird	1948
Corinth t (4)	1,167‡	E	1952	Edward P. Snow	1956
Crystal t (2)	373‡	E	1946	Basil S. Campbell	1947
Danforth t (6)	1,174‡	E	1941	Ernest H. McKay	1957
Dexter t (4)	4,126‡	E	1946	Vance E. Dearborn (M)3	1955
Dover-Foxcroft t (4)	4,218‡	Sh	1938	Laurence A. Peabody (AM)3	1948
Dyer Brook t (5)	219‡	E	1942	V. W. McLaughlin	1954
Eagle Lake (5)	1,516‡	E	1944	James Martin	1956
Eastport (8)	3,123	Sh	1936	Chester A. McPhee	1958
Ellsworth (5)	3,936	Sh	1934	Elton M. Rich (AM)3	1956
Fairfield t (4)	5,811‡	Sh	1946	Robert Hanson 2	1957
Farmington t (3)	4,677‡	E	1948	Ernest L. Sevey 2	1959
Fort Fairfield t (8)	5,791‡	Sh	1929	Leonard H. Kyle (M)	1949
Fort Kent t (2)	5,343‡	Sh	1944	Elbridge Gagnon	1945
Freeport t (3)	3,280‡	E	1946	Osmond C. Bonsey (M)3	1955
Frenchville t (2)	1,528‡	E	1944	Florence H. Michaud	1957
Gardiner (1)	6,649	Sh	1955	(Vacancy)	
Garland t (2)	581‡	E	1955	Rochie Smith	1958
Gorham (1)	4,742‡	E	1958	Elden H. Shute 4	1958
Greenville t (3)	1,889‡	E	1948	Earl E. Richardson 2	1958
Guilford t (6)	1,842‡	E	1945	Arnold R. Hopkins (AM)	1958
Hartland t (2)	1,310‡	E	1952	Claude E. Fisher	1953
Haynesville t (3)	185‡	E	1944	John H. Hatch	1956
Hermon t (2)	1,782‡	E	1952	John S. Taylor 2	1956
Hodgdon t (1)	1,162‡	E	1940	Fred C. Greaves 5	1940
Houlton t (4)	8,377‡	Sh	1939	Robert E. Curtis (AM)	1957
Island Falls t (3)	1,237‡	E	1946	Roland V. Webb	1957
Islesboro t (4)	529‡	E	1948	Ellis A. Reeby 2	1954
Jackman pl (3)	964‡	E	1949	Leon W. Smiley	1956
Kennebunk t (2)	4,273‡	E	1948	Frederick F. Staples (AM)2	1958
Limestone t (4)	2,427‡	E	1946	Bernard Cameron (M)	1955
Lincoln t (7)	4,030‡	Sh	1940	Carlton J. Holmes	1957
Linneus t (1)	777‡	E	1940	Fred C. Greaves 5	1940
Lisbon t (4)	4,318‡	E	1951	Hayward B. Carsley (M)2	1957
Litchfield t (1)	953‡	E	1955	H. R. Johnston	1955
Littleton t (1)	1,001‡	E	1945	Anna L. Schools	1945
Lubec t (2)	2,973‡	E	1955	Richard P. Hill	1957
Machias t (4)	2,063‡	E	1949	Robert C. Smith	1957
Madawaska t (6)	4,900‡	E	1946	Adrian O. Jacques (M)4	1955
Madison t (6)	3,639‡	E	1947	Mrs. Marion Huggins	1956
Mapleton t (5)	1,369‡	E	1941	Claudine Brown	1958
Mars Hill t (9)	2,060‡	E	1939	Stanley Lavery (M)	1955
Masardis t (3)	523‡	E	1939	Charles Sylvester	1956
Mechanic Falls t (2)	2,061‡	Sh	1943	Edward F. Sawyer	1949
Merrill t (2)	383‡	E	1941	Leland G. Adams 2	1942
Mexico t (4)	4,732‡	E	1953	John W. True 5	1957
Milbridge t (4)	1,199‡	E	1950	Rollin H. Thurlow 5	1957
Millinocket (1)	5,890‡	E	1957	Robert P. McLaughlin (AM)2	1957
Milo t (3)	2,898‡	Sh	1938	Oswald T. Rozelle 3	1958
Monmouth t (3)	1,683‡	E	1947	J. Merton Wyman 4	1957
Monroe t (8)	593‡	E	1946	William Brown	1958
Monson t (3)	855‡	E	1947	Lyle C. Towne 3	1957
Monticello t (2)	1,284‡	E	1940	Arnot Archibald	1946
Mount Desert t (5) (Northeast Harbor)	1,776‡	Sh	1932	Philip G. Richards (AM)	1958
New Canada pl (4) (Soldier Pond)	444‡	E	1945	Claude Dumond	1954
New Gloucester t (3)	2,628‡	E	1949	Conrad L. Drapeau	1952
New Portland t (2)	733‡	E	1942	M. D. Davis	1946
Norridgewock t (7)	1,784‡	E	1940	Chester Carson	1954
Norway t (5)	3,811‡	E	1943	Donald F. McAllister	1957

MAINE—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Oakfield t (5)	1,009‡	E	1946	V. W. McLaughlin	1954
Oakland t (6)	2,679‡	Sh	1935	Paul H. Bailey	1958
Ogunquit (3)	1,200‡	Sh	1952	Percival H. Wardwell (AM)2	1957
Old Orchard Beach (6)	4,707‡	E	1950	Elton O. Feeney (M)3	1957
Old Town (5)	8,261	Sh	1946	John P. Bibber (M)3	1955
Orono t (2)	7,504‡	E	1947	Ronald Clifford (M)4	1957
Orrington t (4)	1,895‡	E	1954	Emery S. Pinkham	1958
Oxford t (5)	1,569‡	E	1951	Raymond F. Parsons	1958
Patten t (6)	1,536‡	E	1941	Robert L. Anderson	1953
Phillips t (1)	1,088‡	E	1952	Charles E. Toothaker	1952
Pittsfield t (5)	3,909‡	E	1938	O. Lionel Pomroy (AM)	1956
Portage Lake t (2)	542‡	E	1942	Donald Abbott 2	1945
Portland (5)	77,634	Sh	1923	Julian H. Orr (M)2	1954
Presque Isle (4)	9,954	Sh	1933	John E. Henchey (AM)	1957
Rangeley t (2)	1,228‡	E	1946	Oscar W. Riddle	1958
Reed pl (1)	351‡	E	1945	Fred C. Greaves 5	1945
Richmond t (5)	2,217‡	E	1946	Charles E. Danforth	1952
Rockland (3)	9,234	Sh	1946	Charles A. Haynes 3	1958
Rockport t (1)	1,656‡	E	1955	Archie A. Stevens (M)3	1955
Rumford t (4)	9,954‡	Sh	1939	Leo J. Morency (M)3	1956
St. Agatha t (1)	1,512‡	E	1944	Sylvio Michaud	1944
St. Albans (2)	1,035‡	E	1950	Selden J. Martin	1954
St. Francis pl (4)	1,384‡	E	1947	George M. Jones	1950
Sangerville t (2)	1,161‡	E	1948	Orville D. Carr	1953
Scarborough (1)	4,600‡	E	1957	Earle D. Stevens (AM)	1957
Searsport t (3)	1,457‡	E	1955	Dudley E. Foley (AM)2	1956
Sherman t (2)	1,029‡	E	1941	Theodore R. Bartlett 3	1953
Skowhegan t (6)	7,422‡	E	1944	Harold L. Thurlow 3	1957
Smyrna t (1)	349‡	E	1942	Leland G. Adams 2	1942
South Berwick t (5)	2,646‡	E	1949	Jay Gregg (AM)	1958
South Portland (4)	21,866	Sh	1934	B. B. Allen (M)6	1957
Stacyville pl (3)	679‡	E	1944	Theodore R. Bartlett 3	1950
Stockholm t (1)	641‡	E	1944	Mrs. Agnes Baxter	1944
Stonington t (5)	1,660‡	E	1946	A. C. Brown (AM)	1956
Thomaston t (2)	2,810‡	E	1950	Leon E. Fitts 3	1954
Van Buren t (3)	5,094‡	Sh	1945	Albert G. Cyr	1955
Vassalboro t (4)	2,261‡	E	1944	Francis E. Munsey	1954
Waldoboro t (4)	2,536‡	E	1950	Archie D. Sanborn 2	1958
Wallagrass pl (Soldier Pond) (4)	1,035‡	E	1944	Mrs. Emery Labbe	1956
Warren t (3)	1,576‡	E	1953	LeRoy Picard (AM)	1957
Washburn t (5)	1,913‡	Sh	1931	Milford H. Blackstone (M)	1945
Wells t (5)	2,321‡	E	1949	Leigh Webber 5	1958
Wilton t (1)	3,455‡	E	1951	James M. Ordway (M)3	1951
Winthrop (1)	3,026	E	1958	Roland J. Dubay 2	1958

MARYLAND—5

Anne Arundel County (Annapolis) (2)	117,392	S	1949	(Vacancy)	
Greenbelt (3)	7,074	S	1938	Charles T. McDonald (M)	1948
Montgomery County (Rockville) (3)	164,401	H	1948	Melvin L. Reese (M)	1955
Princess Anne (6)	1,407	Sh	1949	James Powell (AM)	1957
Rockville (3)	6,934	O	1948	Walter A. Scheiber (M)2	1958

MASSACHUSETTS—26

Amherst t (1)	10,856	Sh	1954	Allen L. Torrey (M)3	1954
Andover	12,437	Sh	1959		
Arlington t (1)	44,353	Sh	1953	Edward C. Monahan (M)3	1953
Brockton (1)	62,860	E	1958	William A. Gildea (AM)2	1958
Cambridge (2)	120,740	E	1942	John J. Curry (M)	1952
Concord t (1)	10,700‡	Sh	1956	Theodore M. Nelson (M)3	1956
Danvers t (2)	15,720	Sh	1950	Daniel J. McFadden (M)	1954
Gloucester (3)	25,167	E	1954	Philip Tartas (AM)	1958
Haverhill (3)	47,280	E	1952	Gilbert D. Chavenelle (M)2	1956
Holden t (2)	5,975	Sh	1952	Earle D. Hardy (M)	1955

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ipswich t (1)	6,895	Sh	1955	Norris W. Stilphen (M)2	1955
Lowell (3)	97,249	E	1944	Frank E. Barrett (M)	1953
Mansfield t (9)	7,184	Sh	1921	Cecil O. Lancaster (M)3	1955
Medford (3)	66,113	E	1950	Edward G. Conroy (AM)2	1958
Middleborough t (4)	10,164	Sh	1921	Edwin Wilson (AM)	1955
North Adams (3)	21,567	E	1952	Albert L. Fuller	1958
Norwood t (8)	16,636	Sh	1915	Walter A. Blasenak (AM)	1957
Provincetown t (2)	3,795	Sh	1954	James V. Coyne (M)2	1955
Randolph t (2)	9,982	Sh	1955	Robert A. Hancock (M)2	1957
Revere (2)	36,763	E	1950	Edward P. O'Toole (M)	1953
Saugus t (5)	17,162	Sh	1948	John B. Kennedy (M)3	1958
Shrewsbury t (2)	10,594	Sh	1954	Richard D. Carney (AM)	1957
Stoughton t (4)	11,146	Sh	1922	Robert J. M. O'Hare (M)	1954
Williamstown t (1)	6,194	Sh	1957	J. Maynard Austin (M)2	1957
Wilmington t (3)	11,324	Sh	1951	Alfred Calabrese (AM)	1958
Worcester (2)	203,486	E	1950	Francis J. McGrath (M)	1951

MICHIGAN—119

Adrian (1)	21,000‡	H	1957	Robert A. Finley (M)2	1957
Allegan (1)	4,801	H	1947	P. H. Beauvais (M)5	1947
Alma (6)	8,341	H	1919	James D. McNaughton (M)	1950
Alpena (8)	13,135	H	1916	F. N. Jackson (M)2	1955
Ann Arbor (1)	50,077	H	1956	Guy C. Larcom, Jr. (AM)	1956
Bay City (8)	52,523	H	1921	Casimer F. Jablonski (M)	1952
Benton Harbor (7)	18,769	H	1921	Don C. Stewart (AM)	1957
Berkley (7)	17,931	H	1944	Edwin J. Johnston	1957
Big Rapids (10)	6,736	H	1914	John E. Kane (M)2	1957
Birmingham (8)	15,467	H	1918	L. R. Gare (AM)	1957
Bloomfield Hills (2)	1,468	H	1932	Elmer Kephart	1948
Brighton (2)	1,861	H	1956	A. Robert Buechner, Jr. (AM)	1957
Buchanan (3)	5,224	H	1949	John H. Kennaugh (M)	1957
Cadillac (9)	10,425	H	1914	James R. Burch (M)3	1958
Caspian (3)	1,608	H	1950	Charles Kruzich	1956
Cheboygan (2)	5,687	H	1950	Lawrence C. Savage, Jr. (AM)	1957
Clare (3)	2,440	H	1948	Clarence Gum	1958
Clawson (6)	14,500‡	H	1940	(Vacancy)	
Crystal Falls (4)	2,316	H	1917	Jerome P. Hartman (AM)	1958
Davison (3)	1,745	H	1939	Donald R. Smith	1941
Durand (1)	3,194	H	1933	Boyd K. Benedict (M)	1956
East Detroit (5)	21,461	H	1929	Charles Beaubien (M)	1951
East Grand Rapids (3)	6,403	H	1927	Fred H. Tholen (M)2	1958
East Lansing (2)	20,325	H	1944	John M. Patriarche (M)	1948
Escanaba (4)	15,170	H	1922	A. V. Aronson (M)	1945
Essexville (1)	3,167	H	1958	Louis G. Barry (AM)2	1958
Farmington (3)	6,500	H	1951	Earl Scherffius (M)	1956
Ferndale (3)	29,675	H	1924	Wilfred A. Laking (M)	1949
Flint (12)	163,143	H	1930	Robert Carter (AM)	1958
Fremont (2)	3,056	O	1951	Jacob J. Goll (AM)	1956
Gaastra (3)	575‡	H	1949	Clarence Thoney	1955
Gaylord (2)	2,271	O	1953	Walter E. Looney (M)2	1956
Gladstone (5)	4,831	H	1923	H. J. Henrikson	1943
Grand Haven (8)	9,536	H	1915	R. V. Terrill (M)	1945
Grand Rapids (13)	176,515	H	1917	Donald M. Oakes (M)3	1955
Grandville (1)	2,022	H	1958	Bernard Passage (AM)2	1957
Grayling (4)	2,066	H	1935	Russell Carlson (AM)	1953
Greenville (1)	6,668	H	1956	Alan G. Davis	1956
Grosse Pte. Farms (2)	13,600‡	O	1955	Sidney de Boer (AM)	1956
Grosse Pte. Park (2)	13,075	H	1942	Robert A. Slone (M)3	1958
Grosse Pte. Shores (5)	1,032	H	1916	T. K. Jefferis (M)	1946
Grosse Pte. Woods (3)	10,381	H	1950	William H. Lange (M)3	1954
Harbor Springs (8)	1,626	H	1932	Aldwyn C. Wager (M)	1954
Harper Woods (3)	9,029‡	O	1951	(Vacancy)	
Hart (5)	2,172	H	1947	Howard Gwinnup (AM)	1956
Hazel Park (6)	17,770	H	1942	Calvin C. Henry (M)	1956
Hillsdale (1)	7,297‡	H	1958	Orville E. Meyer (M)3	1958
Holland (2)	15,858	H	1950	Herb H. Holt (M)	1954

MICHIGAN—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Holly (3)	2,663	O	1951	Norman E. Tufford (M)	1956
Howell (2)	4,353	H	1955	C. William Norman (AM)	1958
Hudson (1)	2,773	H	1955	(Vacancy)	
Huntington Woods (4)	4,949	H	1928	Fred L. Yockey (M)	1955
Imlay City (1)	1,654	H	1956	(Vacancy)	
Inkster (2)	16,728	H	1953	William E. Meadowcroft (AM)	1956
Iron River (4)	4,048	H	1926	Robert B. Zill (AM)2	1958
Ironwood (9)	11,466	H	1925	Lloyd Waterstraut (M)3	1950
Ishpeming (2)	8,962	H	1944	Thomas R. McNabb (AM)	1958
Jackson (15)	51,088	H	1915	Joseph A. Warren (M)2	1951
Kalamazoo (8)	64,906‡	H	1918	Clarence H. Elliott (M)4	1951
Kingsford (8)	5,038	H	1924	Henry L. Wagner	1958
Lapeer (9)	6,143	H	1919	Howard R. Gohlke (M)4	1955
Lathrup Village (2)	2,500‡	H	1953	Jerald D. Stone (AM)	1958
Ludington (3)	9,506	H	1942	James F. Cartier (M)	1953
Madison Heights (3)	16,000‡	H	1956	Richard W. Marshall (AM)	1959
Manistee (8)	8,642	H	1914	(Vacancy)	
Manistique (9)	5,086	H	1926	John E. Murray (AM)	1958
Marine City (3)	4,270	H	1951	A. J. Westrick (AM)	1956
Marquette (3)	17,202	H	1946	George Meholick, Jr. (M)3	1955
Marshall (1)	5,777	Oe	1957	Arnold B. Whitney (AM)	1957
Marysville (4)	2,534	H	1943	H. Maxwell Davenport (M)3	1954
Midland (2)	14,285	H	1945	Ray Fry (M)	1952
Milford (1)	1,924	H	1958	Oliver S. Taylor	1959
Mount Clemens (2)	17,027	H	1954	Edwin E. Whedon (AM)	1957
Mount Pleasant (5)	11,393	H	1921	Allan J. Kronbach (M)	1949
Muskegon (6)	48,429	H	1920	George F. Liddle (M)2	1942
Muskegon Heights (4)	18,828	H	1922	Roy J. Miles (M)	1942
Negaunee (4)	6,517†	H	1950	Leonard J. Harris (M)3	1957
Northville (1)	3,240	O	1956	John Robertson (AM)	1956
Norway (4)	3,258	H	1949	Paul Trione (M)	1956
Novi (Oakland)	4,086	H	1958		
Oak Park (2)	28,138‡	H	1953	Virgil C. Knowles (M)4	1957
Otsego (3)	3,990	H	1953	James R. Schubert (M)2	1956
Oxford (1)	2,305	C	1956	Ralph W. Precious (AM)	1956
Petoskey (8)	6,468	H	1916	Ernest L. Neumann (M)2	1949
Pleasant Ridge (4)	3,594	H	1919	Paul D. Foxworthy (M)2	1956
Plymouth (8)	6,637	H	1918	A. F. Glassford (M)	1949
Pontiac (9)	73,681	H	1920	W. K. Willman (M)4	1950
Port Huron (4)	35,725	H	1941	Calvin M. Lakin (M)3	1958
Portland (3)	2,807	H	1919	Dwayne Partain (AM)	1957
Reed City	2,241	H	1958	A. J. Falvo (AM)	1958
Richmond (1)	2,025	O	1957	Samuel Grey (AM)	1957
Rochester (2)	4,279	H	1948	Paul A. York (M)2	1958
Rockford (5)	1,937	H	1935	Bernard C. Olson (AM)	1958
Rogers City (4)	3,873	H	1947	Charles R. McKee (M)	1955
Roseville (3)	15,816	H	1953	Leonard Watchowski (M)2	1958
Royal Oak (5)	46,898	H	1917	E. M. Shafter (M)	1931
Saginaw (3)	92,918	H	1936	C. A. Miller (M)4	1949
St. Clair Shores (4)	19,823	H	1951	Howard H. Kramer (M)5	1958
St. Johns (5)	4,954	H	1919	Kenneth W. Anderson (AM)	1957
St. Joseph (2)	10,223	H	1929	Leland L. Hill (M)	1951
St. Louis (3)	3,347	H	1943	Donald P. Ziemke (M)	1954
Sault Ste. Marie (5)	17,912	H	1917	R. E. Speer (M)	1951
Scottville (1)	1,142	H	1959	Macauley J. Gosney	1959
Southfield (1)	24,954†	H	1959	Robert J. McNutt (M)3	1959
Springfield (3) (Battle Creek)	3,000‡	H	1953	William Rieger	1958
Stambaugh (2)	1,969	H	1924	George Hammar	1953
Sturgis (6)	7,786	H	1921	Worth N. Yoder (M)	1948
Sylvan Lake (Pontiac) (6)	1,165	H	1947	David E. Firestone (M)2	1959
Tecumseh (1)	4,020	H	1954	E. J. Nelson (AM)	1954
Three Rivers (9)	6,785	H	1918	Clifford R. Miles (M)2	1956
Traverse City (4)	16,974	H	1940	N. G. Damoose (M)2	1955
Troy (Birmingham) (3)	13,674‡	H	1955	(Vacancy)	
Vassar (4)	2,530	H	1945	William F. Wilson (M)	1954

MICHIGAN—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Wakefield (4)	3,344	H	1949	Wm. O. Mackie	1957
Walled Lake (2)	2,600‡	H	1955	George A. Shaw (M)	1956
Wayne (3)	9,409	H	1947	Wallace G. Arrowsmith (M)	1949
Whitehall (3)	1,819	O	1945	Carlton W. Laird (AM)	1958
Wyoming (1)	28,977	H	1959	William Doorn	1959
Ypsilanti (3)	18,302	H	1947	O. R. Pearson (AM)2	1958

MINNESOTA—20

Albert Lea (6)	13,545	H	1929	Barkley G. Omans (M)2	1956
Anoka (4)	7,396	H	1914	C. R. Johnson (AM)	1938
Bemidji (1)	10,001	H	1953	James Deneen (M)2	1953
Bloomington (1)	30,000‡	E	1955	Raymond T. Olsen (M)2	1959
Columbia Heights (12)	8,175	H	1921	Malcolm O. Watson (AM)	1958
Coon Rapids (1)	9,500‡	E	1958	L. B. Mason	1958
Edina (1)	24,500	E	1954	Warren C. Hyde (M)3	1955
Fridley (2)	3,796	E	1953	Clarence E. Maddy (AM)	1957
Granite Falls (1)	2,511	H	1951	Lester Hamre	1958
Hopkins (4)	7,595	H	1948	Richard Brubacher (AM)	1958
Mankato (2)	18,809	H	1953	Harold B. Vasey (M)4	1955
Montevideo (1)	5,459	H	1948	Roy Rodeberg (Acting)	1953
Morris (5)	3,811	H	1914	Merwin B. Haase	1957
Mound (3)	2,061	E	1950	Vernon Boxell (AM)	1956
New Ulm (1)	9,348	H	1953	Philip L. White (M)3	1953
North St. Paul (2)	4,248	E	1951	Orvil J. Johnson (M)2	1958
Richfield (4)	31,756†	E	1950	Oliver Van Krevelen (M)	1955
St. Louis Park (1)	35,292†	H	1955	Thomas E. Chenoweth (M)2	1955
Wayzata (3)	1,791	H	1947	Donald E. Pipes (AM)	1956
White Bear Lake (7)	13,032†	H	1921	Edward G. Bayuk (M)2	1955

MISSISSIPPI—4

Grenada (2)	7,388	H	1951	John E. McEachin (M)	1952
Meridian (4)	41,893	E	1949	L. B. Cresswell (AM)	1956
Moorhead (1)	1,749	E	1954	W. L. Jackson, Jr.	1954
Picayune (1)	6,707	E	1953	A. J. Read	1954

MISSOURI—23

Berkeley (1)	5,268	E	1957	Gordon E. Olson (M)2	1957
Cameron (3)	3,570	E	1949	(Vacancy)	
Charleston (1)	5,501	E	1947	Clyde E. Swank (M)4	1948
Clayton (1)	16,035	E	1957	Clifford W. O'Key (AM)	1957
Columbia (4)	31,974	H	1949	Casey C. Fannin (M)4	1958
DeSoto (4)	5,357	E	1948	Floyd E. Sutterfield	1959
Excelsior Springs (13)	5,888	E	1922	David H. Pence (M)	1955
Ferguson (1)	11,573	H	1954	Robert C. Storey (M)3	1954
Joplin (2)	38,711	H	1954	R. B. Riddle (M)3	1957
Kansas City (3)	456,622	H	1926	L. P. Cookingham (M)4	1940
Lebanon (8)	6,808	E	1946	Hugh T. Henry (M)3	1958
Marceline (2)	3,172	E	1953	Lawrence Gish (M)	1955
Maryville (2)	6,834	E	1953	Robert G. Pierce (AM)	1957
Mexico (4)	11,623	E	1949	W. Robert Semple (AM)	1958
Moberly (3)	13,115	E	1944	Kenneth Bolin	1955
Neosho (6)	5,790	E	1944	Homer B. Ball, Jr. (M)	1955
Nevada (5)	8,009	E	1946	Thomas B. Herring (AM)	1953
Olivette (1)	6,000‡	E	1957	J. Eldon Mariott (AM)	1957
Slater (6)	2,836	E	1948	Arthur J. Mulvihill (AM)3	1956
Springfield (3)	66,731	H	1953	W. B. Avery (M)2	1956
University City (3)	39,892	H	1947	Charles T. Henry (M)2	1958
Warrensburg (1)	6,857	E	1957	Stanley Dean Fisher (M)2	1957
Webster Groves (1)	23,390	H	1954	Harold C. McClintock (M)4	1954

MONTANA—4

Bozeman (5)	11,325	E	1921	M. E. Henderson (M)	1937
Helena (3)	17,581	E	1953	W. J. Leary (AM)	1958
Missoula (2)	22,485	E	1954	Alan Cuthbertson (M)2	1957
Petroleum Co. (Winnett) (5)	1,026	E	1942	M. N. Gershmel	1957

NEBRASKA—9

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Alliance (5)	7,891	E	1921	R. W. Laing (M)	1947
Chadron (4)	4,687	E	1950	Edwin F. Weis (AM)	1957
Gordon (2)	2,058	E	1950	A. H. Britton (M)	1952
Kearney (2)	12,115	E	1951	Ray E. Lundy (M)	1953
Lexington (3)	5,068	E	1948	Richard J. Kroon (AM)	1958
McCook (3)	7,678	E	1950	George W. Pyle (AM)	1957
Scottsbluff (2)	12,858	E	1949	Carsten D. Leikvold (AM)2	1956
Sidney (3)	4,912	E	1950	Tom Coffey	1959
Valentine (2)	2,700	E	1957	Richard D. Land	1958

NEVADA—6

Caliente (1)	960‡	Sh	1957	Evan H. Edwards (AM)	1957
Elko (2)	5,393	Sh	1946	Henry Etchemendy (M)	1955
Las Vegas (7)	44,795†	Sh	1943	A. H. Kennedy (M)	1955
Reno (4)	32,497	Sh	1947	C. B. Kinnison (M)2	1956
Sparks (3)	8,203	Sh	1955	Robert W. Rank (AM)	1957
Washoe County (1)	50,205‡	Sh	1957	Allen B. Carter (M)2	1957

NEW HAMPSHIRE—12

Ashland t (5)	1,599	E	1949	Robert W. Rhodes 2	1955
Claremont (3)	12,811	Sh	1948	Thomas E. Duff (M)2	1957
Conway (2)	4,109	E	1956	Roy A. Kane (M)2	1958
Exeter (1)	6,000‡	E	1956	Allen M. Marks (AM)2	1956
Hampton t (2)	2,847	E	1954	John P. Batchelder (M)2	1957
Keene (2)	15,638	E	1956	Donald E. Chick (M)2	1956
Lancaster t (5)	3,113	E	1948	Donald E. Crane (AM)	1956
Lebanon (1)	8,495‡	E	1958	Jacob D. Dumelle (AM)	1958
Meredith t (4)	2,222	E	1948	David Sullivan (M)	1955
Newport t (6)	5,131	E	1948	Howard H. Reed (AM)	1958
Northumberland (1)	3,000‡	E	1956	Kenneth D. Boehner (AM)	1956
Portsmouth (2)	18,830	Sh	1948	Robert C. Violette (M)4	1952

NEW JERSEY—17

Asbury Park (6)	17,094	E	1933	Kendall H. Lee (AM)	1957
Cedar Grove tp (2)	8,002‡	E	1954	Kennedy Shaw (AM)	1958
Clifton (3)	64,511	E	1934	William Holster (AM)	1957
Fair Lawn (3)	23,885	E	1948	W. T. Williamson (M)5	1953
Franklin tp	5,056	E	1959		
Hackensack (3)	29,219	E	1933	Harold V. Reilly (M)	1948
Keansburg (5)	5,559	E	1925	C. Bernard Blum (AM)	1957
Livingston tp (1)	9,932‡	E	1957	Robert H. Harp (M)2	1957
Lodi (2)	15,392	E	1955	Albert H. Branca	1956
Medford Lakes (6)	461‡	E	1946	John A. Weaver, Jr. (M)	1953
Mount Holly tp (2)	15,387‡	E	1953	R. H. vanDeusen (M)3	1957
Newton t (1)	5,781	E	1956	Dana T. Whitman (M)2	1956
Parsippany-Troy Hills tp (2)	15,290‡	E	1953	Anthony Mara	1958
Pequannock tp (1)	5,254‡	E	1957	Walter Schmidt (AM)	1957
Ridgewood (1)	17,481	O	1953	Wayne P. Mitchell (M)3	1953
Teaneck tp (3)	33,772	E	1930	Werner H. Schmid (AM)	1959
Teterboro (4)	28‡	E	1938	Frank A. Battell	1954

NEW MEXICO—14

Alamogordo (3)	6,783	E	1950	Rolla Buck (AM)	1955
Albuquerque (8)	96,815	H	1918	Edmund L. Engel (M)	1952
Clayton (6)	3,515	O	1921	Manson Edmondson (M)	1943
Clovis (13)	17,318	E	1922	Marvin S. Haas (M)	1950
Farmington (1)	15,115†	O	1955	A. J. Vasilakis (M)	1955
Hobbs (2)	13,875	E	1950	Neal Harr (M)3	1953
Las Cruces (2)	12,325	E	1948	Patrick McClernon (M)	1950
Lovington (2)	3,134	E	1955	J. W. Allen	1957
Raton (2)	8,241	E	1956	John R. McGinn (M)2	1957
Roswell (5)	25,738	O	1914	C. M. Woodbury (M)	1946
Santa Fe (2)	27,998	O	1955	Howard Ashbaugh (AM)	1957
Silver City (1)	7,022‡	O	1957	(Vacancy)	
Truth or Consequences (2)	4,563	E	1956	Hal L. Everett (M)3	1957

NEW MEXICO—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Tucumcari (4)	8,419	H	1946	J. A. Fleming (M)	1951

NEW YORK—24

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ardsley (3)	3,634†	Sh	1955	Benjamin S. Miller (AM)	1957
Auburn (8)	36,722	H	1920	George F. Train 2	1956
Batavia (1)	17,799‡	H	1958	C. Richard Foote (AM)	1958
Elmira (6)	49,716	E	1934	Angus T. Johnson (M)2	1958
Hastings-on-Hudson (3)	8,487†	O	1949	Joseph W. Wright (AM)	1958
Long Beach (3)	22,757†	H	1946	Maurice J. Fleischman	1950
Mamaroneck (3)	16,718†	E	1931	William H. Johnson (M)	1940
Monroe County (Rochester) (1)	487,632	E	1936	Clarence A. Smith	1936
Monticello (1)	4,951†	E	1954	Thomas S. Belmont (M)	1954
Mount Kisco (1)	3,026	H	1958	David Goodman (M)2	1958
Newburgh (14)	31,956	H	1916	Albert J. Abrams (AM)	1958
New Rochelle (8)	72,195†	H	1932	Betty A. Meagher (AM)	1958
Niagara Falls (10)	101,022†	E	1916	Edward H. Potthoff, Jr. (AM)	1957
Pleasantville (2)	4,861	O	1951	Frederick Tubman (AM)	1955
Poughkeepsie (3)	41,023	H	1952	John J. Desmond (M)4	1957
Rochester (6)	332,488	H	1928	Robert P. Aex (M)2	1954
Rome (2)	47,920†	H	1954	I. Irving Goldman (AM)	1958
Saranac Lake (6)	6,913	E	1920	Stanley Savarie	1957
Scarsdale (1)	17,209†	O	1949	Reeves Newsom (M)	1949
Schenectady (6)	91,785	E	1936	Arthur Blessing (M)	1954
Sherrill (11)	2,236	H	1916	Clarence Garner	1954
Watertown (5)	34,350	H	1920	Ronald G. Forbes (AM)	1957
Watervliet (5)	15,197	E	1920	Nicholas J. Normile	1951
Yonkers (6)	178,145†	H	1940	Charles L. Curran (M)	1952

NORTH CAROLINA—56

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ahoskie (1)	3,579‡	E	1957	J. E. Hulse, Jr. (AM)	1957
Asheboro (4)	7,701	O	1942	Clifford Pace (M)	1950
Asheville (4)	53,000	E	1931	J. Weldon Weir (M)	1950
Black Mountain (2)	1,174	S	1951	Richard T. Greene	1952
Burlington (4)	24,560	E	1945	J. Douglas Mackintosh, Jr. (M)2	1953
Carolina Beach (5)	1,080	E	1949	William Gary Head (AM)	1958
Chapel Hill (6)	9,177	O	1922	Thomas D. Rose (M)	1949
Charlotte (6)	134,042	E	1929	(Vacancy)	
Clinton (1)	7,001†	E	1957	W. Clyde Stone, Jr. (AM)	1957
Dunn (4)	6,316	E	1949	Archie B. Uzzle, Jr.	1952
Durham (4)	71,311	E	1921	Robert W. Flack (M)4	1946
Durham County (2)	101,639	E	1930	E. S. Swindell, Jr. (AM)	1949
Elizabeth City (4)	12,685	E	1923	E. T. Hyman (M)	1953
Fayetteville (1)	34,715	E	1949	Gilbert W. Ray (M)2	1949
Fuquay Springs (3)	1,992	O	1933	W. O. Council	1946
Gastonia (5)	34,389†	E	1919	James S. Carter (M)	1953
Goldsboro (7)	21,454	E	1917	L. P. Benton (AM)	1957
Graham (3)	5,026	E	1955	Bruce Turney (M)2	1957
Greensboro (7)	74,989	E	1921	James R. Townsend (M)	1947
Greenville (2)	16,724	E	1953	Leonard P. Bloxam (M)	1956
Guilford Co. (Greensboro) (1)	191,057	Oe	1942	J. Harry Weatherly (M)	1942
Hickory (11)	14,755	Sh	1913	Richard W. Mayo (M)2	1958
High Point (7)	39,973	E	1915	T. E. Hinson (M)2	1947
Jacksonville (2)	3,960	E	1953	C. L. Barnhardt (M)2	1959
Kinston (2)	18,336	E	1948	Roy R. Robinson, Sr. (M)2	1955
Laurinburg (2)	7,134	E	1951	Guy Smith (M)	1955
Lexington (4)	13,751	E	1935	George H. Aull, Jr. (M)2	1957
Louisburg (2)	2,545	E	1957	E. T. Jones	1958
Lumberton (1)	14,448†	E	1949	A. B. Sansbury (M)2	1949
Marion (1)	3,214†	E	1949	Reece C. Snyder (M)	1949
Monroe (2)	10,140	O	1949	James E. Hinkel	1958
Mooresville (3)	7,121	E	1950	Phin. Horton, III (AM)	1959
Morganton (16)	8,311	E	1913	Robert Carr	1954
Mount Holly (1)	2,241	O	1958	Henry Dunn, Jr. (AM)	1958
New Bern (2)	15,812	E	1947	(Vacancy)	

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Newton (3)	6,039	E	1950	G. Sam Rowe (AM)	1958
Oxford (1)	6,685	E	1949	W. F. Parham	1951
Raleigh (2)	65,679	E	1947	William H. Carper (M)5	1950
Reidsville (3)	11,708	E	1921	J. L. Womack (AM)	1926
Rocky Mount (5)	27,697	E	1927	Hugh B. Hines, Jr. (M)3	1958
Roxboro (8)	4,321	O	1928	W. F. Timberlake (M)	1949
Salisbury (5)	20,102	E	1927	C. L. Lineback (M)4	1955
Sanford (3)	10,013	E	1949	T. Paul Watson 2	1958
Selma (2)	2.639	O	1956	Stacy Thomas	1957
Southern Pines (2)	4,272	E	1953	Louis E. Scheipers, Jr. (AM)	1956
Southport (3)	1,748	E	1955	C. D. Pickerrell 2	1958
Statesville (2)	16,901	E	1949	Herman E. Dickerson (M)2	1955
Tarboro (1)	8,120	E	1955	W. B. Howard (M)	1955
Thomasville (9)	11,154	E	1915	W. T. Green, Jr. (M)	1955
Tryon (4)	1,985	O	1931	Alex Arledge (AM)	1957
Valdese (1)	2,730	O	1932	Lee Ribet (M)	1932
Washington (2)	9,698	E	1952	Robert H. Peck (M)3	1957
Whiteville (4)	4,238	E	1947	W. S. Huggins (AM)	1956
Wilmington (3)	45,043	E	1941	James R. Benson (M)	1946
Wilson (3)	23,010	E	1933	Jack Maynard (M)5	1955
Winston-Salem (2)	87,811	E	1948	John M. Gold (M)	1951

NORTH DAKOTA—2

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Grand Forks (3)	26,836	E	1947	Alan E. Webster (M)5	1957
Minot (3)	22,032	E	1933	Paul F. Frederick (AM)	1958

OHIO—41

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Amberley vil (2)	800‡	H	1955	Oscar T. Egolf (M)	1956
Bedford (2)	9,105	H	1932	O. E. Hutchinson (M)	1942
Carey (6)	3,260	E	1945	George Dunn	1956
Chillicothe (1)	46,000	H	1959	C. Randolph Lukens (M)3	1959
Cincinnati (4)	503,998	H	1926	C. A. Harrell (M)6	1954
Cleveland Heights (3)	59,141	H	1922	Ray P. Martin (M)	1952
Clyde (1)	4,083	H	1958	Joseph Banta (AM)	1958
Dayton (7)	243,872	H	1914	Herbert W. Starick (M)2	1953
Delaware (2)	11,804	H	1954	Roger W. Stilwell (M)	1956
East Cleveland (2)	40,047	H	1918	Charles A. Carran (M)	1922
Fairborn (3)	7,847	H	1949	(Vacancy)	
Franklin (1)	5,388‡	O	1957	John H. Heintz (AM)	1958
Gallipolis (10)	7,871	H	1918	Austin O. Cotton (M)	1957
Geneva (1)	5,610†	H	1958	Robert C. Salisbury	1958
Hamilton (5)	57,951	H	1928	Howard F. Wilson (AM)	1957
Hudson (1)	1,538	H	1958	W. D. Toyne (M)4	1958
Indian Hill (Cincinnati) (2)	2,090	H	1942	Warren W. Parks (M)	1943
Ironton (5)	16,339	E	1930	O. M. Wiseman	1954
Kettering (Dayton) (1)	38,118†	H	1954	Ervin L. Welch (M)3	1954
Middletown (2)	33,695	H	1950	Charles W. Thompson (M)	1955
Napoleon (1)	5,335	O	1957	Sidney S. Frissell (M)4	1958
Oakwood (Dayton) (2)	9,691	E	1932	Alfred C. Bergman (M)	1948
Oberlin (6)	7,062	H	1926	Richard J. Dunn (AM)	1958
Painesville (7)	14,432	E	1920	Fred E. Weisbrod (M)2	1957
Piqua (4)	17,447	H	1930	Robert M. Hance, Jr. (M)	1949
Portsmouth (10)	36,798	H	1930	George Mingle (AM)	1957
Sandusky (8)	29,375	H	1916	Stuart W. Gosser (AM)	1958
Sidney (2)	11,491	H	1956	William G. Fultz (AM)	1958
South Charleston (6)	1,452	H	1918	Elton Tindall	1950
Springfield (15)	78,508	H	1914	(Vacancy)	
Toledo (5)	303,616	H	1936	Russell W. Rink (M)4	1957
Twinsburg (2)	4,000	H	1958	Alexander J. Day (AM)	1958
Upper Arlington (1)	9,024	H	1956	C. C. Ryan (AM)	1956
Washington Ct. House (7)	10,560	E	1936	David Foell (AM)	1958
Westerville (9)	4,112	E	1916	L. R. Orendorff (AM)	1958
Willard	4,744	H	1959		
Worthington (1)	6,440†	E	1956	James E. Johnson (AM)2	1958
Wyoming (2)	5,582	H	1949	Rupert A. Anderegg (M)2	1955
Xenia (7)	12,877	H	1918	Karl Lehr (AM)	1958

OHIO—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Yellow Springs (1)	2,896	H	1952	W. Howard Kahoe	1952
Zanesville (1)	40,517	E	1958	Richard H. Custer (M)4	1958

OKLAHOMA—56

Ada (5)	15,995	H	1946	John B. Davidson (M)4	1958
Altus (1)	9,735	E	1955	Leon Carver (M)4	1955
Anadarko (3)	6,184	H	1947	Joe E. Parris (AM)2	1957
Ardmore (11)	17,890	H	1921	Robert C. Cavins (AM)	1957
Atoka (6)	2,653	H	1937	Curtis Sprouse	1956
Bartlesville (3)	19,228	H	1927	Erbin E. Jones (M)3	1950
Bethany (1)	5,705	H	1953	Harry B. Macrory (M)	1953
Broken Arrow (2)	3,262	E	1955	John E. White (AM)2	1958
Chandler (9)	2,724	H	1925	Orville Hunt	1957
Cherokee (7)	2,635	H	1920	Don Groves	1957
Chickasha (2)	15,842	H	1946	Harry B. McDowell (AM)	1951
Cleveland (6)	2,464	H	1931	Orville H. Hicks	1958
Coalgate (7)	1,984	H	1914	R. M. Lacy	1925
Crescent (3)	1,341	E	1951	John Paris	1955
Cushing (4)	8,414	H	1929	L. L. Houston (M)2	1951
Davis (2)	1,928	E	1955	Perman Strickland	1957
Dewey (1)	4,000‡	H	1956	Huey Long (AM)	1956
Drumright (4)	5,028	H	1949	Max L. Minor (AM)	1957
Duncan (16)	15,325	H	1920	J. Barron McLendon (AM)	1958
Durant (1)	10,541	H	1958	Don Dodge (AM)	1958
Edmond (9)	6,086	H	1925	J. B. Marshall (M)	1950
Elk City (8)	7,962	H	1929	Ray Damron (AM)	1953
El Reno (7)	10,991	H	1926	C. A. Bentley (M)3	1946
Enid (2)	36,017	H	1947	Gerald D. Wilkins (M)3	1950
Fairview (2)	2,411	E	1951	E. M. Evans (AM)	1954
Grandfield (5)	1,232	H	1921	W. G. Medlock	1955
Guthrie (10)	10,113	H	1929	R. O. Whitchurch (M)2	1952
Hartshorne (1)	2,330	E	1955	Arvil Barnes (AM)	1958
Heavener (6)	2,103	H	1922	J. Ray Farley	1950
Henryetta (4)	7,987	E	1953	Buford M. Watson, Jr. (AM)	1958
Konawa (6)	2,707	H	1948	Granvilee Shed (AM)	1958
Lindsay (6)	3,021	H	1947	A. E. Ash (AM)2	1957
McAlester (14)	17,878	H	1919	Carlton E. McMullen (AM)	1958
Madill (10)	2,791	H	1917	J. H. Kirtley	1949
Mangum (14)	4,271	H	1914	Edward W. Day	1956
Midwest City (3)	10,166	H	1949	Robert W. Quinlan (AM)	1952
Muskogee (15)	37,289	H	1920	C. Clay Harrell (M)	1952
Newkirk (1)	2,201	E	1956	Gene Leavitt	1956
Norman (11)	27,006	H	1919	Grover L. Morris (AM)	1957
Nowata (12)	3,965	H	1920	Otis Munson (AM)	1958
Oklahoma City (13)	243,504	H	1927	Sheldon Stirling (AM)	1957
Okmulgee (3)	18,317	H	1954	Carroll Fry	1958
Pauls Valley (3)	6,896	H	1945	Robert W. Reeves	1958
Pawhuska (17)	5,331	H	1921	Morgan Hays (M)2	1958
Ponca City (1)	20,180	O	1954	Frank A. Winsted (M)	1954
Purcell (4)	3,546	H	1949	Leon Williams	1958
Sallisaw (3)	2,885	H	1919	Leon W. Black	1955
Sapulpa (8)	13,031	H	1922	Add Ellyson (M)2	1956
Shawnee (5)	22,948	H	1930	Willard B. Moran (M)	1951
Stigler (5)	2,125	H	1947	John A. Wells (M)	1955
Tecumseh (9)	2,275	H	1929	Eugene Wilson	1958
Tonkawa (2)	3,643	E	1951	Hal H. Hunt (AM)3	1954
Walters (9)	2,743	H	1919	Hugh F. Fitzsimons (AM)	1957
Waurika (4)	2,327	H	1951	T. R. McCasling (M)4	1955
Woodward (6)	5,915	H	1929	Thomas W. Keltch (M)	1951
Yale (9)	1,359	H	1921	C. W. Stepp	1950

OREGON—32

Albany (4)	12,300‡	H	1949	William D. Bollman (M)	1956
Astoria (6)	12,331	H	1923	William H. Cunningham (M)3	1959
Baker (4)	9,471	H	1950	Paul R. Revis (AM)	1958
Bend (3)	11,409	H	1929	Walter Thompson (M)	1955

OREGON—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Coos Bay (4)	7,200‡	H	1945	Robert G. Kyle (M)	1952
Coquille (1)	3,523	O	1958	I. M. Huddleston	1958
Cornelius (3)	1,145	H	1949	J. D. Harleman	1954
Corvallis (2)	17,900‡	H	1949	John F. Porter (M)2	1956
Empire (2)	2,261	O	1957	Fred C. Dyer (AM)	1959
Eugene (3)	44,406‡	H	1945	Robert A. Finlayson (M)3	1953
Forest Grove (2)	5,004‡	H	1938	M. O. Gardner (M)	1948
Grants Pass (3)	9,716‡	H	1946	Hugh McKinley (M)2	1956
Hillsboro (3)	6,831‡	H	1924	J. W. Barney (M)	1939
Klamath Falls (1)	15,875	H	1958	Gerard S. Vergeer (M)4	1958
La Grande (14)	9,100‡	H	1913	Fred J. Young (AM)	1956
Medford (1)	20,083‡	H	1954	Robert A. Duff (M)	1954
Milton-Freewater (5)	4,200‡	H	1938	J. R. Castner (M)3	1956
Milwaukie (5)	5,650‡	H	1945	Earl S. Burdick	1955
North Bend (2)	7,200†	O	1955	Angus Crawford (M)2	1958
Nyssa (4)	2,772‡	H	1945	Arthur H. Colby (AM)	1958
Oregon City (4)	8,257‡	H	1924	C. R. Strohmeyer (M)	1958
Pendleton (6)	14,500‡	H	1947	Andrew J. Browning (M)2	1958
Roseburg (3)	12,600‡	H	1947	(Vacancy)	
Salem (2)	45,812‡	H	1947	Kent Mathewson (M)3	1956
Silverton (3)	3,146	H	1941	R. E. Borland (M)2	1945
Springfield (5)	13,250‡	H	1947	E. Robert Turner (M)2	1955
Sutherlin (3)	2,780‡	H	1952	C. Dean Smith (AM)	1956
Sweet Home (4)	4,050‡	H	1943	Roy Eames (M)	1954
The Dalles (5)	10,600‡	H	1949	Robert B. Laursen (M)2	1957
Tillamook (4)	4,271‡	H	1947	H. S. Paulson (M)	1952
Toledo (2)	2,323‡	H	1956	Marston B. Winegar (AM)	1958
Warrenton (10)	1,896	H	1925	Emerson R. Baldwin (M)	1944

PENNSYLVANIA—98

Ashland (2)	6,192	O	1930	Franklin L. Lane (M)	1955
Aspinwall (2)	4,084	O	1925	Winfield S. Lea	1944
Avalon (3)	6,463	O	1928	Wilfred E. Froehlich (AM)	1959
Beaver (1)	6,360	O	1951	Lyle C. Kimple (M)	1951
Bellefonte (1)	5,651	O	1956	Dale F. Helsel (AM)	1956
Bensalem tp (1)	21,858†	O	1957	William A. Sommers (AM)	1957
Bethel (2)	21,092†	O	1956	Ralph D. Bowen	1958
Blairsville (6)	5,000	O	1922	John A. Fatora (M)	1947
Bloomsburg	10,633	O	1956		
Boyertown (4)	4,074	O	1938	Rowland A. Read (M)	1950
Bristol (1)	12,710	O	1956	Ira M. Gates (AM)	1957
Bristol tp (1)	56,312†	O	1956	(Vacancy)	
Camp Hill (2)	5,934	O	1954	R. J. Rountree, Jr. (M)3	1956
Carlisle (6)	16,812	O	1921	Ivan L. Carter, Jr. (AM)	1957
Cheltenham tp (Elkins Park) (1)	34,818†	O	1937	Harold C. Pike (M)	1937
Clark's Summit (5)	2,940	O	1950	Paul L. McCauley (AM)	1958
Dormont (6)	13,405	O	1922	Ora Thomas (AM)	1958
Downingtown (2)	4,948	O	1953	Walter I. Leland (M)2	1956
Doylestown (1)	5,262	O	1956	J. G. Pearsall (AM)	1957
East Stroudsburg	7,274	O	1958	Sterling W. Cramer	1958
Edgewood (3)	5,292	O	1931	Frank J. Strange (AM)	1958
Edgeworth (Sewickley) (6)	1,466	O	1914	Robert E. Lunn (M)	1953
Ellwood City (6)	12,945	O	1928	N. Michael Markl (AM)2	1958
Emporium (1)	3,646	O	1958	Roy E. Donachy	1958
Ephrata (2)	7,027	O	1938	Carl W. Fuehrer (M)2	1942
Falls tp (1)	27,854	O	1958	Robert F. Erwin (AM)	1958
Fox Chapel (Pittsburgh) (3)	1,721	O	1937	Richard R. Moore (M)2	1957
Grove City (3)	7,411	O	1939	Lloyd A. Rowe (AM)	1958
Hampton tp (Allison Park) (2)	6,104‡	O	1955	John H. Eisenman	1956
Hanover (3)	14,048	O	1928	Robert H. McGregor (M)3	1957
Hellertown	6,300	O	1958		
Hickory tp (Sharon)	11,692‡	O	1957	George L. Majoros (AM)	1958
Hollidaysburg (2)	6,483	O	1953	Robert R. Mitchell (M)	1956

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Homer City (2)	2,372	O	1956	Michael D. Barletta	1958
Indiana (1)	11,743	O	1954	George H. Shea	1955
Jefferson (1)	7,741†	O	1957	(Vacancy)	
Lansdowne (4)	12,169	O	1922	Fred Roberts	1954
Lehighton (4)	6,565	O	1943	Walter H. Niehoff (M)	1955
Lewistown (6)	13,894	O	1943	Bernard F. Smith (M)2	1956
Lititz (2)	5,568	O	1950	David J. Bauer (M)	1955
Lower Makefield tp (1)	7,733	O	1957	William H. Struwe (M)2	1958
Lower Merion tp (Ardmore) (2)	48,745	O	1942	John F. Scull, Jr. (AM)	1957
Lower Southampton tp (2)	11,454†	O	1956	Ray W. Westerfield (AM)2	1958
McCandless tp (Allison Park) (1)	13,637†	O	1954	S. Vincent Erdelyi (M)2	1954
Marple tp (Broomall) (3)	16,727†	O	1951	Joseph M. Mitchell (AM)	1958
Martinsburg (1)	1,562	O	1951	F. B. Higgins	1951
Mechanicsburg (3)	6,786	O	1947	Samuel H. Pressley (M)	1951
Middletown (1)	9,184	O	1958	Ernest G. Tomlinson	1958
Middletown tp (Langhorne) (3)	17,752†	O	1955	Nelson G. Joy	1958
Mifflinburg (1)	2,259	O	1954	Guy L. Krapp	1954
Milton (6)	8,578	O	1925	William J. Ganster 2	1953
Monaca (1)	7,415	O	1956	Earl H. Jourdan (AM)	1957
Monroeville (1)	19,000	O	1958	(Vacancy)	
Moon tp (1)	9,423	O	1958	John W. Freeman (AM)	1958
Mount Lebanon tp (Pittsburgh) (8)	34,305†	O	1928	John A. Paulus (M)	1952
Narbeth (2)	5,407	O	1954	John L. Taylor (M)	1956
New Brighton (1)	9,535	O	1942	W. S. McDanel (M)	1942
New Holland (1)	2,602	O	1957	Walter K. Smith (AM)	1957
Newton tp (1) (Newtown Square)	7,794†	O	1951	Daniel W. Llewellyn (M)	1951
Northampton (2)	9,332	O	1932	Hale A. Guss (M)2	1948
Oakmont (3)	7,264	O	1948	Robert T. Roche (AM)	1956
O'Hara tp (1)	8,090	O	1956	Charles A. Geisler 2	1957
Palmyra (2)	5,910	O	1957	Roy L. Bomgardner	1958
Penn Hills tp (Allegheny Co.) (3)	25,280‡	O	1951	John H. Immel (M)4	1956
Phoenixville (3)	12,932	O	1930	William R. McKinley	1959
Pottstown (3)	25,360†	O	1945	Robert H. McKinney, Jr. (M)2	1956
Quakertown (1)	5,673	O	1948	Ralph L. Yanish (M)	1948
Ridgway (1)	6,244	O	1957	William E. Seachrist (AM)	1958
Ross tp (2) (Pittsburgh)	15,744‡	O	1949	Miles A. Caughey	1959
St. Marys (1)	7,846	O	1953	Donald S. Harding (M)2	1954
Schuylkill Haven (1)	6,597	O	1952	Richard Davis, Jr. (M)	1953
Scottdale (6)	6,249	O	1932	Roland J. Sell	1958
Sewickley (4)	5,836	O	1918	Raymond L. Howe (M)	1955
Sewickley Heights (2)	679‡	O	1936	Ernest Trimble	1959
Shaler tp (1) (Pittsburgh)	23,172†	O	1951	J. Wynn Thompson (AM)	1951
Sharpsville (5)	5,415	O	1952	Raymond S. Cox, Jr. (AM)3	1958
Shillington (1)	5,059	O	1954	H. L. Burmeister (M)2	1956
Snowden tp (Library) (1)	6,929†	O	1955	James A. Ross (M)	1955
Somerset (2)	5,936	O	1957	Donald E. Cassler	1958
South Fayette (1)	9,979	O	1958	Alfred A. Dybiec (AM)	1958
Springdale (4)	4,939	O	1942	C. W. Remaley, Jr. (M)2	1958
State College (2)	21,651†	O	1945	Robert Y. Edwards (M)	1949
Stroudsburg (1)	6,361	O	1957	Harold E. Snyder (AM)	1957
Towamencin tp (1)	4,500‡	O	1957	Warren S. Kriebel	1957
Towanda (3)	4,069	O	1918	George Snell (AM)	1957
Tredyffrin (1)	13,109	O	1958	Clyde C. Stone	1958
Upper Merion tp (1)	13,142	O	1958	Paul A. Flynn (M)3	1958
Warren (3)	14,849	O	1949	George Geracimos (AM)	1954
Warrington tp (1)	3,930†	O	1955	Leonard H. Point (M)	1955
Watsontown (1)	2,327	O	1956	J. G. Joseph (AM)	1957
Waynesboro (2)	10,334	O	1922	Roy N. Hawbaker (M)	1950
Wellsboro (1)	4,215	O	1954	John Daugherty	1953
Westmount (1)	4,410	O	1957	Victor Roab	1957

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
West Reading (Reading) (3)	5,072	O	1926	Howard F. Rickenbach (M)	1938
West View (7)	7,581	O	1942	Wade Winner 2	1958
Whitehall (2)	15,480†	O	1952	(Vacancy)	
Wilkinsburg (3)	31,418	O	1953	Richard O. Griffith	1958
Winfield (Cabot) (1)	300‡	O	1954	W. L. S. Freehling	1957

RHODE ISLAND—4

Barrington	8,246	H	1960		
East Providence (1)	35,871	H	1958	Earl P. Sandquist (M)2	1959
Newport (2)	37,564	H	1953	(Vacancy)	
North Kingstown t (1)	14,810	H	1955	Roderic A. Gardner (M)	1955

SOUTH CAROLINA—16

Aiken (2)	11,152†	Sh	1955	I. Harding Hughes (AM)	1958
Beaufort (12)	6,993†	Oe	1915	J. McDonald Wray (M)	1956
Camden (2)	6,986	E	1948	Max Holland (M)	1953
Chester (1)	6,893	O	1945	Hood C. Worthy (M)	1945
Columbia (2)	86,914	E	1950	Irving G. McNayr (M)3	1956
Florence (8)	22,513	Sh	1921	Aaron Marsh (M)2	1956
Greenville (1)	58,161	S	1951	Gerald W. Shaw (M)4	1951
Greenwood (5)	13,806	Sh	1939	A. L. Atkinson (M)	1954
Kingstree (1)	3,621	O	1958	Richard Barton (AM)2	1957
Lancaster (4)	7,159	O	1946	Ivey Poovey (M)	1953
Newberry (1)	7,546	Oh	1949	E. L. Blackwell (M)2	1949
Orangeburg (1)	15,322	O	1955	A. T. Brown (M)	1955
Rock Hill (7)	24,502	H	1915	W. M. Kennedy (M)	1950
Spartanburg (4)	41,589†	Sh	1947	Lott T. Rogers (M)4	1958
Sumter (11)	20,185	Oe	1912	Wade S. Kolb (M)	1952
Winnsboro (1)	3,267	E	1955	Hugh N. Thompson (M)	1955

SOUTH DAKOTA—3

Hot Springs (4)	5,030	E	1951	(Vacancy)	
Madison (4)	5,153	E	1951	Lyle E. Spiering	1958
Yankton (1)	7,709	E	1955	James L. Jensen (M)2	1955

TENNESSEE—32

Adair (1) (Jackson)	100‡	E	1954	Vanden Griffin	1954
Alcoa (3)	6,355	S	1919	Ross F. Walker (M)3	1956
Athens (4)	10,103‡	S	1953	S. B. Boyer	1958
Atwood (2)	573‡	E	1951	W. G. Belew	1956
Beersheba Springs (1)	505‡	E	1955	Glenn Killian	1955
Belle Meade (Nashville) (2)	2,831	E	1950	Homer B. Clark	1958
Berry Hill (Nashville) (2)	1,560†	E	1950	Bryan H. Alsup	1952
Charleston (1)	771‡	E	1956	Paul Rodgers	1956
Clifton (3)	818‡	E	1944	Tom V. Jackson	1958
Coalmont	651‡	E	1957		
Collinwood (4)	694‡	E	1947	Robert Stooksberry	1955
Columbia (5)	10,911	S	1940	C. N. Martin (AM)	1958
Dayton (1)	3,305‡	E	1953	Jess Clark	1953
Ducktown	1,008‡	E	1957		
Elizabethton (9)	10,754	S	1921	Paul W. Crumley (AM)	1956
Forest Hills	1,351‡	E	1957		
Gatlinburg (2)	1,301	S	1945	Walter W. Mynatt (M)2	1954
Johnson City (7)	28,303†	S	1939	D. A. Burkhalter (M)2	1956
Kingsport (5)	24,540†	S	1917	Charles K. Marsh (AM)	1958
Lobelville	479‡	E	1957		
McMinn Co. (Athens) (2)	32,024	S	1947	Eugene B. Torbett	1956
Mount Pleasant (2)	2,931‡	E	1957	Ed Little	1958
Murfreesboro (3)	14,979‡	S	1920	H. L. McCullough (M)	1947
Oak Hill (Nashville) (2)	4,360†	E	1953	T. M. Crawford	1955
Paris (5)	9,023‡	E	1947	M. G. Isbell (AM)	1959
Red Bank-White Oak (1)	10,192‡	E	1955	(Vacancy)	
Rutledge (2)	839‡	E	1955	Clem R. Wester	1958

TENNESSEE—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Savannah (2)	3,280‡	E	1951	Dennie R. Tyler	1954
Shelbyville (4)	9,847‡	S	1947	Joe D. Brown	1953
Spring City (2)	1,807‡	E	1953	V. Z. Cline	1953
Waynesboro (1)	1,147	E	1956	Joel Morrison	1956
Whitwell (1)	1,912‡	E	1956	C. W. Woollums (AM)	1958

TEXAS—128

Abilene (3)	45,570	H	1947	Henry B. Nabers (M)4	1957
Alice (3)	16,449	H	1949	E. C. Drumb (M)	1956
Amarillo (10)	72,246	H	1913	N. V. Moss (M)	1947
Aransas Pass (4)	5,396	H	1952	Fred P. Robbins (AM)	1957
Arlington (3)	7,692	H	1949	William J. Pitstick (M)2	1956
Austin (4)	132,459	H	1926	W. T. Williams, Jr. (AM)	1955
Baytown (3)	22,983	H	1948	James W. Harrison (M)4	1958
Beaumont (10)	94,014	H	1919	Mrs. Willie J. Brockman (M)	1948
Beeville (2)	9,348	H	1951	Lee Ellis Weber (AM)	1958
Bellaire (3)	10,173	H	1949	Gary O. Summers (M)4	1953
Belton (4)	6,246	H	1931	W. J. Warren	1957
Big Spring (6)	17,286	H	1926	A. K. Steinheimer (M)3	1958
Bonham (3)	7,049	H	1947	R. G. Fisher	1953
Borger (9)	18,059	H	1930	A. C. Spears (M)	1956
Breckenridge (2)	6,610	H	1954	James E. Swaim	1957
Brownfield (1)	6,161	H	1954	E. D. Jones (AM)	1955
Brownsville (13)	36,066	H	1915	Gene Gatlin (M)3	1959
Brownwood (12)	20,181	H	1916	Jack Broad (M)	1948
Bryan (12)	18,102	H	1917	Fred C. Sandlin (AM)	1958
Burkburnett (11)	4,555	H	1923	A. W. Newman (AM)	1955
Burnet (3)	2,394	O	1945	Fred Garrison	1955
Carrizo Springs (6)	4,316	E	1946	E. W. Marlowe	1956
Carthage (3)	4,750	H	1947	T. A. Grissom (AM)	1956
Childress (3)	7,619	O	1951	Louis Sally (AM)	1957
Clarksville (1)	4,353	E	1946	C. R. Dinwiddie	1946
Cleburne (3)	12,905	H	1950	Floyd J. Carroll (M)	1955
Coleman (1)	6,530	H	1950	Albert J. Pope (M)	1950
College Station (4)	7,925	H	1944	Ran Boswell (M)	1952
Colorado City (4)	6,774	H	1948	Rollin K. Snethen (M)	1956
Commerce (3)	5,889	H	1954	Frazer Edmonds (AM)2	1958
Corpus Christi (7)	108,287	H	1945	Herbert W. Whitney (M)2	1958
Corsicana (1)	19,211	H	1956	W. Morgan Works (M)3	1956
Crystal City (1)	7,198	H	1943	L. L. Williams (M)	1943
Dalhart (6)	5,918	E	1949	Stanley E. Kennedy (AM)	1958
Dallas (7)	434,462	H	1931	Elgin E. Crull (M)	1952
Denison (1)	17,504	H	1956	David A. Harner (M)2	1957
Donna (1)	7,171	H	1957	Gay Walker (AM)	1957
Eagle Lake (1)	2,787	O	1958	(Vacancy)	
Eagle Pass (1)	7,726	H	1958	Doyle J. Duke (AM)	1958
Eastland (13)	3,626	H	1919	James W. Young (AM)	1956
Edinburg (10)	12,383	H	1946	Jack L. Reynolds (AM)	1959
El Campo (2)	6,237	H	1954	Louis J. Smitzes (M)2	1958
Ennis (1)	7,815	H	1957	George R. Schrader (AM)	1957
Farmers Branch (2)	915‡	H	1956	J. M. Orman (M)2	1958
Fort Stockton (1)	4,444	E	1948	E. B. Ligon (AM)	1949
Fort Worth (7)	278,778	H	1925	J. Frank Davis (M)	1956
Freeport (1)	6,012	O	1957	Herbert Teinert	1957
Friona (1)	1,021	O	1958	Albert L. Field (AM)	1958
Gainesville (2)	11,246	H	1950	Homer B. Bly (M)	1950
Garland (3)	10,571	H	1951	John S. Stiff (M)2	1958
Georgetown (2)	4,951	O	1944	Lee C. Black (M)	1946
Giddings (1)	2,532	O	1942	R. A. Toler	1942
Gilmer (2)	4,096	O	1948	J. W. Croley (M)	1955
Gladewater (2)	5,305	H	1955	Lee S. Vickers (M)2	1956
Gonzales	5,659	H	1958	Carlos C. Smith	1958
Graham (1)	6,742	H	1951	J. P. Tackett 2	1951
Grand Prairie (2)	14,594	H	1949	L. M. Crow, Jr. (M)2	1958
Greenville (3)	14,727	H	1954	Chester E. Petersen (AM)2	1959
Haltom City (2)	5,760	H	1955	R. Marshall Bingham (M)3	1957

TEXAS—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Harlingen (4)	23,229	H	1947	Douglas Henslee (M)2	1958
Hearne (2)	4,872	O	1939	Norman L. McCarver (M)	1943
Hereford (3)	5,207	H	1952	C. Dudley Bayne (AM)	1956
Hubbard (4)	1,768	O	1943	J. E. Lester	1956
Hurst (3)	8,000‡	H	1956	Clifford A. Johnson	1958
Irving (2)	2,621	H	1953	G. A. Scrimshire (M)2	1957
Jacksonville (5)	8,607	H	1931	Walter E. Cook (M)3	1957
Jasper (4)	4,403	E	1948	P. V. Werner	1956
Kermit (1)	6,912	O	1953	James C. Hill 2	1953
Kerrville (8)	7,691	H	1927	Rudolph H. Weiss (M)	1956
Killeen (4)	7,045	H	1949	John G. Sarris (M)2	1956
Kingsville (2)	16,898	H	1952	E. R. Cauley (AM)	1957
Lake Jackson (4)	2,897	H	1948	A. A. MacLean (AM)	1956
La Marque (2)	10,000‡	H	1957	Ernest F. Lee (M)4	1959
Lamesa (4)	10,704	H	1945	C. A. Taylor (M)	1949
Levelland (3)	8,264	H	1949	Kenneth Harper (M)	1954
Liberty	4,163	H	1958	Frank C. Hancock, Jr. (AM)	1958
Livingston (2)	2,865	O	1941	(Vacancy)	
Lockhart (2)	5,573	O	1947	C. J. Hankamer	1957
Longview (6)	24,502	H	1923	Harry G. Mosley (M)	1952
Lubbock (8)	71,747	H	1917	H. P. Clifton (M)	1955
Lufkin (15)	15,135	H	1919	Harold Schmitzer (M)	1956
McAllen (2)	20,067	O	1945	William L. Schupp (M)2	1946
Marshall (5)	22,327	H	1927	Mack V. Runnels (AM)	1957
Mesquite (1)	1,696	H	1953	C. J. Griggs (M)	1953
Mexia (5)	6,627	H	1920	Howard F. Mace (M)	1931
Midland (5)	21,713	O	1947	A. A. Bul (AM)	1958
Mission (2)	10,765	H	1928	(Vacancy)	
Monahans (1)	6,311	H	1954	Morris M. Howard (M)	1955
Mount Pleasant (5)	6,342	H	1948	A. E. Taylor (M)5	1956
Nacogdoches (1)	12,327	H	1931	H. G. Stallings (M)	1931
Navasota (3)	5,188	H	1923	M. B. Thomas (M)	1947
Nederland (3)	3,805	H	1956	D. B. Henson (AM)	1958
Odessa (4)	29,495	O	1946	W. E. Routh (M)2	1959
Orange (3)	21,174	H	1954	Marlin Thompson	1957
Pampa (10)	16,583	H	1927	John S. Koontz (AM)	1957
Panhandle (9)	1,406	O	1923	Frank Vise	1955
Paris (4)	21,643	H	1948	(Vacancy)	
Perryton (1)	4,417	E	1951	J. B. Whigham, Jr.	1951
Pittsburg (5)	3,142	E	1946	C. E. Wynne	1952
Port Arthur (6)	57,530	H	1932	Charles Brazil (M)2	1950
Port Lavaca (2)	5,599	H	1956	Milford Riggs, Jr.	1957
Ranger (1)	3,989	H	1952	Lester Crossley	1952
Richardson (1)	12,432‡	C	1956	R. B. Sherrill, Jr. (M)2	1956
Rosebud (3)	1,950‡	O	1955	B. D. Banks (AM)	1958
Rosenberg (1)	6,210	H	1957	J. E. Raines	1957
San Angelo (12)	52,093	H	1916	H. D. Howard (AM)	1958
San Antonio (4)	408,442	H	1952	Lynn Andrews (AM)	1958
San Benito (2)	13,271	H	1948	Francis A. Vaughn (M)2	1955
Sherman (10)	20,150	H	1915	Bill Whiteacre	1958
Silsbee (1)	3,179	H	1956	William Pennington	1958
Snyder (2)	12,010	H	1952	Roy Dunlap (M)	1955
Stamford (7)	5,819	H	1918	Harry D. Steenson (M)3	1952
Sulphur Springs (4)	8,991	H	1947	J. B. Henderson	1956
Sweetwater (5)	13,619	H	1928	Garland P. Franks (M)7	1954
Taylor (7)	9,071	H	1914	F. R. Cromwell (M)2	1950
Temple (10)	25,467	H	1922	Howard K. Dodger (AM)	1959
Terrell (11)	11,544	H	1919	J. C. Pruett	1958
Tulia (4)	3,222	E	1954	James W. White (AM)	1958
Tyler (9)	38,968	H	1915	Clarence P. Stewart (M)	1952
Uvalde (1)	8,674	O	1952	R. W. Evans (M)	1952
Victoria (1)	16,126	H	1957	Ivan P. Oliver (M)2	1957
Waco (10)	84,706	H	1924	J. W. Jeffrey (M)3	1953
Waxahachie (8)	11,204	H	1947	Harold R. Yungmeyer (M)2	1958
Weslaco (4)	7,514	H	1929	V. C. Thompson (M)	1941
West Columbia (4)	2,100	O	1942	James W. Dodson (AM)2	1959

TEXAS—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
W. University Place	17,074	O	1955	Whitt F. Johnson	1955
Wichita Falls (10)	68,042	H	1928	H. A. Thomason (M)5	1953
Yoakum (7)	5,231	H	1915	R. H. Koether (M)	1948

UTAH—10

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Bountiful (2)	6,004	Oe	1953	Alvin Sessions (AM)	1956
Clearfield (1)	4,723	Oe	1953	(Vacancy)	
Monticello (3)	1,172	Oe	1950	Homer C. Chandler (M)2	1958
Nephi (3)	2,990	Oe	1948	(Vacancy)	
Ogden (2)	57,112	H	1951	Walton R. L. Taylor (M)4	1959
Orem (1)	8,351	O	1953	O. V. Farnsworth (M)	1953
Provo (1)	28,937	H	1956	E. Earl Udall (M)	1956
Richfield (1)	4,212	Oe	1952	Guy Baker (M)	1949
Tooele (3)	7,269	Oe	1925	Charles Sidney Noble (AM)2	1959
Vernal (2)	2,845	Oe	1946	(Vacancy)	

VERMONT—34

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Barre (1)	10,922	Sh	1955	Paul H. Hermann (M)3	1955
Barre t (Websterville) (3)	4,145‡	E	1939	Arthur H. Curtis (AM)2	1955
Bellows Falls vil (5)	3,881	E	1927	Cecil A. Bissonnette (M)2	1946
Bethel t (7)	1,534‡	E	1947	Donald R. Thomas (AM)	1958
Brattleboro t (4)	11,522‡	E	1942	George F. Miller (M)2	1948
Castleton t (9)	1,748‡	E	1939	Edward F. Kehoe (AM)	1955
Cavendish vil (1)	1,374‡	E	1957	Sidney Smith (AM)	1958
Cavendish Town (1)	539‡	E	1957	Sidney Smith (AM)	1958
Chester t (3)	1,981‡	E	1945	Aldin Rollins	1958
Chester vil (3)	796‡	E	1945	Aldin Rollins	1958
Essex Junction (1)	2,741	E	1955	Corwin S. Elwell (M)2	1955
Essex Town	3,931‡	E	1951	Corwin S. Elwell (M)2	1957
Hardwick t (4)	2,629‡	E	1937	H. E. Rowell	1950
Hartford t (White River Junction) (4)	5,827‡	E	1940	Roland F. Burker (M)	1954
Hartland t (3)	1,559‡	E	1953	Edward R. Lamb (AM)	1957
Manchester t (5)	2,425‡	E	1941	Oakley K. Porter (M)	1956
Middlebury t (6)	4,778‡	E	1937	Richard W. Emerick (M)2	1957
Middlebury vil (6)	3,614	E	1937	Richard W. Emerick (M)2	1957
Montpelier (1)	8,599	E	1956	Ralph Irving (M)3	1956
North Troy vil (5)	1,057	E	1935	Ernest Westberg	1952
Northfield t (9)	4,314‡	E	1941	John Wolfenden (AM)	1958
Northfield vil (8)	2,262	E	1941	John Wolfenden (AM)	1958
Poultney t (2)	2,936‡	E	1951	Earl Hubbard	1952
Randolph t (2)	3,499‡	E	1940	O. Clifton Chadwick	1957
Randolph vil (3)	2,223	E	1934	O. Clifton Chadwick	1957
Rockingham t (4)	5,499‡	E	1927	Cecil A. Bissonette (M)2	1946
St. Albans (1)	8,552	E	1958	John M. Simmons (AM)	1958
St. Johnsbury t (3)	9,292‡	E	1923	Charles S. Sumner (AM)2	1934
St. Johnsbury vil (3)	7,370	E	1923	Charles S. Sumner (AM)2	1934
South Burlington t (2)	3,279‡	E	1953	David Clark (AM)	1958
Springfield t (3)	9,190‡	E	1920	J. Leslie Giddings (AM)	1937
Troy t (3)	1,786	E	1935	Ernest Westberg	1952
Windsor t (5)	4,402‡	E	1931	William Blaisdell (AM)2	1955
Windsor vil (4)	3,467	E	1941	William Blaisdell (AM)2	1955

VIRGINIA—69

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Abingdon (4)	4,709	E	1940	William R. Cook (AM)	1958
Albemarle County (Charlottesville) (4)	26,662	E	1933	M. M. Pence	1953
Alexandria (10)	61,787	H	1922	Edward G. Heatwole (M)	1956
Altavista (7)	3,332	S	1936	R. C. Klepper (M)	1956
Appalachia (2)	2,915	E	1931	J. H. Fletcher	1931
Arlington County (3)	135,449	Sh	1932	A. T. Lundberg (M)	1947
Ashland (3)	2,610	E	1950	W. C. Blanton, Jr. (AM)	1956
Bedford (6)	4,061	Oe	1920	Philip W. Ancell (M)4	1956
Big Stone Gap (9)	5,173	S	1936	Harry G. Hug (AM)	1957
Blacksburg (2)	3,358	E	1952	(Vacancy)	

VIRGINIA—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Blackstone (4)	3,536	O	1914	R. David Maben, Jr. (M)	1943
Bluefield (5)	4,212	E	1930	W. N. Lambert	1941
Bristol (11)	15,954	Sh	1919	Robert L. Morrison (M)2	1948
Buena Vista (3)	5,214	Sh	1952	R. H. Beach (M)2	1956
Charlottesville (8)	25,969	Oe	1913	James E. Bowen, Jr. (M)	1948
Christiansburg (1)	2,967	S	1956	John E. Lemley (M)	1956
Clifton Forge (5)	5,795	S	1942	William S. Coburn (M)4	1956
Covington (7)	5,860	E	1925	Earnest L. Thacker (M)2	1957
Crewe (3)	2,030	E	1926	H. B. Prichard	1941
Culpeper (4)	2,527	S	1930	R. W. Huffman (AM)	1943
Danville (1)	35,062	E	1950	T. Edward Temple (M)3	1950
Emporia (2)	5,664	O	1953	George R. House, Jr. (M)	1956
Fairfax (1)	1,946	O	1956	Glenn W. Saunders, Jr. (M)	1956
Fairfax County (1)	98,557	E	1952	Carlton C. Massey (M)3	1952
Falls Church (2)	8,797†	S	1950	L. Z. Johnston (M)2	1957
Farmville (10)	4,375	O	1915	Earnest L. Quisenberry 2	1957
Franklin (8)	4,670	Oe	1922	Harold S. Atkinson (AM)	1956
Fredericksburg (3)	12,158	S	1912	F. Freeman Funk (AM)	1955
Front Royal (2)	8,115	S	1930	Harold D. Hamner, Jr. (M)	1954
Galax (4)	5,248	O	1922	W. G. Andrews (AM)	1947
Hampton (2)	60,926‡	H	1952	Clarence E. Johnson (M)	1956
Harrisonburg (6)	10,810	S	1939	William A. Woodward (AM)3	1957
Henrico County (Richmond) (4)	57,340	E	1934	Edward A. Beck 5	1952
Hopewell (8)	10,219	Sh	1924	Levin D. James (M)2	1954
Lexington (6)	5,976	O	1938	John V. Berberich III (M)	1956
Luray (3)	2,731	O	1937	Leland Pittman	1959
Lynchburg (3)	53,161†	E	1920	Robert D. Morrison (M)	1949
Manassas (6)	1,804	O	1927	T. Nelson Elliott	1955
Marion (1)	6,982	Sh	1951	James W. Ritter, Jr. (M)2	1957
Martinsville (2)	17,251	E	1949	Julian F. Hirst (M)3	1956
Narrows t (3)	2,520	H	1948	William P. Larew (M)	1952
Newport News (3)	82,233	Sh	1920	J. C. Biggins (M)	1925
Norfolk (9)	213,513	Sh	1918	Thomas F. Maxwell (M)3	1955
Norton (9)	4,315	S	1936	Evan Norton (AM)	1957
Orange (3)	2,571	E	1935	H. F. Knoell (M)	1941
Pearisburg (4)	2,005	O	1947	A. Kyle Roop, Jr. (M)2	1957
Petersburg (6)	35,054	E	1920	Roy F. Ash (M)2	1950
Poquoson (1)	4,297‡	E	1952	W. A. Clarke (AM)	1953
Portsmouth (12)	80,039	E	1917	Aubrey P. Johnson, Jr. (AM)	1958
Pulaski (2)	9,202	Sh	1948	Thomas B. Noland (M)3	1956
Radford (9)	9,026	Sh	1920	Wilson D. Coleman (M)2	1957
Richlands (1)	4,648	O	1952	James E. Cranwell, Jr. (M)	1956
Richmond (2)	230,310	Sh	1948	Horace H. Edwards (M)	1954
Roanoke (2)	91,921	E	1918	Arthur S. Owens (M)2	1947
Salem (6)	6,823	E	1922	W. Frank Chapman (M)	1943
South Boston (5)	6,057	Oe	1946	J. Aubrey Houghton (AM)	1956
South Norfolk (8)	10,434	Sh	1947	Philip Davis (M)2	1957
Staunton (7)	19,927	Sh	1908	Seth Burnley (M)2	1948
Suffolk (5)	12,339	O	1919	James C. Causey, Jr. (M)	1955
Tappahannock (6)	1,011	S	1938	Romeo H. Burton, Jr. (M)	1955
Tazewell (1)	1,347	Sh	1958	Jack F. Neel (AM)	1958
Vienna (1)	2,029	S	1958	Brent Remsburg (AM)	1958
Vinton (2)	3,629	Sh	1936	Guy L. Gearhart (M)	1942
Virginia Beach (4)	5,390	S	1950	W. Russell Hatchett (AM)	1955
Warrenton (3)	1,797	O	1920	Sidney Shumate	1923
Waynesboro (3)	12,357	O	1928	Charles T. Yancey (M)2	1958
Williamsburg (4)	6,735	Sh	1932	Hugh B. Rice (M)3	1948
Winchester (5)	13,841	O	1915	S. Lee Grant (M)	1939
Wytheville (4)	5,513	S	1927	Carter W. Beamer (M)	1947

WASHINGTON—15

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Anacortes (1)	8,250‡	E	1958	Archie French (AM)2	1958
Bellevue (2)	6,000‡	E	1953	W. W. Kennedy (M)	1954
East Redmond (1)	400‡	E	1956	Earl Diller (AM)	1956
Ellensburg (6)	8,430	E	1949	Benjamin H. Mead, Jr. (M)2	1956

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
WASHINGTON—Continued					
Kennewick (1)	12,600‡	E	1955	William E. Hansen (M)6	1955
Medina (1)	1,525‡	E	1955	Edwin C. Baum	1955
Mountlake Terrace (1)	7,000‡	E	1954	(Vacancy)	
Normandy Park (Seattle) (1)	1,570‡	E	1953	John Nicholson (M)	1953
Port Angeles (2)	11,233	E	1952	M. W. Slankard (M)7	1958
Puyallup (1)	10,010	E	1951	Harris F. Green (AM)	1955
Richland (1)	23,000	H	1959	Murrey W. Fuller (M)3	1959
Sunnyside (1)	4,194	E	1948	E. G. Hubbert (M)	1948
Tacoma (2)	143,673	H	1953	David D. Rowlands (M)3	1956
Vancouver (2)	41,664	H	1952	Robert Clute (M)2	1958
Yakima (1)	38,486	H	1959	E. J. Allison (M)4	1959
WEST VIRGINIA—13					
Bluefield (7)	21,506	Sh	1921	Randolph G. Whittle, Jr. (AM)	1958
Clarksburg (18)	32,014	H	1921	Orville F. Over (M)3	1957
Fayetteville (1)	1,952	O	1953	J. H. Allen (AM)	1953
Grafton (7)	7,365	H	1947	Harry Batson	1956
Huntington (1)	86,353	H	1957	R. M. Hoisington (M)4	1958
Morgantown (5)	25,525	Sh	1921	Elmer W. Prince (M)	1933
Moundsville (1)	14,772	H	1956	Victor Bortnick (AM)	1957
Oak Hill (2)	4,518	H	1947	W. R. Bennett (M)	1953
Princeton (3)	8,279	H	1953	James W. Lord (AM)	1959
St. Marys (3)	2,196	Sh	1921	Cecil E. Fetty	1957
Salem (2)	2,578	H	1948	(Vacancy)	
Weirton (3)	24,005	Sh	1947	William L. Kell (M)2	1957
Wheeling (5)	58,891	Sh	1935	Robert L. Plummer (M)	1951
WISCONSIN—21					
Bayside (1)	3,000	O	1956	Curtis H. Blyth (AM)2	1956
Beloit (5)	29,590	E	1929	A. D. Telfer (M)	1936
Brown Deer (1)	7,000‡	O	1957	Ervin F. Schneeberg (AM)	1957
Eau Claire (3)	36,058	E	1949	Douglas G. Weiford (M)2	1956
Elm Grove (1)	2,500‡	O	1956	Leonard L. Bishop, Jr. (M)5	1956
Fond du Lac (1)	29,936	E	1957	Robert H. McManus (M)2	1958
Fort Atkinson (3)	6,280	E	1931	Elmore F. Klement (M)	1941
Fox Point (2)	2,585	O	1946	W. J. Blong (AM)	1957
Greendale (4)	2,752	E	1939	John M. Kuglitsch (M)	1950
Janesville (4)	24,899	E	1923	Joseph Lustig (AM)	1957
Lake Geneva (1)	4,300	E	1956	Dean Van Ness (M)4	1956
Lake Mills (2)	2,516	E	1954	William Hanson	1956
Marinette (2)	14,178	E	1952	K. W. Gardiner (M)	1954
Oshkosh (1)	41,084	E	1957	H. S. Thorgrimsen (M)4	1957
River Hills (Milwaukee) (2)	1,200‡	O	1947	John M. Frederickson (M)	1955
Shorewood (7)	16,199	O	1926	Robert W. Duncan (AM)	1958
Superior (6)	35,325	E	1941	(Vacancy)	
Two Rivers (5)	10,243	E	1925	John E. Dever (M)	1952
Watertown (2)	12,417	E	1949	Claire C. Congdon (M)9	1957
Whitefish Bay (1)	14,665	O	1938	John Katzban (AM)	1956
Whitewater (1)	5,101	E	1955	C. F. Trinkle (M)4	1955
WYOMING—3					
Casper (1)	23,673‡	E	1959	Henry Rolfes, Jr. (M)6	1959
Laramie (4)	15,581	E	1942	(Vacancy)	
Sheridan (1)	11,500‡	E	1958	Maurice E. Cole (M)2	1958
PUERTO RICO—1					
San Juan (5)	223,949‡	S	1931	Mrs. F. Rincon de Gautier (M)	1947
CANADA					
ALBERTA—1					
Lethbridge (1)	28,300‡	O	1927	A. L. H. Somerville (M)	1950
BRITISH COLUMBIA—4					
Kitimat (1)	8,000‡	O	1953	Cyril McC. Henderson (M)	1953

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Surrey (1)	50,000‡	O	1955	Percy Livingstone (M)	1955
Victoria (1)	51,331‡	O	1949	Cecil C. Wyatt (AM)	1950
West Vancouver (1)	18,000‡	O	1952	(Vacancy)	
NEW BRUNSWICK—1					
Woodstock (12)	4,000‡	O	1919	J. R. Calkin (AM)	1953
NOVA SCOTIA—1					
Halifax (1)	94,000‡	Sh	1951	A. A. DeBard (M)	1952
ONTARIO—8					
Belleville (2)	20,723‡	O	1956	D. S. Denyes	1957
Chatham (3)	22,973‡	Sh	1922	T. M. S. Kingston	1935
Fort William (1)	41,600	O	1958	Sydney Henry Blake (AM)	1958
Niagara Falls (3)	24,408‡	Sh	1923	W. S. Orr (AM)	1944
Oakville (1)	9,750‡	O	1956	Kenneth C. Needham (M)	1956
Sarnia (2)	43,619‡	Sh	1951	Robert G. Given (M)2	1958
Windsor (1)	120,799	O	1958	E. Royden Colter (M)3	1958
Woodstock (2)	17,068‡	O	1955	Robert G. Morrow (AM)	1958
QUEBEC—34					
Arvida (3)	12,264‡	E	1926	R. A. Lemieux (M)	1943
Baie Comeau (3)	4,250‡	E	1937	Herman G. Ryland (M)	1952
Beaconsfield (1)	4,763‡	E	1952	Thómas Plunkett (M)	1955
Beloeil (2)	3,260‡	E	1951	Jacques Perreault (AM)	1958
Cap de la Madeleine (2)	22,200‡	E	1947	Leo Lupien (M)2	1951
Chicoutimi (2)	26,065‡	E	1946	Leopold Fortin	1950
Dolbeau (1)	5,200‡	E	1941	Rene Savary	1955
Dorval (2)	12,500‡	E	1953	Rene A. LeBlanc (AM)	1957
Forestville (1)	1,328‡	O	1956	J. T. Leduc (M)	1956
Grand Mere (4)	12,730‡	E	1920	Jean Beique (M)	1945
Hampstead (2)	4,400‡	E	1943	Claude G. Rioux (M)	1956
Isle Maligne (5)	1,549‡	E	1936	M. P. Rowan (M)	1954
Lachine (1)	34,241‡	S	1933	Rene Laberge (M)	1937
La Tuque (8)	11,000‡	E	1921	Leo Archambault (AM)	1954
Longueuil (1)	13,512‡	E	1944	L. Paul Gagnon (M)	1955
Louiseville (2)	4,191‡	E	1947	Romuald Lemay (AM)	1952
Malartic (9)	7,095‡	E	1939	M. Victor Dubrule (M)	1954
Mount Royal (3)	15,900‡	E	1934	D. W. Lough (AM)	1957
Outremont (4)	31,266‡	E	1918	Armand Gagnon (M)2	1954
Pointe Claire (1)	13,608‡	E	1955	Rene Labrosse (AM)	1955
Quebec City (1)	225,219‡	E	1942	C. R. Fontaine (M)	1942
Rouyn (4)	16,862‡	E	1947	Roger Saint-Savenr	1959
St. Lambert (3)	12,822‡	E	1924	Percy R. Martin (M)	1952
Saint Laurent (1)	36,000‡	E	1948	Lucien Toupin (M)	1948
Sainte Foy (1)	12,500‡	E	1956	Gerald Reny (AM)	1956
Schefferville (1)		E	1956	A. J. MacDonald (AM)	1958
Seven Islands (2)	10,000‡	S	1953	Gerard LePage (M)	1953
Shawinigan Falls (3)	28,330‡	E	1921	Robert Dorion (M)	1939
Trois Rivieres (3)	54,860‡	E	1942	Roger Lord (M)2	1951
Val d'Or (3)	9,466‡	E	1937	J. A. Chouinard (M)	1952
Valleyfield (2)	24,920‡	E	1940	Alcide La Fontaine (M)	1948
Verdun (1)	82,233‡	E	1938	J. R. French (M)	1938
Victoria Ville (1)	15,600‡	E	1953	Maurice Desrosiers	1953
Westmount (3)	28,050‡	E	1913	Thomas J. Hughes (M)	1950
SASKATCHEWAN—1					
Uranium City (1)	4,500‡	O	1957	G. J. Darychuk (M)	1956

Directories of City Officials

THE three separate directories in this Year Book contain the names of nearly 11,000 municipal officials as reported by local officials in January and February, 1959. Table XX on the preceding pages gives the names of city and county managers for all municipalities operating with this form of government. This table also shows the year the council-manager plan was made effective, the legal authority for the plan, the number of managers each city has had, the population of each city, the number of municipalities each manager has served if more than one, and the year of appointment to his present position. Table XXI contains all incorporated places over 10,000 population arranged alphabetically by state and giving 1950 or later population. This table gives for each city the mayor, city clerk, chief finance officer, director of public works, fire chief, and police chief. Table XXII lists all of the cities between 5,000 and 10,000 population by state, giving the name of the mayor and city clerk of each city. In Tables XXI and XXII the year of expiration of the mayor's term is indicated. All urban places of 5,000 or more population are listed alphabetically by population groups with 1950 census and later special census figures in Tables VI and VII elsewhere in this Year Book. Council-manager cities in all of the following tables are indicated by an asterisk after the name of the city.

In all columns of Tables XXI and XXII, if there is no letter following the name, the title of the individual is the same as in the column heading. The month and year the mayor's term of office expires are shown after the name of nearly all mayors. Under "Chief Finance Officer," the name shown is that of the administrative officer indicated as being chief finance officer by the official filling out the questionnaire. In this column a letter indicating the title of the individual follows every name. Under "Director of Public Works," if no director was reported the name of the city engineer is shown, and if no engineer was listed the name of the superintendent or commissioner of streets is given.

The names of many municipal officials not reported in this Year Book are available in 26 states through directories published by state municipal leagues: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Wyoming. In eight additional states the office of secretary of state or another department of the state government publishes a directory which includes some municipal officials: California, Indiana, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, and Washington.

Several directories with nation-wide coverage are published for health officers, housing and redevelopment officials, librarians, waterworks superintendents, welfare workers, and other professional groups.

Table XXI

DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY, 1959

Code for Mayor:
B—Burgess
C—Chairman of Council
P—President or President of Council

Code for City Clerk and Finance Officer
A—Auditor
C—Controller
F—Fin. Dir. or Comr.
K—City Clerk
M—City Manager
N—Accountant
R—Recorder
S—Secretary
T—Treasurer

Code for Director of Public Works:
E—City Engineer
M—City Manager
S—Supt. of Streets

(*) indicates council-manager city, (†) special census population, (‡) acting official, "t" town, "tp" township

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
ALABAMA—20							
Anniston	31	George T. Morris	L. O. Treadaway	L. O. Treadaway K	James O. Grumm E	E. E. White	J. L. Peek
Auburn*	13	G. H. Wright 10-60	Allen H. Schertz	Allen H. Schertz M	W. Wilson Hill	W. E. Pollard	Clyde B. Ellis
Bessemer	28	Jess Lanier 10-62	Mrs. F. C. Jones	Mrs. F. C. Jones K	F. D. Kuzmicki E	C. O. Davis	George W. Barron
Birmingham	326	J. W. Morgan P 11-61	Judson P. Hodges	S. G. Fullerton, Jr. C	Alton L. McWhorter E	R. B. Knox	Jamie Moore
Decatur	23†	Murray Dodd 1-62	Joe Pettey	Wilson Morgan F	Ira J. Higginbotham	Floyd Elkins	Pack Self
Dothan*	29†	Rufus Davis 10-60	L. R. Driggers	L. R. Driggers K	John H. Davis S	Floyd Harris	Herbert Deal, Jr.
Fairfield	11†	C. J. Smithson 10-60	Charlie D. Little	Charlie D. Little K	James T. Duncan E	Thomas H. Ward	Thomas H. Ward
Florence	27†	E. F. Martin 10-60	James E. Wilson	James E. Wilson K	C. L. Liles S	L. D. Lovelace	Noah H. Danley
Gadsden	56	Hugh S. Patterson 10-62	P. M. McCall	P. M. McCall K	Harold Meeks E	C. E. Landers	Fay Boman
Homewood	18†	E. G. Walker 10-60	Cassie Lee Miller	Cassie Lee Miller K	R. C. Payne S	E. H. Knox	Edwin H. Wood
Huntsville	31†	R. B. Searcy 10-60	N. M. Payne	N. M. Payne K	Carl T. Jones E	Massey J. Tolen	Grover A. Pylant
Mobile	174†	Henry R. Lascher	S. H. Hendrix	C. A. Tolbert C	Harry L. Fisher E	C. Dan Sirmon	D. E. McFadyen
Montgomery	107	William A. Gayle 10-59	Silas D. Cater	Hugh L. Hughes C	Oliver L. Skinner E	Robert L. Lampley	G. J. Ruppenthal
Opelika	12	Ealon Lambert	W. Francis Pearson	W. Francis Pearson K	N. L. McCrary	G. A. Mitchell	Floyd H. Mann
Phenix City	27†	Dr. Seth Floyd	W. P. Farrar	W. P. Farrar K	V. O. Delaney	John L. Newsome	Patrick H. Michelic
Prichard	28†	G. V. Dismukes 9-60	Berniece H. Centanne	Berniece H. Centanne T	Fred Sanders S	W. E. Dixon	C. M. Rambo
Selma	28†	Chris. B. Heinz 10-60	C. C. Ward	C. D. Ward K	F. H. Terry S	J. L. Copeland	E. W. Mullen
Sheffield	13†	C. L. Beard 10-61	E. S. Enoch	E. S. Enoch K	Quinton Trousdale S	James Tirey	Warren Aycock
Talladega	18†	J. L. Hardwick, M.D. 10-59	Joe L. Gambrell	Joe L. Gambrell K	M. F. Beverly S	W. C. Holmes	Leon Curlee
Tuscaloosa	46	George Van Tassel 10-61	Wallace Da Lee	W. H. Nicol F	Robert Hawkins E	E. L. Mathews	W. C. Tompkins, Jr.
ALASKA—1							
Anchorage*	11	Hewitt Lounsbury 10-59	B. W. Boeke	C. A. Hostetler C	Burton L. Andersen	George Burns	John C. Flanigan
ARIZONA—3							
Mesa	17	E. J. Brown 6-60	Marston Richards	Newel V. Palmer N	Charles K. Luster E	Hugh D. Hutchinson	Gail K. Brimhall
Phoenix	129†	Jack Williams 1-60	John E. Burke	John L. Williams F	Kenneth K. King	Harold H. Dean	Charles P. Thomas
Tucson	49†	Don Hummel 5-59	Mrs. Mary Fields	Lloyd H. Wixson A	Herman L. Danforth	John H. Freeman	Bernard Garmire
ARKANSAS—13							
Blytheville	18†	Toler B. Buchanan 1-60	W. I. Malin K	W. I. Malin K	J. R. Gunter S	Roy Head	C. W. Short

Camden	17†	James M. Rowan, Jr. 1-60	F. P. Benson K	John H. Morgan T	E. C. Turner E	Jack D. Mahan	G. B. Cole
Eldorado	24†	W. N. McKinney 1-60	T. A. Lagrone, Jr.	Lew G. Stephan T	E. K. Williamson	E. W. Sewell	W. E. Hickman
Fayetteville	18†	J. Austin Parish 1-60	George J. Davis	Albert J. Jones A	W. Carl Smith E	Burl Skelton	Pearl Watts
Fort Smith	60†	Jack Pace 4-61	Carl R. Atkins	Carl R. Atkins K	Roy Williamson E	Romie L. Rudd	Herbert M. Brock
Helena	11	W. E. Stratton 2-59	Mrs. Clara Tappon	Floyd Curtis F	Frank Reeves	John Bevelique	W. T. Phillips
Hot Springs	29	Floyd A. Housley 1-60	Emmett Jackson	Emmett Jackson K	M. A. Hunter	Alfred Nickles	John Ermey
Jonesboro	17†	Ben G. Miller 1-60	Phillis Stringer	Phillis Stringer K	Tom Lawson S	James M. Coleman	Herbert Pierce
Little Rock*	102	Werner C. Knoop 1-61	Pauline Beeson	Ancil M. Douthit F	Jan Carter	Gann L. Nalley	Eugene G. Smith
North Little Rock	57†	William F. Laman 1-61	Percy Machin	O. R. Renfro	Shelby Smith	Pete Caldwell	Ray Vick
Pine Bluff	40†	Offie Lites, Sr. 1-60	George Heister	George Heister K	Creed Caldwell	George Alford	Norman Young
Texarkana	20†	Haskell C. Hay 1-60	L. V. Young	L. V. Young K	J. F. Guffey S	F. I. Matthews	Max A. Tackett
West Memphis	16†	Howell B. Price	Charles F. DeGraff	Fred W. Owen T	James M. Howell E	Elmo Anderson	Harold D. Holland

CALIFORNIA—118

Alameda*	71†	William M. McCall 4-59	Shirley H. Tennier	B. E. Jost A	Mark J. Hanna E	William L. Hilbish	Floyd E. Drake
Albany	18	Lewis M. Howell 4-59	Myrtle J. McLean	Robert G. Olson T	W. M. McAuley E	F. Pimental	Ralph M. Jensen
Alhambra*	54†	Harry E. Blake P 7-59	Wm. F. Longley	Marvin C. Dahlem T	Robert G. Bessant E	Cecil M. Lochard	Raymond J. Buhman
Anaheim*	78†	A. J. Schutte 4-60	Dene M. Williams	Beatrice M. Miller F	W. F. Priday	Edward J. Stringer	Mark A. Stephenson
Antioch*	16†	Jack C. Smith 4-60	Jean Fashbaugh	James J. Johnson F	Barron H. Maynard E	John J. Grangnelli	Eugene Carlson
Arcadia*	37†	Elton D. Phillips 4-59	Mrs. C. Van Maanen	Lawrence W. Larson C	Charles E. Lortz	Laurence J. Way	Robert S. Seares
Azusa	19†	L. G. Memmesheimer 4-60	James Miller	James Miller K	William Kirkgaard E	Marlowe Madison	Albert L. Kendrick
Bakersfield*	54†	Frank Sullivan 1-61	Marian S. Irvin	G. D. Sollenberger A	Harold E. Bergen E	P. C. Pifer	H. V. Grayson
Bell	18†	Harold R. Bennett 4-60	William H. Poole	William H. Poole K	John M. Manok	Adolph Treder	R. H. Sparks
Berkeley*	114	Claude B. Hutchison 5-59	Mrs. Ruth C. Kemp	Mabel W. Jensen A	Samuel C. Jacka	Chester W. Moller	John D. Holstrom
Beverly Hills*	30†	George W. Davis 4-59	C. Raymond Wood	C. Raymond Wood F	David K. Speer	Lloyd B. Canfield	Clinton H. Anderson
Brawley*	13†	Dr. H. A. Blume 4-60	Charles A. Warren	Charles A. Warren K	Howard Hough E‡	Leroy A. Jones	J. Lon Garner
Burbank*	91†	Dallas M. Williams 5-59	Naomi G. Putnam	Joseph G. Ferrick F	Clayton W. Paige E	William J. Taylor	Rex R. Andrews
Burlingame*	22†	Andrew Byrd 4-59	Herbert K. White	Ida H. Coe T	George J. Marr E	Reginald E. Moorby	Carl Lollin
Chico*	12	Theodore Meriam 4-59	Marjorie L. Ames	Marjorie L. Ames K	Fred Davis E	Elmer Brouilliard	James R. Evans
Chula Vista*	36†	Keith W. Menzel	Kenneth P. Campbell	Gordon K. Grant F	Richard A. Floyd E	George S. Lee	James H. Quinn
Colton*	19†	Martin A. Matich 5-60	Elizabeth G. Davis	Charles E. Bott F	William S. Barrett E	Leonard E. Temby	Wayne Gamble
Compton*	64†	Delwin M. Clawson 7-61	Mrs. Clyde J. Harlan	Howard M. Kay C	Don W. Robins E	Lewis W. Parsons	William K. Ingram
Concord*	31†	Donald Campbell 4-60	Anna M. Brown	Anna M. Brown K	F A. Stewart E	Ray Mangini	R. W. Orin
Corona*	13†	Charles H. Jameson 4-62	R. N. Annis	Fred L. Graber F	David F. Smith	Glen N. Hart	Joseph S. Lowery
Coronado*	19†	B. R. Harrison 4-60	Theresa D. Kuehler	Donald C. Fender F	Robert B. Livengood	Edward F. Kohl	Robert H. Manchester
Culver City*	31†	Mary L. Richardson 4-60	Helene H. Stubbs	Helene H. Stubbs K	Louis A. Molnar	John Kearney	Eugene L. Mueller
Daly City*	31†	M. R. DeBernardi 4-60	Evelyn Mosman	Allen Hertel F‡	Otis T. Calhoun	John Elmer Kennedy	Roland A. Petrocchi
Delano*	11†	Clifford F. Loader 4-60	Fay C. Short	Fay C. Short K	Boyce Asquith	Ray C. Pratt, Jr.	Robert D. MacClure
El Cajon*	28†		Delight V. Swain	David C. Hobson F	Robert C. Howes E	R. M. Halgren	Joseph C. O'Connor
El Centro*	15†	Jean Pangle 4-59	Celia Sweeden	Olinto Ricci F	Leonard McClintock M	R. R. Birchfield	Wyatt Briggs
El Cerrito*	24†	Doris A. Hormel 7-59	Maryellen Foley F	Maryellen Foley F	Cosmo D. Tedeschi E	Edward P. Herman	Howard A. Thulin
El Segundo*	14†	Kenneth R. Benfield 4-60	Eunice U. Creason	William A. Wanderer F	Robert L. Webb, Jr.	Harry Gates	Thomas B. DeBerry
Eureka	28†	Oscar W. Swanlund 7-59	Mrs. Ruby C. Shanahan	Mrs. R. C. Shanahan K	Terrence McGovern E	Allan D. Pettingill	Cedric E. Emahiser
Fresno*	123†	Arthur L. Selland 4-61	D. Elwood Roughton	Walter P. Berg F	Michael J. Carozza	Gayle V. Coger	Henry R. Morton
Fullerton*	51†	Howard M. Cornwell 4-60	Virginia Fitzsimmons	Edmund W. Grens F	William C. Stookey E	Lloyd W. Eckels	Wayne H. Bornhoft
Gardena	31†	Adams W. Bolton 5-60	Lucille W. Randolph	Lucille W. Randolph K	C. G. Borgen S	Geo. C. Springstead	Elmo W. Field
Glendale*	114†	Mrs. Zelma Bogue 4-59	G. E. Chapman	G. W. Carlile C	W. L. O. Martini	E. H. Aiman	C. R. Eggers
Hanford*	10	Charles R. Chambers 4-60	Arthur E. Hird	Arthur E. Hird K	John L. Lapp	Ernest J. Filippi	R. O. Stanley

Table XXI—Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000: 1959—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Hawthorne* . .	32†	James Q. Wedworth 4-62	Kenneth L. Keel	Bert Gmur A	P. N. Scott	William R. Hartzel	Harry P. Severns
Hayward* . . .	55†	Frank R. Biggs 4-59	Edward K. Stanton	R. Neal Bearden F	Edward E. Phillips	Matthew Jimenez	George Forth
Hermosa Beach*	15†	Edward J. Edwards 4-62	Mrs. Bonnie Bright	Mrs. Bonnie Bright K	John P. Reynolds	Fred B. Kelterer	William H. Berlin, Jr.
Huntington Park*	29†	Harold Eaves	Agnes R. Platt	Agnes R. Platt K	Hamilton E. Robinson E	Ray A. Walton	C. Henry Fertig
Inglewood* . . .	61†	Geo. C. England 4-59	Helen Rieck	Jack P. Ference C	Wade E. Peebles	Nicholas Warner	Carl C. Cupp
La Mesa* . . .	24†	Julius Acerez 4-60	Lester L. Freeman	Lester L. Freeman K	Albert Smelko	Raymond V. H. Lyles	Glenn B. Adams
Lodi*	20†	Bozant Katzakian	Mrs. B. Garibaldi	Fred C. Wilson F	A. C. Heckenlaible	George D. Polenske	Ralph Coon
Long Beach* .	251	Raymond C. Kealer 7-60	Margaret Heartwell	H. P. Beckman F	James P. Kincaid	Frank S. Sandeman	William H. Dovey
Los Angeles . .	2,244†	Norris Poulson 7-61	Walter C. Peterson	Dan O. Hoye C	Lyall A. Pardee E	William L. Miller	William H. Parker
Lynwood* . . .	28†	Arnold Finch	Harold M. Campbell	Harold M. Campbell K	Bert McIntyre S	Earl Galleher	Ralph Darton
Madera*	14†	Alex Robertson	Betty A. Forte	Betty A. Forte K	Myron D. Hawk	Alden T. Potter	Horace Dowell
Manhattan Beach*	33†	Foster S. Dean 4-59	Herman R. Brandt	James Kay, Jr. F	F. C. Butcher	R. H. Swain	H. J. Withers
Maywood	13†	Verne K. Tennis 4-60	Isabel L. Dedmore	Milton Strauss T	R. H. Nieweg S	C. M. Coon	E. E. Bray
Menlo Park* .	26†	William R. Lawson 4-59	Margaret A. Becker	Margaret A. Becker K	John R. Johnson M	George B. Carter	George J. Potter
Merced*	20†	Angelo Bardini 4-59	Russell J. Cooney M	A. V. Henderson F	George H. MimMack E	George Coolures	Ralph R. Bond
Millbrae	11†	Emilio D. Massolo	Isobel Smart	Isobel Smart K			Lawrence F. Pickett
Modesto*	17	Harry Marks 4-59	Rex Gailfus	Charles Bird F	Marvin Ray	Jack Wemyss	George Bowers
Monrovia* . . .	25†	Roger O. Ferguson 4-60	Walter C. Gerfen	Walter C. Gerfen K	Alfred W. Sereno E	Fritjof Becker	Ray E. Blair
Montebello* . .	30†	Andrew S. Tutwiler 4-60	Mrs. Charline Bott	Earnest D. Lindsay M	Putnam R. Warwick E	Lorne R. Beech	Marquis L. Peek
Monterey* . . .	22†	Dan Searle 5-59	George Smith	A. D. Coons M	M. R. Pearce	Clifford Hebrard	Charles Simpson
Monterey Park*	33†	Mrs. Leila Donegan	Marquerite L. Alstron	Harry H. Weber F	James D. Wheaton	Harry C. Moore	William C. Coleman
Mountain View*	26†	John W. Anderson	Harold Duarte	James Sergeant F	A. M. McKinnon	Leslie K. Coon	Arthur C. Nielsen
Napa*	15†	Joseph Greco 6-60	Allen R. Thorpe	Wm. C. Wright F	Hayward C. McDonald	John E. Stone	Sherwood N. Munk
National City*	32†	Walter F. Hodge 4-62	Irene M. Alston	Irene M. Alston K	Wayne P. Lill E	J. C. Bailey	H. D. Smith
Newport Beach*	21†	James B. Stoddard 4-62	Margery Schrouder	Andrew Broussard F	J. B. Webb	R. J. Briscoe	John L. Upson
Oakland*	385	C. E. Rishell 7-61	Gladys H. Murphy	Martin Huff A	John A. Morin S	James J. Sweeney, Jr.	Wyman W. Vernon
Oceanside* . .	20†	Erwin Sklar 4-59	Thomas A. Lapham	Thomas A. Lapham K	Ernest A. Taylor	Walter M. Johnson	William H. Wingard
Ontario*	42†	Charles Latimer	Anna E. Topliff	Donald N. Cooley F	Harold A. Halldin E	Lloyd H. Hopkins	Herbert W. Swinney
Orange	21†	Rex A. Parks 4-60	Florence Phillips	Thomas L. Harris F	James C. Harper	George W. Horton	Earl E. Pursell
Oxnard*	34†	Carl E. Ward 4-60	Ethel Dale	Jerry J. Ritch F	Hugh Clark, Jr.	F. O. Witt	Albert E. Jewell
Palm Springs*	12†	Frank M. Bogert 4-60	Mary Gene Ringwald	Shelby V. Langford F	F. B. Hamerschlag E	William P, Leonesio	August G. Kettmann
Palo Alto* . . .	48†	Noel E. Porter 7-59	Winifred Kidd	Maurice H. Moore C	H. Malcolm Witbeck E	Wilson M. Merriam	William A. Hydie
Pasadena* . . .	105	Seth Miller C 5-59	Clara Belle MacLellan	O. A. Dietrich C	Doug. C. Mackenzie E	T. William Heidner	Clarence H. Morris
Petaluma* . . .	10	Arthur W. Parent 7-61	Gladys R. Wallin	Gladys R. Wallin K	Al Roberts, Jr. E	James M. Eaglin	M. Del Maestro
Piedmont	11†	Royal S. Milligan 2-62	John D. Preston M	John D. Preston M	Arthur L. Boscow	Raymond J. Dunn	William V. Pflaum
Pittsburg* . . .	17†	John E. Bugni	Mary Erbez	B. Duane Rough F	E. L. O'Hara E	Vincent J. Scudero	Sal P. Jimno
Pomona*	62†	Arthur H. Cox 4-59	Lawrence B. Thomas	Cecil L. Marler C	Glenn A. Crawford E	Robert A. Crawford	Ralph E. Parker
Redding*	12†	George Fleharty 4-59	Dorothy C. Blood	Robert W. Cowden M	John Byrne E	Henry T. Klaukens	Scott F. Lincecum
Redlands* . . .	26†	Harry G. Wilson 4-50	Harry R. Whaley	R. P. Merritt, Jr. F	John Jones	Carl M. Rundberg	Stanley R. Bowen
Redondo Beach*	42†	LeRoy L. Center 5-61	F. M. Arnold	F. M. Arnold K	Robert L. Smith	Clarence Sneary	Curt. R. Richardson
Redwood City*	39†	William H. Royer	Ralph S. Dodge	John J. Brophy A	Glen M. Jain E	Joseph L. Lodi	Wm. L. Faulstich
Richmond* . . .	100	Carl F. Lyford 7-59	Harlan J. Heydon	Woodrow T. Mayfield F	Richard F. Lovejoy E	Raymond P. Martin	Charles E. Brown
Riverside* . . .	76†	E. V. Dales 4-61	Mrs. V. J. Strohecker	William A. Berndt F	James F. Martinek	Raymond E. Allen	Jack A. Bennett

Roseville* . . .	10†	Paul J. Lunardi 4-60	R. W. Terry	Marion W. Hanson C	Wilson Fieberling E	Pete Badovinac	Francis L. Barnett
Sacramento* .	157†	Clarence Azevedo 1-60	Paul Manby	A. O. Hoover C	E. A. Fairbairn E	Thomas Deise	James V. Hicks
Salinas*	21†	A. C. Atteridge 7-59	Elton Tavernetti F	Elton Tavernetti F	H. B. Munger, Jr. E	Elmer Anderson	R. J. McIntyre
San Anselmo* .	10†	Arthur W. Smith 4-59	Anita U. Gannon	Anne M. Grant C	John Oglesby E	Nello Marcucci	Donald Wood
San Bernardino	83†	E. D. Kremer 5-59	Jack T. Felton	Cecil C. Wood F	Ronald E. Wolford E	Dwight E. Littleton	Mel Harbauer
San Bruno* . .	20†	Robert D. Price 4-59	Carl W. Hultberg	Carl W. Hultberg K	Dana H. Russell, Jr.	Herbert F. Freitas	William L. Maher
San Buenaventura*	26†	Charles W. Petit 4-59	Charles W. Reiman C	Charles W. Reiman C	J. Edward Sheehy E	A. J. Comstock	Strevell G. Taylor
San Carlos* . .	20†	George F. Seager 4-59	Kathleen M. Grant	Estelle Heffner F	Richard T. Renney S	Lyle G. Clark	George P. Seely
San Diego* . . .	494†	Charles C. Dail 4-59	Phillip L. Acker	Fred Lawrence C	Verne D. Parker	George E. Courser	A. E. Jansen
San Fernando*	16†	Willard L. Cross 4-60	Leila Edwards	Leila Edwards K	Ray Walker	Reed Ven Bebber	W. E. Slaughter
San Francisco	775	George Christopher 1-60	Robert J. Dolan	Harry D. Ross C	Sherman Duckel	William Murray	Thomas Cahill
San Gabriel* .	22†	George H. Smith	Walter A. Wolford	Catherine D. Thomas F	Harry B. Keebaugh	George Duguid, Jr.	Francis L. Carpenter
San Jose* . . .	159†	Louis S. Solari 7-60	Francis L. Greiner	Harry A. Young A	Harold J. Flannery E	Arthur J. Gilbert	J. R. Blackmore
San Leandro* .	33†	Jack D. Maltester 4-62	Herbert H. Burbank	Reuel N. Lindahl F	G. Homer Hamlin	Manuel Rodriquez	Artel J. Lamoureux
San Luis Obispo*	17†	Fred H. Lucksinger 5-59	J. H. Fitzpatrick	J. H. Fitzpatrick K	David F. Romero E	Lee M. Schlobohm	William E. Schofield
San Marino* . .	13†	Corson W. Ide 4-60	W. W. Dundore	W. W. Dundore K	Paul F. Barton	Arthur P. Hughes	Joseph G. Miller
San Mateo* . .	66†	Paul E. Anderson 4-59	William J. O'Farrell	Arthur B. Sullivan M	Newmann B. Smith	Hugh F. Morris	Martin C. McDonnell
San Pablo* . . .	18†	Roy H. Cleek	Gertrude Yurko	Gertrude Yurko K	M. G. Stragier	Manuel Mello	W. A. Pedretti
San Rafael* . .	17†	John F. McInnis 4-59	W. L. Morgan	W. L. Morgan K	Norris Rawles	Clarence Johansen	Frank Kelly
Santa Ana* . . .	69†	Dale H. Heinly 4-59	Marion Suttner	Hal Rager F	Hugh Foreman	John Garthe	Edward J. Allen
Santa Barbara*	56†	Floyd O. Bohnett 6-59	William T. Hopkins	Robert W. Hutton F	Raymond G. Martin	C. L. Tenney	Reginald W. Cooley
Santa Clara* .	43†	Anthony R. Toledo 5-59	A. S. Belick	Loyd E. Brady M	Edgar C. Schott	Leonard J. George	Frank Sapena
Santa Cruz* . .	23†	Olin C. White	A. J. Miller	A. J. Miller K	Alex. D. Russell E	John T. Sinnott	Geno J. Pini
Santa Maria* .	14†	Curtis Tunnell 5-60	Dorothy Lyman	Frank Fargo M	Wm. S. Litzengerg	Harry H. Bell	Harold L. English
Santa Monica*	75†	Russell K. Hart 4-59	Kenneth O. Grubb	W. A. Hard C	Maurice M. King E	Charles N. Carrell	Otto Faulkner
Santa Paula* .	12†	Ernest Richardson 4-61	Mrs. Ruth Tudor	Lela Frederick C	William Jensen	George Harding	Lee Haralson
Santa Rosa* . .	18	Charles P. Toohey 4-59	John Hawkes	Walter H. Vaughan F	Robert Van Guelpen E	George Magee	Melvin Flohr
South Gate* . .	51†	Leland R. Weaver 4-59	Dorothy McGaffey	Stanley D. Moran F	Robert F. Thoreson	Guy E. Peterson	John C. Gutting
South Pasadena*	19†	Roy L. Anderson 4-60	Marjorie Merritt	Marjorie Merritt K	Charles H. Lane S	Victor E. Ross	Clifton J. Brown
S. San Francisco*	36†	G. J. Rozzi	Arthur Rodondi	Arthur Rodondi K	Louis H. Goss	Alex Welte	Louis Belloni
Stockton*	75†	Dean C. De Carli 11-59	Bessie Lee Trahern	George E. Poehner F	Douglas C. Nelson	J. Lyle Stevenson	Jack A. O'Keefe
Sunnyvale* . . .	42†	Fred A. Boomer 4-59	Vivial Krodel	Thomas H. Sweeney F	Donald M. Somers E	Jacob A. Jessup	Jacob A. Jessup
Torrance* . . .	93†	Albert Isen 4-62	Albert H. Bartlett	Jerome I. Scharfman F	Ralph S. Perkins S	J. J. Benner	Percy Bennett
Tulare*	13†	Raymond Joncoaltz 4-59	Hazel Hoyt	Hazel Hoyt K	B. P. Westkamper	Ben I. Jones	Edw. D. Houk
Upland*	13†	Abner Haldeman 4-60	Hazel Cassell F	Hazel Cassell F	Harold Wilder E	Howard Paulin	John Wessely
Vallejo*	35†	G. Wilfred Hewitt 7-59	Helen G. Seeber	David J. Madden F	Glen A. Harris	John F. McCormack	Jack E. Stiltz
Visalia*	15†	Ira J. Chrisman 4-59	Jean S. Banks	V. F. Cruzen C	Lee A. Kirby S	Walter A. Wood	Frank Bentzen
Watsonville . .	12	W. J. C. Ramsay	Thomas J. Rowan	Thomas J. Rowan K	Royal E. Fowle E	J. C. Hagerty	Frank E. Osmer
West Covina* .	36†	Vernon D. Mottinger 4-59	Robert Flotten	Vaugh D. Walters F	R. E. Pontow E	Calvin Wetherbee	Allen W. Sill
Whittier*	32†	A. C. Newsom	Guy N. Dixon	N. Keith Abbott C	C. V. Haight E	Arch B. Alford	Arthur I. Mallory
Woodland* . . .	12†	Gus C. Donnelly 4-60	S. R. Fairlee	S. R. Fairlee K	Alvin L. Hiatt	Everett Runkle	Frank B. Elston
COLORADO—10							
Aurora*	11	Allen C. Bradley 11-59	Ray B. Johnston	Ray B. Johnston K	Robert Blank E	William H. Hawkins	Spencer C. Garrett
Boulder*	20	Leo C. Riethmayer 1-60	Leonard R. Jones F	Leonard R. Jones F	William C. Light	Frank J. Johnson	Myron M. Teegarden
Colorado Springs*	45	Fred W. Simpson, Jr., 4-59	R. F. Sonnekson	W. Lamont Burger A	James J. Murray	Fred H. Lausch	Irvin B. Bruce
Denver	416	Will F. Nicholson 7-59	Charles D. Byrne	Clayton M. Hill F	R. Y. Batterton	A. A. Feldman	W. F. Johnson
Englewood* . .	17	Edward S. Scott 1-60	B. O. Beausang	B. O. Beausang K	W. O. Davies E	R. George Woods	B. B. Tillman

TABLE XXI — DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959 — Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Fort Collins* .	15	Robert W. Sears 4-59	Miles F. House	G. H. Palmes M	Howard Evans E	Clifford Carpenter	Orville P. Kelley
Grand Junction*	15	John S. Emerson P	Helen C. Tomlinson	Fred E. Hagie T	John A. Burton	Frank Kreps	Karl M. Johnson
Greeley*	20	Oscar Beck 11-59	Mort Balch	Mort Balch K	M. L. Miller, Jr. E	E. A. Brumley	C. C. Hunter
Pueblo*	64	Fred Voss P 1-60	Mary E. Weaver	Alva Sloan F	George Fellows	George Lowe	Roy F. Harper
Trinidad* . . .	12	S. W. Azer 1-60	Frank Hoch	Frank Hoch K	Harmon H. Kellum	Con W. Nolan	Charles Garlutzo
CONNECTICUT—36							
Ansonia	19	Joseph A. Doyle 12-60	Paul E. Schumacher	Paul E. Schumacher K	William J. Elliott S	Thomas Moran, Jr.	William O'Brien
Bridgeport . . .	159	Samuel J. Tedesco 11-59	John M. Brannelly	John J. Morris C	Charles E. Smith E	Sylvester Jennings	John A. Lyddy
Bristol	36	James P. Casey 11-59	Rolfe E. Rowe	Edgar C. Hannan C	Timothy H. Donovan	George C. Graham	Thomas V. McCarthy
Danbury	22	John A. Define, Jr. 4-59	John A. Brennan	John A. Brennan K	Sydney A. Rapp E	George C. Hanna	Howard J. McGoldrick
Darien t	12	T. F. Kerrigan 10-59	Albert L. Brunner	Albert L. Brunner K	A. Walter Saburn		P. Edmund Brencher
Derby	10	Anthony Dirienzo 1-61	Francis O'Connell	Ed. G. Bricket T	John J. Benanto	Irving R. Pollard	Frank J. Manion
East Hartford t	30	John W. Torpey P 10-59	E. J. Paganetti F	E. J. Paganetti F	George J. Penney	Frank Dagon	Veto A. Bushnell
East Haven t .	12	D. H. Ferrara C 10-59	Margaret J. Tucker	Margaret J. Tucker K	Dominick Melillo	Thomas Hayes	Edwin B. Priest
Enfield t	15	Norbert D. Senior C 7-59	Lodovico Magrini	Lodovico Magrini K	Stanley Jablonski		Walter Skower
Fairfield t . . .	30	Dimill L. Kinnie 11-59	Samuel Glover	Francis C. Cignoli F	Frank E. Daniels E	Joseph J. Stopa	James Kranyik
Greenwich t . .	41	G. E. Harris C 1-60	Fred. D. Barrett	Wm. H. Sherman C	Walter F. Johnson	Sturart M. Potter	David W. Robbins
Hamden t	30	John DeNicola C 11-59	Walter D. Connor	W. D. Barnard N	Elwood Nettleton E	Raymond Spencer	Robert Thatcher
Hartford* . . .	177	J. H. Kinsella 12-59	Wm. A. Linnane	Robert L. Duffy F	Lyman C. Lovell	Henry G. Thomas	Paul B. Beckwith
Manchester t*	34	Eugene T. Kelly 11-60	Edward Tomkiel	Elisha C. Freedman C	James Sheekey E	William C. Mason	James M. Reardon
Meriden	44	H. D. Altobello 1-60	Ruth Payne	Matthew P. Kuta C	C. Perry Prann E	L. A. Petrucelli	Michael B. Carroll
Middletown . .	30	Harry T. Clew 10-61	Frank J. Roccapriore	Mark F. Dunn C	Samuel C. Cannon	J. Franklin Dunn	John J. Pomfret
Milford t* . . .	27	Clarence I. Pratt	George F. Weed	J. F. Raslavsky F	Col. Louis J. Ferony	Richard F. Coley	Arthur Harris
Naugatuck . . .	17	Adam Mengacci 5-59	Bernard Avacolli	Charles F. Daly C	Leo J. Brophy	Edward Galvin	Anthony A. Malone
New Britain . .	74	J. F. Morelli 4-60	Harry E. Scheuy	Gerald J. McCann F	George J. Molleur E	Geo. W. Scarlett, Sr.	Edward M. Kiely
New Haven . . .	164	Richard C. Lee 1-60	Milton Rice	F. L. Cronan C	Arthur T. Barbieri	Thomas J. Collins	Francis V. McManus
New London* .	31	A. J. Impellitteri 10-59	Elizabeth T. Roath	Herbert G. Huntley F	Charles P. DeBiasi E	Frank Sullivan	John J. Courtney
Norwalk	49	Irving Freese 11-59	Everett Barnes	Bernard Newman C	Paul J. James	Charles A. Volk	Max Orlins
Norwich*	38†	H. G. Zuerner P 12-59	J. Dyer Potter	Malcolm Quinlan C	Harold M. Walz	Wm. B. Confrey	Clarence Simpson
Shelton	13	Malachi J. LeMay 1-60	Edward K. Miller	Edward K. Miller K	Joseph J. Berta	William Purcell	Bartholomew Flaherty
Stamford	74	Webster C. Givens 1-60	Joseph V. Toner	William J. Kelemen F	Walter R. Maguire	T. F. Richardson	Joseph W. Kinsella
Stratford t* . .	33	Edmond A. Dorne	W. Howard Wilcoxson	Allen B. Vermilya F	Richard E. Blake	T. S. Lockwood	Patrick J. Flanagan
Torrington . . .	28	A. G. Gelormino 11-60	Alex G. Constable	F. A. Hennessy T	Geo. F. Mahoney E	Edward F. Goodman	H. E. Meade
Wallingford . .	12	Edward J. Leonard 1-60	Gerald Harrington	John Purcell C	Nicholas Kern	John Czine	Carl A. Grasser
Waterbury . . .	104	Raymond E. Snyder 1-60	Fred. W. Palomba	Arnold E. Furlong F	H. C. Whitlock E	Francis T. Scully	William J. Roach
Watertown t . .	11	G. W. Hungerford C 10-59	Marie A. Buckingham	Walter S. McGowan T	G. W. Hungerford S	Avery Lamphier	Frank L. Minucci
West Hartford t*	44	Harold F. Keith 4-59	Everett D. Dow	Richard J. Isadore F	Everett Kennedy	John T. O'Loughlin	Walter A. Sandstrom
West Haven t .	32	Matthew Coyle	Angus MacLeod	Angus MacLeod K	Clifford Miller	William Johnson	John Monahan
Westport t . . .	12	H. E. Baldwin C 11-59	Mrs. Lois Clark	John Kemish C	James Czel	Harold Shippey	Samuel J. Luciano
Wethersfield t*	13	William A. Elrick	W. D. Birmingham	James E. McHugh F	Chester F. Langtry E	John F. McCue	Thomas J. Sullivan
Willimantic . .	14	F. J. Bergeron 12-59	Roger F. Paulhus	Roger F. Paulhus K	J. Nelson Harger E	J. Leo Rivard	F. R. Laramie
Windsor t* . . .	12	James J. Hartnett 10-59	George J. Tudan	Albert F. Young N	James A. Lee	John Pratt	Arthur G. Wall

DELAWARE—1

Wilmington	110	Eugene Lammont 1-61	Paul E. Shockley	Maurice Williams T	Robert Mitchell E	Maurice Clark	Arthur B. Wilson

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—1

Washington	802	R. E. McLaughlin P 7-61	G. M. Thornett S	Kenneth Back F	A. C. Welling E	E Millard H. Sutton	Robert V. Murray

FLORIDA—28

Bradenton	14	A. Sterling Hall 1-60	Harold F. Siver	Harold F. Siver K	C. W. Tourville E	A. W. Harris	Mack G. Britt
Clearwater*	16	Alex D. Finch 1-61	R. G. Whitehead	Frank Abernathy F	Sidney Lickton E	R. C. Dobson	Willis D. Booth
Coral Gables*	29†	W. Keith Phillips 4-59	Loretta V. Sheehy	K. H. Allyn F	Eugene A. Smith	Paul T. Matheson	Wm. G. Kimbrough
Daytona Beach*	30	J. Owen Eubank 1-61	Rhea B. Mordt	Rhea B. Mordt K	H. E. Eubank	William B. Terry	A. O. Folsom, Jr.
Fort Lauderdale*	63†	John V. Russell 5-59	Florence C. Hardy	Samuel H. Marshall F	E. L. Patterson E	Jordan R. Carter	J. Lester Holt
Fort Myers	13	George M. French 11-60	Mrs. Sara Nell Gran	Mrs. Sara Nell Gran K	Julian Hudson	Robert S. Bass	Burl Underhill
Fort Pierce*	14	James L. Howe 12-60	D. C. Huskey	D. C. Huskey K	Milton Davis S	R. M. Register	Bruce Parsons
Gainesville*	27	Myrl J. Hanes 3-59	A. Clarence O'Neill	A. Clarence O'Neill F	Charles F. Angel	H. J. Richardson	William D. Joiner
Hialeah	43†	Henry Milander 11-59	James H. Goodlet	James H. Goodlet K	George Wheeler S	Norman Thompson	H. U. Warner
Hollywood*	23†	E. L. McMorrough 4-59	Blanche E. Mann	U. G. Finlayson F	Mitchell G. Ware	Holloway L. Cook	Philip A. Thompson
Jacksonville	205	Haydon Burns 6-59	W. C. Almand R	J. W. Hollister, Jr. C	Bill L. Bryant E	F. C. Kelly	L. A. Reynolds
Key West*	26	Delio Cobo 11-59	Victor Lowe	John L. Day F	Julio Cabanas	Charles Cremata	George M. Gomez
Lake Worth*	15†	Robert T. O'Connor 4-59	Mrs. Ruth U. Fales	J. A. Kunkel, Jr. F	Ralph C. Howard	S. D. McMillan	G. S. Sanders
Lakeland*	31	R. Tom Joyner, Jr. 1-60	L. R. Shuman	L. R. Shuman K	John Stokes	C. M. Deal	Leo H. Brooker
Miami*	259†	Robert K. High 11-59	F. L. Correll	George N. Shaw F	A. E. Darlow E	N. L. Wheeler, Sr.	W. E. Headley, Jr.
Miami Beach*	51†	Kenneth Oka 6-59	R. Wm. L. Johnson	R. Wm. L. Johnson K	Morris N. Lipp M	D. C. Kennett	Michael Fox
North Miami*	23†	Thomas Sasso 9-59	E. May Avil	Robert Youkey M	Benjamin R. Vitale	Lawrence Wagner	Karl Engel
Ocala*	12	George F. Mangan 1-60	Frank D. Johnson	Frank D. Johnson K	Reece I. Bickerton	E. F. McCray	K. C. Alvarez
Orlando	52	Robert S. Carr 11-60	W. G. Stewart	Richard M. Hall F	A. B. Herndon	Paul Pennington	Carlisle Johnstone
Panama City*	32†	Frank M. Nelson, Jr. 3-59	Leon E. Mathis	Leon E. Mathis K	Chas. E. Peterson E	John W. Douglas	Ira L. Ross
Pensacola*	51†	Roy S. Philpot 6-59	Charles H. Walker	Charles H. Walker F	Joseph P. Jennings	Claude Wright	Crosby Hall
St. Augustine*	14	Walter Bugeski	Pauline Boyt	Robert C. Neat F	John H. Lauper	Elwood W. Hartley	Virgil Stuart
St. Petersburg*	97	John D. Burroughs 7-59	Mrs. Jennie Cook	Baynard E. Cook F	Allen K. Henry	Stephen O. Griffith	E. Wilson Purdy
Sanford*	12	A. L. Wilson 1-60	Heidt N. Sayer	Heidt N. Sayer K	S. M. Richard	M. N. Cleveland, Sr.	Roy G. Williams
Sarasota*	19	Col. Fred W. Dennis 12-59	L. B. Ashby	Charles H. Pickett F	Max Sturm E	James R. Cowsert	R. N. Wilson
Tallahassee*	38†	Davis H. Atkinson 2-59	George C. White A	George C. White A	Palmer Munroe	Earl Levy	Frank Stoutamire
Tampa	217†	Nick Nuccio 11-59	W. L. Stark	Hobart D. Pelhank C	Roy K. Van Camp	C. Fred Dreyes	James P. Mullins
West Palm Beach*	51†	Horace S. Miller 4-59	Mrs. J. R. Gardner	Keith R. Chinn F	John H. Klinck, Jr. E	J. H. Witherspoon	Robert W. Milburn

GEORGIA—23

Albany*	31	J. P. Watkins 1-60	Mrs. S. F. Huckaby	T. J. Williams F	S. A. Roos E	E. E. Moody	H. N. Reid
Americus	11	F. P. Bowen 1-61	A. D. Gatewood, Jr.	A. D. Gatewood, Jr. K	John B. Lovell E	H. K. Henderson	W. S. Thurston
Athens	28	Ralph M. Snow 1-60	A. G. Smith	A. G. Smith K	J. G. Beacham E	W. C. Thompson	J. H. Porterfield
Atlanta	331	Wm. B. Hartsfield 1-62	J. L. Richardson	R. Earl Landers C	Ray Nixon	C. C. Styron	Herbert T. Jenkins
Augusta	72	Millard A. Beckum 1-61	Thomas D. Beckum	Kessel D. Stelling C	M. P. Phillips E	M. L. Watkins	F. B. Green
Brunswick*	18	M. A. Copeland 1-60	Harriet Jennings S	Paul Killian F	Carl F. Leavy	J. W. Greenfield	J. H. Bisson
College Park	15	J. W. Stephenson 1-62	Mrs. Mary A. Hunt	Ridley T. Nichol M	Harry F. Wiley E	J. B. Eley	T. Owen Smith
Columbus*	80	B. F. Register 1-59	Henry G. Brannon	Frances Henderson C	D. T. Grider	T. C. Turner	E. S. Moncrieff
Dalton	16	R. F. Hamilton 1-60	Albert Rollins	Albert Rollins K	Paul Mitchell E	Luther Broome	L. L. Vining
Decatur*	22	C. E. Morgan 1-60	Mrs. M. H. Christian	John H. Markland M	J. W. Willis E	J. D. Peek	Luther Spinks

Table XXI — Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000: 1959 — Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Dublin	10	J. Felton Pierce	A. F. Geeslin	W. H. Hobbs F	Z. H. Perry E	S. V. Holmes	Tillman Jones
East Point . . .	21	J. G. Stith 1-61	W. P. Kidd	W. P. Kidd K	J. W. Morre, Jr. E	Max Wiggins	W. H. Tyler
Gainesville* . .	12	Perry H. Chapman 1-60	William A. Pratt	George A. Whiten M	H. L. Pittard E	R. E. Spence	Hoyt H. Henry
Griffin*	14	W. G. Bryant C 12-59	Mrs. Ann W. Cook	J. S. Langford M	J. T. Bearden E	S. E. Simonton	Leo D. Blackwell
La Grange* . .	25	Frank Tigner 1-60	C. H. Day	H. M. Crane M	Raymond Hadley	Rufus Dorman	T. E. McClung
Macon	70	B. F. Merritt, Jr. 11-59	Alex Cameron	Kelly L. Gunnells T	Joe Witherington E	B. H. Brown	Ben T. Watkins
Marietta	21	C. W. Bramlett 1-60	Albert L. Bagley, Jr.	Albert L. Bagley, Jr. K	Thos. E. Williams E	Howard A. Schaffer	Ernest R. Sanders
Moultrie* . . .	12	W. B. Withers 10-59	James Humphrey	James Humphrey K	W. B. Robison E	J. Lawrence Rhodes	C. R. Ranew
Rome*	30	John E. Yarbrough 1-61	Mrs. Ray Beard	Mrs. Ray Beard K	Bruce Hamler	W. T. McKinney	Smith Horton
Savannah* . . .	120	W. L. Mingledorff, Jr. 10-62	Mrs. Katherine Redmond	T. O. Cupstid F	Wyatt Wilson	J. L. Evans	S. B. Barnes, Jr.
Thomasville* .	14	Heeth Varnedoe 1-60	J. F. Ariail	P. M. Davenport T	W. A. Wilson		N. A. Stegall
Valdosta* . . .	20	A. J. Strickland, III 3-60	Owen K. Prewitte	Hendrix A. Hearn F	E. F. Ledford E	I. C. Teagle	Wilbur Perkerson
Waycross* . . .	19	Ray McDaniel	Charles O. Parker	Charles O. Parker T	Thomas L. Watts E	Ralph Carpenter	J. Lonnie Murphy
IDAHO—9							
Boise City . . .	34†	R. E. Edlefsen 5-59	Fred Bagley	Patrick Vaughn T	J. L. Morris E	Steven Taylor	Francis T. Demarest
Caldwell	10	Ed Simmerman 5-59	Ada Hartenbower	Alta Williams T	Melvin Lewis E	Waldo A. Paddock	Keith Judd
Coeur d'Alene	12	P. A. Christianson 5-59	D. E. Nedry	J. W. Barrett T	L. D. Brownson E	W. W. Swofford	A. C. Engen
Idaho Falls . .	19	John B. Rogers 5-59	Roy C. Barnes	Zelda Houchens T	Don Lloyd E	Bert Brown	Lowell Cramer
Lewiston	13	D. K. Worden, M.D. 7-59	A. M. Quane	A. M. Quane K	Elmer E. Soniville	D. R. Gill	Floyd Rosecrans
Moscow	11	S. L. Lewis 5-59	R. G. Fredekind	Dan S. Crimmins T	Harvey J. Smith E	Leon W. Sodorf	Harold B. Thoreson
Nampa	16	Thomas A. Leupp 5-59	G. H. Shellaberger	G. H. Shellaberger K	Ellis Newman S	Lewis T. Lessinger	Buster Baker
Pocatello* . . .	27†	H. B. Yearsley C 1-60	Josephine Ball	Josephine Ball K	Wendell W. Wilson E	A. A. Girard	John D. Perkins
Twin Falls* . .	18	J. Ted Davis C 1-60	Constance J. Leiser	Constance J. Leiser K	H. H. Ballenger S	L. Z. Bartlett	H. W. Gillette
ILLINOIS—84							
Alton*	33	P. W. Day 5-62	Paul A. Price	Graham W. Watt M	Guy M. Fairfield E	James Lewis	John Heafner
Arlington Heights*	23†	Edward G. Carlisle 5-60	Mildred O. Pearson	Roy Anderson F	Norman Toberman E	Harvey Carothers	L. W. Calderwood
Aurora	57†	Paul Egan 4-61	William G. Konrad	William G. Konrad	H. B. Greene E	Carl Numerich	Donald F. Curran
Belleville . . .	33	Jerome J. Munie 5-61	Vic Geolat, Jr.	Elmer B. Peters T	John Thompson E	John Wade	Reese G. Dobson
Bellwood	18†	Richard Zuelke 5-61	Oscar B. Alsaker	Walter Gray C	Joe Gobetz	Harvey Boeger	George Brenner
Berwyn	53†	William J. Kriz 4-61	Emil Vacin	Vlasta L. Nemecek C	Anton Pav	Robert Kafka	Charles Trucksa
Bloomington* .	36†	Bob McGraw 5-61	Marguerite L. Zook	Alvin J. Keller F	Donald W. Ferguson E	Roland Behrend	Frederick Gierman
Blue Island . .	18	John M. Hart 5-61	John C. Joens	John C. Joens K	Charles A. Dewar S	William Barzycki	Edward W. Boyd
Brookfield* . .	18†	Fred W. Kuehn 4-61	Charles Slack	Elmer N. Swanson T	Dale Smithers	Fred B. McDowell	Carl F. Firley
Cairo	12	Paul S. Baur, M.D. 5-59	C. Frank Walker	M. R. Shoemaker C	Del Dorsett S	William N. Brooks	Frank T. Clifford
Calumet City .	19†	Stanley E. Bejger 4-61	Orleen V. Piccirilli	O. V. Piccirilli K	John Radziewicki S	Charles Sikorski	Henry A. Wleklinski
Canton	12	W. Paul Woods 5-61	Mrs. Nellie Crawford	Mrs. Nellie Crawford K	Howard Gibbons E	Clifford Waddell	Kenneth Lindzey
Carbondale . .	11	J. I. Wright	Elizabeth Leighty	Charles O. Renfro T	Paul O. Hall	Ulmont Crawshaw	Roy Bain
Centralia	14	H. B. Blanchard 4-59	James Maxfield	Miss C. Sundermeyer T	H. B. Stover E	Ralph E. Goin	Del Berger
Champaign* . .	40	Virgil F. Lafferty 5-59	Walter F. Bailey F	Walter F. Bailey F	John T. Kearns	Hobart Kruse	Mark O'Neill‡
Chicago	3,621	Richard J. Daley 4-59	John C. Marcin	Carl H. Chatters C	George L. De Ment	Robert J. Quinn	Timothy J. O'Connor
Chicago Heights	29†	Lawrence H. Schramm 5-59	A. Paul Soderman	Herbert W. Cohrs T	James F. Shelley S	Ira H. George	Philip Howard

Cicero	68†	Henry J. Sandusky 4-60	Jerry F. Justin	Jerry F. Justin K	Frank Masa E	Theo. Wesolowski	Irwin Konovsky
Collinsville	13†	Albert Delbartes	Vernon Lucus	Norman J. Weber C	C. H. Sheppard E	Harold Meier	Paul Cigliance
Danville	41†	G. N. Hicks 4-59	Betty Oakes	Wallace A. Larson C	Ferman Gunn E	Howard Rindt	Robert Christy
Decatur	66	Clarence A. Sablotny 5-59	C. Eugene Fluss	Lewis R. Pensinger C	Paul Stephens E	Lynn P. Martin	W. Glenn Kerwin
DeKalb	15†	Clayton Pooler	Sam W. Riippi	Dorothy W. Eichnert	R. S. Haldeman E	Clayton Kennedy	Victor Sarich
Des Plaines	31†	H. H. Behrel 5-61	Otto W. J. Henrich	Otto W. J. Henrich K	Earl Warnicke	Raymond Kolze	Amaso Kennicott
Dixon	19†	Joseph E. Vaile 5-59	Irene E. Hamill	C. Lyle Ballard F	C. K. Willet E	Gail Keyser	Earl Kelchner
Downers Grove	20†	Ben H. Groves 5-59	Laura S. Geffert	Laura S. Geffert K	Howard Johnson S	Grant Dicke	Otto A. Springborn
East Moline	14	Frank J. Esposito 5-61	Arnold Neihaus	Arnold Neihaus K	Joe Archer	George LeRette	George Maskell
East St. Louis	82	Alvin G. Fields 5-63	John Tierney	Glenn Hendry C	David J. Johnston E	Gerald Fallan	George Dowling
Elgin*	48†	Orlo E. Salisbury 5-59	Myrtle E. Spiegler	William L. Rahn F	Alvin J. Kuecker	Charles Bickler	Herbert W. Lange
Elmhurst*	35†	Benjamin J. Allison 5-61	Florise J. Gradolph	Carl Nelson F	Robert T Palmer	Wilbert S. Hayman	Wilbert Rusteberg
Elmwood Park*	22†	Elmer W. Conti P 5-61	George C. Michehl	Howard A. Olson M	Walter Lorenco S	Henry Sells, Sr.	Charles E. Woods
Evanston*	75†	John R. Kimbark 4-61	Maurice F. Brown	Wayne F. Anderson F	Joseph L. Rose	J. J. Geishecker	Hubert G. Kelsh
Evergreen Park	22†	J. H. Tanner P 5-61	Al. E. Maday	Al. E. Maday K	Edw. J. Polzin	LeRoy Howatt	Louis Riddering
Forest Park	15	William H. Meyer 5-59	Charles W. Meseke	Henry C. Meyer	Micheal J. Lambke	Henry H. Lange	Joseph L. Cortino
Franklin Park	16†	Wm. J. McNerney P 4-61	Joseph M. Tornabene	Alsed Rhino F	Sam Palmer	Irvin Sherry	Raymond Bondlow
Freeport	26†	Glen F. Kunkle 5-61	Mrs. Lueva McHugh	Larry Peck C	Ray Staas S	Raphael Pontius	Walter Marsh
Galesburg*	31	Dr. R. P. Cabeen 5-61	Alfred Nystrom	Don L. Viane F	Floyd Burrell	W. T. Ekwall	James May
Glen Ellyn	14†	George R. Becker 5-61	W. D. Galligan	F. R. Eckert F	Henry H. Roby S	James Brody	Lee W. Briarton
Glenview*	13†	John A. Mabley 5-61	Walter J. Hoffman M	Walter J. Hoffman M	F. V. Zintak	Ray Brumeister	Erwin Meierhoff
Granite City	34†	Leonard R. Davis 5-61	A. L. Stevens	John Dooher C	Wm. Warfield S	Elijah King	R. J. Willaredt
Harrisburg	11	Claud Gibbons 5-59	Olive Patterson	Lee Morse F	Robert R. Brown E	L. G. Martin	Roy R. Lane
Harvey	24†	Arthur E. Turngren 5-59	Robert K. Bentley	Robert K. Bentley K	C. J. Campbell S	Edward Mulder	Matt Romer
Highland Park*	20†	Robert S. Cushman 5-59	Roy Millen	Herman J. Hart C	Edward P. Hart	Joseph W. Boylan	A. L. Schmieg, Sr.
Homewood*	13†	Joseph Swingle P 5-61	Robert L. Anderson	Mrs. Kay Preston C	Donald W. Wikan E	Thomas White	Melvin K. Meyer
Jacksonville	20	Robert A. DuBois 5-61	John R. Phillips	Mrs. Ilma B. Cline T	Samuel E. Pevey S	Howard L. Reynolds	Isaac E. Flynn
Joliet*	61†	James P. Hennessy 5-59	Ann Ulrich	Geo. L. Comerford C	Bernard Prola E	Harold Rasmussen	Joseph R. Trizna
Kankakee	28†	Edward P. Madison 5-61	William Balthun	William Balthun K	Leo. Tetreault S	James Marnell	Wallace Flannery
Kewanee	17	Campbell Andrews 5-59	Mrs. Nellie E. Hall	Mrs. Nellie E. Hall K	Claude F. Bates E	Albert J. Lyons	Clyde E. Rorah
La Grange*	15†	John G. Birks P 5-59	R. A. Ryder, Jr.	M. F. Droege T	E. F. O'Malley E	William E. Murphy	H. A. Heinen
La Salle	12	B. D. Bruno 5-61	Genevieve Kudla	Genevieve Kudla K	L. J. McGonigal E	Joseph Ficek	James A. Callahan
Lansing	16†	John VanDeraa P 5-61	Mrs. C. Gullichson	Mrs. C. Gullichson K	Aggie Boulahanis	John Koenes	John Braschler
Lincoln	16†	Edward L. Spellman 5-61	Wilbur C. Sparks	Wilbur C. Sparks K	August Kavalman S	Edgar Smith	Earl F. Minder
Lombard*	18†	Wm. L. Watson P 4-61	Richard H. Cleveland	Arthur F. Spellerberg F	Edward A. MacKay	Charles Fruche	John D. Biehl
Macomb	11	Loren E. Nickson 4-59	Margaret Ruth	Margaret Ruth K	Jack Young S	Fred D. Wilson	Lawrence Brown
Marion	11†	Robert L. Cooksey 5-59	I. C. Nelson	Gilbert Bratten T	Raymond McCronick	Herman May	Charles Edwards
Mattoon	18†	Morgan F. Phipps 5-61	Jas. L. Warren	Jas. L. Warren K	John Fryman S	L. Edward Weaver	Timothy Lynch
Maywood*	27	John G. Trumbull 4-61	Joseph M. Kearns	James H. Carey F	George E. Trendel	Henry H. Baethke	Donald E. Nolen
Melrose Park	19†	Chester M. Carson P‡ 5-59	Michael J. Laraia	Herman Weiss T	Ralph Tolomei E	Anthony Prignano	Charles J. Caliendo
Moline	37	Arnold R. Smith 5-61	Lillian D. Carlson	Lillian D. Carlson K	William Stoewer E	John H. Polchow	H. S. M. Nelson
Monmouth	10	Donovan M. Vance 5-61	Mrs. Mildred Wilford	Mrs. Mildred Wilford K	Clyde DeBok S	Robert Maxey	Vincent Romano
Mount Vernon*	16	Virgil T. Bailey 5-61	Paul Hayes	Paul Hayes K	Emmett LeMay S	Paul Partridge	Vernor Pigg
Oak Lawn*	22†	Harvey N. Wick P 5-61	Robert G. Parke	Donald Herrman F	D. C. Morin E	Elmore Parker	Gerhard Hein
Oak Park*	61†	J. Russell Christianson P	Clarence Schilke	Harris Stevens F	Glenn R. Sunde E	William C. Watters	Thomas P. Kearin
Ottawa	17	F. W. Eichelkraut 5-59	Albert A. Lausch	Albert A. Lausch K	Fred N. Spurgin E	William Warren	W. M. Keim
Park Forest*	28†	R. A. Dinerstein P 4-59	Mrs. M. S. Paterson	John L. Scott M	Albert L. Heitmann E	Olaf S. Sorensen	Milan N. Plavsic
Park Ridge*	28†	Raymond Hollis 5-61	Paul S. Badger	William J. Coyne F	J. Edward Knowles	Norman A. Brown	C. F. Christensen

TABLE XXI—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Pekin	25†	Norman E. Wolfer 5-59	W. D. Jansen	C. P. Smith T	Henry Pfanz S	Fred W. Nolte	Donald E. Smith
Peoria*	112	Eugene Lieter 4-61	Francis Nash	Roy E. Anderson F	Arno Pfeiler E	Ray Miller	Bernard Kennedy
Quincy	42†	Leo. W. Lenane 5-61	Lawrence Kuhlman	Hayward Hough C	C. A. Bunting	John Heelan	Ray Welsh
Rantoul	22†	Maj. Gen. B. G. Gates P 5-61	Ellis L. Zook	Donald D. Zolman C	William A. Bradley	Adam Holzhauer	Charles R. Taylor
River Forest .	11	Irwin P. Rieger P 5-61	Purdy W. Hazelton	Purdy W. Hazelton K	Howard M. Denney	Herman H. Flohr	B. F. Gerard, Jr.
Rock Island* .	49†	Warren C. Yerger 5-61	William J. Tacey, Jr.	William J. Tacey, Jr. K	Donald Smith E	Charles Wahlheim	Claus C. Miller
Rockford	105†	Ben T. Schleicher 5-61	Robert J. Lindley	Robert J. Lindley K	Theodore F. Johnson	Wayne E. Swanson	Thomas E. Boustead
Skokie*	52†	Ambrose M. Reiter P 5-61	John E. Seeley	John E. Seeley K	Henry Weber	Edward F. Steek	William C. Griffin
Springfield . . .	82	Nelson O. Howarth 4-59	O. Mack Wagner	Luke Lavin C	Charles A. Nelson E	Francis Saunders	Silver Suarez
Sterling	15†	F. D. Higby, Sr. 5-59	Myrtle Bucher	John F. DeWind T	William F. Haefliger E	Richard Nicol	Edward Ohda
Streator	16	Robert Drysdale 5-59	Roy Rathbun	Roy Rathbun K	George Micklos S	William Uebler	John C. Gaydos
Urbana	23	Stanley B. Weaver 5-61	Bess M. Holmes	Bess M. Holmes K	M. H. Kinch E	Victor Wimmer	Herbert Fiscus
Villa Park* . .	16†	Peter H. Enzweiler	Neva Natho	Fred Koplien N	A. H. White S	George Williams	William Holler
Waukegan . . .	47†	Robert Sabonjian 5-61	Howard A. Guthrie	Howard A. Guthrie K	Robert G. Kramer	Anthony Miks	Walter L. Riley
West Frankfort	11	John R. Heaton 5-59	Tom Griffin	Herman Karnes F	E. M. Flood S	Fred Harkins	Arthur Marks
Wheaton	16†	E. R. Farrar	C. O. Freedlund	W. M. Conley F	J. S. Peironnet	E. H. Holstein	D. W. MacKenzie
Wilmette* . . .	18	J. C. Sanderson, Jr. P 4-59	Mary E. Brush	Ralph D. Clay F	Armon Lund	Fred. J. Behrendt	Edwin F. Whiteside
Winnetka* . . .	25†	K. M. Henderson P 4-60	Charles R. Miller M	Lee A. Ellis F	Robert L. Anderson	Rod Porter	Don R. Derning
Wood River* .	10	James M. Delaney 4-61	Emma J. Clabaugh	Leland F. Kraft M	Fred F. Penning	Russell Pinkerton	Roy G. Coutre
INDIANA—40							
Anderson	50†	Ralph R. Ferguson 1-60	Ernest W. Coburn	Wilson G. Anderson C	Louis Eggman	Herbert Johnson	John L. Heiden
Bedford	13	Lee Quackenbush 1-60	Kathleen M. Edgell	Kathleen M. Edgell K	Joseph E. Grogan S	Ralph C. Williams	Lowell P. Simmons
Bloomington . .	28	Thomas L. Lemon 1-60	Mary Alice Dunlap	Mary Alice Dunlap K	M. B. Doyle E	Bernard Glover	Geo. E. Huntington, Jr.
Columbus . . .	18	Fred C. Owens 1-60	Paul A. Morris	Paul A. Morris K	Ross J. Buck E	Donald Owens	Richard Welch
Connersville .	18†	R. L. Haley, Jr. 1-60	Carolyn Deeds	Carolyn Deeds K	William Little E	Omar Adams	Talcott F. Keller
Crawfordsville	14†	Paul Stump 1-60	Esther Hawkins	Esther Hawkins K	Mark R. Gray E	Merle Patton	D. O. Dulin
East Chicago .	54	Walter M. Jeorse 1-60	James F. Ginther	Walter A. Baran C	J. Rakowski, Jr. E	Nick J. Palla, Jr.	Michael Vinovich
Elkhart	39†	E. L. Danielson 1-60	Ralph H. Shafer	Robert E. Long C	James C. Hiatt S	Miles B. Houghton	Ivan E. Carlson
Elwood	12†	Robert Fortson 1-60	Gladys Land	Gladys Land K	Luther Stockdale S	Theodore Wilson	Joseph Hickey
Evansville . . .	129	J. Wm. Davidson 1-60	John Steinmetz	Ellis R. Anderson C	Oscar Wentzel	Clarence Bassmier	Charles Gash
Fort Wayne . .	145†	Robert E. Meyers 1-60	Walter C. Meyers	Robert G. Beams C	Edward Green E	Clinton J. Baals	Mitchell Cleveland
Frankfort . . .	15	Kenneth S. Power	Robert Kirkwood	Robert Kirkwood K	Raye Power	G. R. Clidence	G. R. Clidence
Gary	169†	George Chacharis 1-60	Betty Malinka	John Visclosky C	Harold Zweig E	John Massa	John F. Foley
Goshen	13	Ray B. Messick 1-60	Claude R. Landaw	Claude R. Landaw K	Harvey Thomas S	C. J. Copenhaver	Edgar J. Smith
Hammond . . .	108†	Edward C. Dowling 1-60	Stanley Kulik	Joseph E. Klen C	Amerigo G. Giannini E	Edward J. Spolnik	Michael Kambiss
Hobart	15†	Fred Rose 1-60	Laura R. Bracken	Laura R. Bracken K	G. P. Huntington E	H. R. Harrington	William McGinn
Huntington . . .	15	DeVon Blackburn 1-60	Jesse A. Barrick	Jesse A. Barrick K	Walter A. Switzer S	Earnest Greider	Wallace E. Schoeff
Indianapolis . .	462†	Charles Boswell 1-60	Mrs. Teresa Laffey	Albert Losche C	Darrell C. Walton E	Arnold Phillips	Robert E. Reilly
Jeffersonville .	18†	Chas. W. Hoodenpyl 1-60	Carl J. Braun	Carl J. Braun K	Charles Gannon S	William Cox	William Ell
Kokomo	44†	Ramon Gilbert 1-60	Edria Bender	Emerson Martin C	Harry S. Hart S	Francis X. Mannion	Don Scott
La Porte	20†	E. A. Koomler 1-60	Margery L. Smith‡	Margery L. Smith K‡	Grant E. Hunsley S	Lloyd Hutton	Leo J. Kramer
Lafayette	40†	Kenneth R. Snyder 1-60	Elton V. McQueen	Clare Fritch T	Sterling Bolyard S		Clifford Stockton

Logansport . .	21	Ralph T. Eberts 1-60	Ralph G. Smith	Ralph G. Smith K	Woodrow G. Bowman S	John R. Eisert	Lee I. Morris
Madison	10†	William H. Wetzel 1-60	Catherine Wildman	Catherine Wildman K	William H. Wetzel	Harold Lohrig	Ralph S. Bruther
Marion	35†	Willard Blockman	Mrs. Verna Hays	Stanley Stepheson C	Frank Seagel E	Arthur Planck	Charles Rogers
Michigan City .	32†	Francis G. Fedder 1-60	Frank A. Wentland	Walter A. Timm C	Orva Sassaman S	Clem J. Noveroske	Edwin H. Fedder
Mishawaka . . .	34†	Albert L. Doyle 1-60	Oscar Van DePutte	Joseph W. Snyder C	Fred W. Beehler S	Thomas Pressler	Dean Bolerjack
Muncie	65†	H. Arthur Tuhey 1-60	James D. DeVoe	Stanley R. Terhune C	Horace Weber E	Orvall O. Falls	James P. Carey
New Albany . .	38†	C. Pralle Erni	Irma L. Hammond	F. S. Wilcox C	Albert Graybrook E	Thomas Daniel	Asa Wilson
New Castle . .	21†	Sidney E. Baker 1-60	Percy Scott	Percy Scott K	James Clinton	Thomas Nipp	Floyd A. Breckenridge
Peru	15†	John D. Devine 1-60	Laura Bond	Laura Bond K	Ward Roberts	Guy Berger	Howard O. Bradley
Richmond . . .	40	Roland H. Cutter 1-60	David O. Keyser	William E. Wilson C	Manley Lawrence S	Leslie L. Williams	Dan A. Mitrione
Shelbyville . . .	13†	John S. Anderson 1-60	Eleanor T. Vatchett	Eleanor T. Vatchett T	Kenneth L. Bowman S	William C. Branson	Lawrence K. Junken
South Bend . . .	132†	Edward F. Voorde 1-60	Freda G. Noble	Frank J. Bruggner C	Ray. S. Andrysiak E	Alex Andrzejewski	J. Charles Dutrieux
Terre Haute . .	73†	Ralph Tucker 1-60	Joseph P. Pipp	Raymond F. Thomas C	Albert Ellis E	Norman Fesler	Frank Riddle
Valparaiso . . .	13†	John E. Wiggins 1-60	Hallie B. Edge	Hallie B. Edge K	Harry G. Gustafson S	Stanley Conner	William V. Jopes
Vincennes . . .	19	L. T. Wampler 1-60	Floyd G. Combs	Floyd G. Combs K	Noble Spiker E	Dewey Shepherd	Carl Woodall
Wabash	12†	J. Robert Mitten 1-60	Mrs. Louise Usher	Mrs. Louise Usher K	Lester O. Yarian E	Robert V. Iden	Robert Marks
Washington . .	11	Othmar C. Frye 1-60	Geraldine J. Day	Geraldine J. Day K	Pete A. Turk S	Joseph H. Daily	Robert M. Hamilton
West Lafayette	13†	Fred L. Willis 1-60	Russell Harshbarger	Russell Harshbarger K	A. D. Ruth, Jr. E	Charles M. Dienhart	John Minnick
IOWA—23							
Ames*	23	Pearle P. DeHart 1-60	Wesley Jordan	John W. Prather F	Lloyd Dove E	Kenneth Taylor	Orville J. Erickson
Boone	12	Earl R. Senholz 1-60	Galen M. Wiley	Galen M. Wiley K	Dale R. Eschliman E	Robert Robertson	Edward L. Peterson
Burlington . . .	31	R. O. Morrison 1-60	Robert Schlampp	Gerald H. Staff A	Roy Ellerhoff E	Harold M. Duke	R. J. Wiesel
Cedar Falls . .	14	V. S. Nelson 1-60	Kenneth TeWalt	Kenneth TeWalt K	Henry F. Beisner	R. Dale Holmes	Earl Immer
Cedar Rapids .	72	James J. Meaghan 1-60	Harold Schaffer	Stewart Shank F	Leo Johnson E	Jesse G. Hunter.	Carl Badger
Charles City .	10	Michael Micich 1-60	Helen B. Webster	Helen B. Webster K	Thomas Doyle E	Marvin D. Carbiener	Kermit Binger
Clinton	30	Andrew H. Dall 1-60	Frank J. Voda A	Frank J. Voda A	B. R. Anderson E	Harold Nelson	Robert LaZonby
Council Bluffs*	45	Gordon W. Brown 1-61	R. G. Bunten	Charles L. Campbell F	Art Sarratt‡	Waldo Merrill	Earl E. Miller
Davenport . . .	75	Don A. Petruccelli 1-60	Frank A. Hass	C. F. Schmidt T	R. C. Graham	Lester R. Schick	Clyde Heckerman
Des Moines* .	178	Charles F. Iles 1-62	Cortez Souter	Mrs. Lillian Clemons F	Arthur Grimm E	Wayne Ulm	Howard R. Eide
Dubuque*	51†	Charles Kintzinger	Leo F. Frommelt	Al. Holscher A	Kenneth Cullen E	Thomas Hickson	Hugh Callahan
Fort Dodge . .	25	Marvin V. Vedvig 1-60	Robert H. Clelland	Robert H. Clelland K	J. E. Wright E	N. Danielson	W. Fred Etzel
Fort Madison .	15	Walter J. Guenther 1-60	Doyle C. Huett	Doyle C. Huett K	A. E. J. Johnson E	A. W. Huffaker	R. P. Duffy
Iowa City* . . .	27	Philip F. Morgan 1-60	Walker D. Shelladay	Peter F. Roan M	F. E. Gartzke E	Al Dolezal	Oliver A. White
Keokuk	16	James F. O'Brien	Clarita Langston	Clarita Langston K	C. J. Nelson E	John Breheny	E. C. Alberts
Marshalltown .	20	W. B. Crosby 1-60	Miss Rena Van Orman	Mrs. Blanche Monohan T	C. John Anderson E	Richard Ellis	Delos A. W. Dooley
Mason City . .	28	George G. Mendon 1-62	Metta Hugi	Francis C. DeSart A	Calvin G. Brown	A. Boyd Arnold	Leo F. Risacher
Muscatine . . .	19	Walter I. Conway 1-60	Florence Mason	Florence Mason K	Wm. D. McElwee E	Alex Bender	Joseph G. Maher
Newton	14†	C. C. Harp 1-60	Dale Andrews	Dale Andrews K	J. G. McFadden E	John Weldon	N. C. Shaver
Oskaloosa . . .	11	Charles G. Brown 1-60	Mrs. Laura H. Spooner	Mrs. Laura Spooner K	Richard DeReus E	M. C. Whitmore	L. K. Winn
Ottumwa* . . .	34	Oscar W. Stoltz 1-60	Genevieve Howard	C. R. Caster F	Howard Adams E	H. Harley McClure	Lester A. Canny
Sioux City* . .	84	W. W. Wilson 1-60	C. A. Norrbom	A. E. Rugg F	C. T. Vanderwicken E	John Hill	James O'Keefe
Waterloo	65	E. A. Jochumsen 1-60	Lawrence J. Rimmer	Lawrence J. Rimmer K	Wm. E. Morse, Jr. E	Ray Tiller	Harry J. Krieg
KANSAS—25							
Arkansas City*	13	R. C. Young 4-59	James F. Clough	James F. Clough K	Del A. Lawhe E	Harold Post	Joe E. Nance
Atchison* . . .	13	A. J. Mangelsdorf 4-61	Robert L. Noble	Robert L. Noble K	J. Broder Frans E	Harley Yocum	M. A. Wood
Chanute*	10	Dale A. Dahlgren 4-59	Howard Parsons	Howard Parsons K	Paschal Grimes E	C. W. Brennen	Thomas Morehead

TABLE XXI—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Coffeyville . . .	17	Norton Walters 4-59	Joseph F. Waller	Joseph F. Waller K	F. L. Kramer	Cal Durand	Art Gamble
Dodge City . . .	11	N. O. Reese 4-60	Merle E. Smith	Merle E. Smith K	Fred Kirkpatrick	Geo. D. Daeschner	Ramon K. House
El Dorado* . .	11	Clarence C. Wilde 4-59	Fred E. Brooks	James J. Cook F	Lein A. Martindale	Donald Rayburn	A. L. Pasquan
Emporia*	16	Grover J. Piper 4-59	M. D. Foster	M. D. Foster K	Lee R. Stolfus E	Claude C. Lang, Jr.	Glenn Boden
Fort Scott . . .	10	William Rardin 4-59	Vera Schweppe	Robert C. Coyan F	Albert Price	Sam E. Ayers	Claude O. Emrick
Garden City* .	11	Everett Miller 4-59	Charles R. Peebles	Charles R. Peebles K	Ed. S. Burno E	Jim Fare	Mitchell F. Geisler, Jr.
Great Bend . .	13	R. E. Morrison 4-59	K. W. Hoar	K. W. Hoar K	Herbert Callon E	C. C. Myers	Roy Hester
Hutchinson* . .	34	Ted Schroll 4-59	C. H. Ash	C. H. Ash K	R. W. Gruggeman E	Fred R. Dimond	Carl L. Spriggs
Independence*	11	Tom B. Trotter 4-60	G. H. Krienhagen	G. H. Krienhagen K	Roy F. Bulejacket E	Olin H. Pitts	Victor C. Palmer
Junction City*	13	T. B. Fegan 4-59	John F. Higgins	John F. Higgins K	Edwin P. Albright S	Dan Baker	B. M. Wolf
Kansas City . .	130	Paul F. Mitchum 4-59	George T. Groneman	Richard E. Dear A	Fred. B. McKinnell E	Francis Dougherty	John Theroff
Lawrence* . . .	23	John Weatherwax 4-59	Harold C. Fisher	Harold C. Fisher K	George Williams E	John Miller	John Hazelet
Leavenworth .	21	Ed Reilly 4-59	John C. Rea	Arthur Kline A	Walter Jennings E	Robert C. Schroder	William H. Lee
Manhattan* . .	19	L. E. Conrad 5-59	Orpha Stewart	D. C. Wesche M	Walter Matthews E	Paul Bostick	Leo Osbourn
Newton*	12	B. F. Sanford	Allison Schroeder	Allison Schroeder K	Robert B. Clary E	Elvin E. Warhurst	C. E. Patterson
Ottawa	10	K. E. Andrews	D. R. Capper	D. R. Capper K	G. A. Ledom E	H. W. Gilliland	E. W. Flaherty
Parsons*	15	W. N. Taylor 4-59	D. M. Raymond	Mildred C. Vance F	W. Paul Freeberg E	T. Ted Baze	Frank C. Washburn
Pittsburg* . . .	19	J. V. Henry	Agnes Young	Margret Tonnies A	C. M. Cooper E	Elmer Fields	Ralph Beard
Saline*	26	Harold Jaeger 4-59	Harold E. Peterson	Harold E. Peterson K	Harold F. Harper E	J. E. Travis	H. R. Salmans
Topeka	79	Geo. G. Schnellbacher 4-59	Edwin R. Jones	John G. Stutz F	Abram Pratt E	William J. Cawker	S. R. Purdue
Wichita*	168	James L. Gardner 4-59	C. H. Funk	Ralph C. Eberly F	E. N. Smith	F. Elgin Wood	Eugene M. Pond
Winfield*	10	Frank Higgensbottom	Homer Hanlin	G. L. Jarvis T	Gerald Finuf E	Charles Ford	A. V. Froemming
KENTUCKY—15							
Ashland*	31	Wilborn Caskey 1-60	Clem Howard	Joe Hemlepp F	Junior Hiram Pope E	Burras Hensley	Charles F. Howard
Bowling Green	18	C. W. Lampkin 1-60	Mrs. L. B. Bilyeu	Frank Drake T	R. D. Graham	Brett Basham	Murrell Waddle
Covington* . . .	64	Harry Schneider 1-60	Frank Gillespie	Bernard Grimm C	Robert Davis	Walter Salyers	John Bornhorn
Fort Thomas .	11	F. B. Stegeman 1-62	Mrs. Adele B. King	Harry D. MacKnight T	Charles H. Kuhn E	Ray Tatman	Richard H. Quehl
Frankfort* . . .	12	John Gerard 1-62	Mabel Dickey	Carl Morris F	Jess Louden S	Bernard Carter	W. C. Wash
Henderson . . .	17	Hecht S. Lackey 1-61	Phil J. Thomy	Kathryn Hunt A	Newton W. Neel E	Benjamin Clark	Fred J. Halle, Jr.
Hopkinsville . .	13	F. Ernest Lackey 12-61	W. H. Hightower	W. H. Hightower K	Paul Dulin S	Carl McGee	Russell Greenwell
Lexington* . . .	56	Shelby C. Kinkead 1-60	Mrs. Florence Todd	Fred J. Benckart F	George W. Gard	Earl R. MacDaniel	E. Carroll Hale
Louisville . . .	369	Bruce Hoblitzell 12-62	Lucille H. Ogburn S	William D. Meyers F	W. W. Sanders	John Krusenklaus	Carl Houstis
Madisonville .	11	David Parish	Lamoine Barton	William Shanks A	Thomas Long E	Brank McKinsey	W. H. Collins
Middlesborough	14	Hubert F. White 12-61	Mrs. K. E. Dance	W. Frank Edwards T	G. F. Justice	Ted T. Yeary	George Ridings
Newport*	31	Alfred G. Maybury 1-61	Robert Schomaker	A. L. Wald F	Thomas R. Williams	Charles Stuttler, Sr.	George Gugel
Owensboro* . .	34	Col. B. W. Hawes	Adelle Shelton	Max N. Rhoades F	Earl Patton E	Starling Lambert	William M. Gabbert
Paducah*	33	George G. Jacobs 1-60	Sarah Thurman	Mayme Stewart A	T. A. Bradley E	Ed. Turner	Rulie Elliott
Richmond . . .	10	Edward O. Wayman	W. V. Jackson	W. V. Jackson K	A. Whitaker S	R. W. Montgomery	C. T. Newland
LOUISIANA—18							
Alexandria . . .	35	W. Geo. Bowdon, Jr. 6-61	Hal T. Dulany	LeRoy G. Wilson F	Charles W. Cook E	Ralph A. Neff	Stafford Niche
Bastrop	13	A. P. Carter 7-61	Mrs. Doris Mallory	Leroy Mattison T	Curtis Bridges	Maurice Grimes	Ray J. Sibley

Baton Rouge	151†	John Christian P 1-61	Elwood Sartain	George F. Brogdon F	Ray W. Burgess	Robert A. Bogan	Shirley S. Arrighi
Bogalusa	18	Charles J. Cassidy 12-61	Bertha Pierce	H. J. Foil F	Hugh Cutrer, Jr.	Mack G. Hughes	W. E. Boyd
Bossier City	15	Jake W. Cameron 7-61	James A. Barksdale	Clyde W. Fowler F	W. F. Reeves	F. Maxwell Smith	George L. Nattin
Crowley	13	Joe Gielen 7-62	I. B. Broussard	I. B. Broussard K	John Berlinger S	J. W. Andrus	Maxwell Barousse
Gretna	14	William J. White 6-62	Julius F. Hotard	Henry F. Bender F	Alvin E. Hotard	Leo Rose	Beauregard Miller
Houma	12	Leon Gary 7-62	Robert F. Bourg	Robert F. Bourg K	B. C. Ross E	Leonce Doiron	William N. Fakier
Jennings	11†	John L. Conner 7-61	A. T. Maund	Billy Fontenot	V. S. Hastedt	C. A. Hill	J. C. Gauthier
Lafayette	34	J. E. Domengeaux 5-60	Curtis Rodemacher	Mack L. Dupuis F	Curtis Rodemacher F	A. F. Broussard	Carlo P. Listi
Lake Charles	41	Sidney L. Gray 7-61	Florence Moore	James E. Suddith F	Andy A. Williams	Richard Sarvaunt	J. Harry Hebert
Monroe	39	W. L. Howard 7-60	C. B. Braun	H. W. McSherry F	W. H. Rodriguez	H. L. Hales	J. C. Kelly
New Iberia	16	P. A. Viator 7-60	E. J. LeBlanc	E. J. LeBlanc K	Warren Jefferson S	Stanley Vitter	Andrew Viator
New Orleans	603†	deLesseps S. Morrison 5-62	M. H. Foto	Robert E. Develle F	Albert G. Wyler S	Howard L. Dey	Provosty A. Dayries
Opelousas	12	Percy Ledoux	L. A. Darby	C. J. Bellard A	James Prados	Les Lafleur	R. Chachere
Ruston	10	T. C. Beasley 7-62	Miss H. Rowe	Miss H. Rowe F	O. W. Hogan S	J. T. Mabry	O. O. Osbon
Shreveport	161†	Clyde E. Fant 11-62	Gladys S. Witte	L. T. Baker A	R. L. Horton E	William J. Cook	Harvey D. Teasley
West Monroe	10	J. Allan Norris 7-62	Harold Hill	Harold Hill K	W. R. Townson S	E. E. Taylor	J. W. Caldwell

MAINE—13

Auburn*	23	H. E. Callahan 10-59	Leon H. Cole	Albert M. Eustis A	Roscoe L. Clifford E	J. Coleman Miller	Alton E. Savage
Augusta*	21	Sylvio J. Gilbert 1-61	Paul G. Poulin	Leo F. Dunn T	Waldo W. Hill E	Clyde Barry, Sr.	Vernard W. Dudley
Bangor*	32	Galen Cole	Jay E. Alley	Jay E. Alley K	James L. MacLeod E	John J. Nelligan	John B. Toole
Bath*	11	Merritt Michael C	Harry Ring	Eva Kingsbury T	Arthur Avery S	Richard Frates	Robert Wagner
Biddeford	21	C. Deschumbault	Raoul Binette	Richard Moore T	A. Mariello	Arthur King	Edgar Sevigny
Brunswick t	11		Fern O. Duquette	Thomas M. Libby M	Winthrop T. Staples S	G. Ernest Sylvester	Joel P. LeBel
Lewiston	41	Romeo T. Boisvert 3-59	Lucien Lebel	Armand G. Sansoucy A	George Maher	Roland G. Dumais	Roland C. Amnott
Portland*	78	S. S. Clark C 12-59	Arthur H. Duffett	Geo. H. Anderson F	Bryan O. Whitney	Carl P. Johnson	Leon T. Webber
Saco	10	Peter A. Garland 1-60	Albert A. Cabana	Roger S. Labbe T	Carl A. Carter E	Arthur E. Emmons	Raymond Kerry
Sanford t	15	Theodore Gaunthier C 1-60	Leo C. Pelletier	Moore Greenwood T	Napoleon Alexandre S	Frederick Hammond	Ralph C. Rodgers
South Portland*	22	Robert L. Baker C 1-60	Bernal B. Allen M	Bernal B. Allen M	Albert W. Waterman E	Horace S. Jose	Ernest R. Darling‡
Waterville	18	A. L. Bernier 1-60	Francis P. Sheerin	Ralph Nash T	Albert E. Moore	Ralph Gilman	John D. MacIntyre
Westbrook	12	Elmer Currier 12-59	William L. Clarke	Sumner R. Oleson F	Philip D. Spiller	Wm. H. Rocheleau	Pierre A. Harnois

MARYLAND—11

Annapolis	10	A. G. Ellington 7-61	Katherine S. Russell	F. Ernest Baker T	J. M. Axelrod E	Rush E. Lacey, Sr.	Geo. W. Rawlings
Baltimore	950	T. D'Alesandro, Jr. 5-59	Dr. R. W. Graham, Jr. C	Dr. R. W. Graham, Jr. C	George A. Carter	Michael H. Lotz	James M. Hepbron
Cambridge	10	Russell P. Smith 7-60	Carrol L. Dail	Carrol L. Dail K	Robert Dobbs E	Wesley Horner	Brice G. Kinnamon
College Park	11	Charles R. Davis 5-59	Mary E. Cherry	Lester B. Davis T	Harry E. Hughes		David R. Thompson
Cumberland	38	J. Edwin Keech 7-62	Wallace G. Ullery	Arthur B. Gibson A	Charles R. Nuzum	Virgil A. Parker	R. Emmett Flynn
Frederick	18	Jacob R. Ramsburg 7-62	J. F. Eisenhauer III S	L. E. Eichelberger T	W. R. Walter E		Charles V. Main
Hagerstown	36	W. F. Burhans 4-61	Elden L. Kerney	W. H. Burhans, Sr. F	E. F. Hovermill E	John W. Hall	Blair P. Overton, Jr.
Hyattsville	12	George J. O'Hare 5-59	Ellery W. Baker	A. LeRoy Trott T	Howard C. Dingee	Chas. DiVincenzo	Silas E. Dennis, Jr.
Mount Rainier	11	F. J. Richardson 5-59	John E. Parsell	John E. Parsell K	L. D. Soper S	Francis Xander	Thomas E. Alsop
Salisbury	15	Jeremiah Valliant 5-62	Josephine Troublefield	W. H. Brittingham T	Philip C. Cooper	W. Austin Moore, Sr.	William J. Chatham
Takoma Park	13	George M. Miller 4-60	Haynes M. Pridgen	Haynes M. Pridgen K	Earl K. Rhodes	Raymond E. Carter	Samuel A. Foster

MASSACHUSETTS—82

Adams t	12						
Amesbury t	11	A. Edward Talbot S	James H. Gillespie	Dorothy Frisbee N	Alphonse J. Savignac	Louis J. Bartley	E. J. McLaughlin

TABLE XXI—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Amherst t* . .	11	Robert D. Hawley C 2-60	Doris B. Newton	Doris B. Newton K	Stanley P. Ziomek S	George A. Cavanaugh	Francis E. Hart
Andover t* . .	12	Wm. V. Emmons C 3-60	George H. Winslow	George C. Napier N	Stanley Chelebowski S	Henry L. Hilton	David L. Nicoll
Arlington t* . .	44	Thomas R. Rawson	Edward C. Monahan M	Carmen T. Foritano N	Francis N. O'Hara	Thomas H. Egan	Albert E. Ryan
Athol t	12	R. W. Trenoweth C 2-59	Walter E. Farnum K	William K. Wheeler N	Eugene J. Teir	Mervin L. Perley	Wm. J. Callahan
Attleboro	24	Cyril K. Brennan 1-60	Kenneth F. Blandin	Edward J. Healey T	Russell F. Tennant	Hiram R. Packard	Peter J. Marron
Belmont t . . .	27	J. Watson Flett C 3-60	Charles B. Wiggin	Wallace L. Ensor N	Joseph W. Kales E	Edward F. Crowley	William G. Heyd
Beverly	29	T. J. Wickers 1-60	Bennett E. Merry	Louise M. Linehan A	G. T. Richardson	John E. Callely	Edward Aucone
Boston	801	John B. Hynes 1-60	Walter J. Malloy	Joseph P. Lally A	Robert P. Shea	Francis X. Cotter	Leo J. Sullivan
Braintree t . .	23	Harrison T. Smiley C	Carl R. Johnson, Jr.	R. W. Maglathlin N	J. Q. Wentworth E	Harry T. Sears	Edward D. Cahill
Brockton* . . .	63	W. A. Derosier 1-60	Melvin B. Clifford	Leo P. Clancy T	Lester H. Ouderkirk E	Lawrence Lynch	Joseph C. Wright
Brookline t . .	58	E. P. Carver, Jr. C 3-60	Arthur J. Shinners	A. H. MacKinnon C	Walter A. Devine E	George L. Gettings	William A. Charlton
Cambridge* . .	121	Thos. M. McNamara 1-60	Frederick H. Burke	Frederick J. Reardon T	Ralph J. Dunphy	Timothy F. White	Daniel J. Brennan
Chelsea	39	H. J. McLaughlin 1-60	Joseph A. Tyrell	F. J. Sullivan A	John Marion E	Charles G. Voke	John J. Kirby
Chicopee	49	Walter J. Grocki 1-60	Arthur Balthazar	Edward J. Ziemba T	T. S. Robinson E	Edward Borowiec	Theodore A. Fisher
Clinton t	12	P. P. Lavelle C 4-59	Mrs. Mildred Fallon	Peter Kerrigan A	Patrick Ball S	Thomas Moore	Michael E. Kelly
Danvers t* . .	16	Arthur E. Balser C 3-59	Daniel J. Toomey	Jeannette S. Whittier N	Clifton R. Grinnell E	J. Joseph Farley	Raymond F. Kirwin
Dedham t	18	Jeromiah Bullock C 3-59	John T. Carey	John J. Flynn C	John J. Shea	John P. Hartnett	Walter H. Carroll
Easthampton t	11	Stanley Pacocha C 4-60	Frank J. Janik	Walter S. Zaik T	Walter Szary	Robert Ulm	Frank C. Skrzyniarz
Everett	46	Philip J. Crowley	John M. Carroll	Raymond M. Davis T	James T. McPhee	Robert Greer	B. Y. Elliott
Fairhaven t . .	13	Walter Silveira C	Michael J. O'Leary F	Michael J. O'Leary F	Henry T. Howard	Frank Rogers	Norman D. Shurtleff
Fall River . . .	112	John M. Arruda 1-60	James T. Carey	Ernest A. Floyd A	Thomas J. Logan E	Francis A. McDonald	Norman E. Bowers
Fitchburg . . .	43	Hedley Bray 12-59	Daniel H. McLean	James B. Perault A	John M. Anttila‡	N. M. F. Fletcher	Hedley Bray†
Framingham t	28	W. B. Brockelman C 3-59	William S. Walsh	Albert E. Cole T	William Paxton	Leroy Trevitt	Edward T. McCarthy
Gardner	20	Fred E. Perry 1-60	Genia J. Pacocha	George B. Currie A	Arthur J. Landry S	James S. Casavant	Joseph J. Renes
Gloucester* . .	25	Beatrice K. Corliss 1-60	Allen F. Grant	Kenneth S. Webber A	Henry J. Lasley	L. B. Blatchford	John J. Coyle
Greenfield t . .	17	Dr. Spencer C. Flo C 3-59	William C. Cunningham	Howard B. Roche A	Eugene Bond	Stephen R. Zanieski	John F. Murphy
Haverhill* . . .	47	H. S. Wright, Jr. 1-60	W. Chester Angus‡	G. D. Chavenelle‡	James P. Ginty	William B. Hunt	William A. Ross
Hingham t . . .	11	Harold L. Downing C 3-59	William L. Howard	Frank Mauritz C	Herbert W. Cole III	Albert W. Kimball	Oscar P. Beck
Holyoke	55	Samuel Resnio 1-60	Joseph Jubinville, Jr.	Thomas F. Guiheen A	Edward A. Maher E	John J. Conway	David H. Barnett
Lawrence . . .	81	John J. Buckley 1-60	Joseph R. Smith	John S. Cahill A	Santo S. Nicolosi E	Forrest J. Duncan	Charles F. Hart
Leominster . .	24	Laurie J. Cormier 1-60	Arthur G. Kennard	John R. Tata A	George W. Damon	Fred. W. Johnson	George W. Smith
Lexington t . .	17		James J. Carroll	Edward A. Palmer A	John J. Carroll E	Roy A. Cook	John W. Rycroft
Lowell*	97	Samuel S. Pollard 1-60	William H. Sullivan	Daniel E. Martin A	Francis P. Cogger	F. J. Kelleher	F. M. O'Loughlin
Lynn	100	T. P. Costin, Jr. 1-60	Albert L. Flynn	George D. Crane A	William B. Hilton E	Joseph E. Scanlon	John P. Fournier
Malden	60	W. J. Kelliher 1-60	Raymond F. Mooney	Fred. A. Fisher C	Daniel J. Brandano	John J. Cronin	Joseph Henry
Marblehead t .	14	James N. Skinner C	William F. Bragdon	Clarence E. Chapman N	Ray. O. Burlingham E	John Q. S. Adams	Howard V. Magee
Marlborough .	16	Frank H. Kelleher 1-60	Emma L. Dunn	Edward F. Bigelow T	Francis Granger	John Brecken	Clifford A. Scott
Medford*	66	John C. Carr 1-60	George P. Hassett	Mary C. Mahoney A	Gerald A. Palumbo	Ralph G. Smallidge	Thomas J. Kirwan
Melrose	27	Lawrence W. Lloyd 1-60	Raymond H. Greenlaw	Arthur M. Goddard A	Glen S. Weeks E	Sidney C. Field	Geo. D. MacWilliams‡
Methuen t . . .	24	Roger E. Ingalls C 3-59	E. Vernon Sanborn	Lydia Dietrich	Carl W. Woekel S	Benjamin M. Bean	Cyril Feugill
Middleborough t*	10		Waldo S. Thomas	Franklin G. Harlow T	Louis E. Forney S	Bertram Tripp	William E. Gardiner
Milford t	15	John P. Pyne C	Catherine L. Coyne	Michael J. Hannigan N		John F. Adams	Wm. F. Fitzpatrick
Milton t	22	Daniel E. Duggan C 3-59	Teresa Shaughnessy	J. M. McAteer N	Alex. E. Manning E	Fred E. Whelan	John E. Whearty

Natick t	20	Jerry T. Torti C	J. H. Fleming	A. C. Leavitt N	Robert S. Wharton	L. G. Brown	W. J. Shea
Needham t . . .	16	Marian F. Keith C	Mrs. M. F. Peterson	Melville W. Grant A	Lester C. Hollis	R. M. Salamone	Thomas H. Welch
New Bedford .	109	Francis J. Lawler 1-60	Charles W. Deasey	Serafin E. Mello A	Nathan S. Ellis	Milton C. Andrews	John Hilton
Newburyport .	14	Andrew J. Gillis 1-60	Vera M. Kelly	Norbert A. Carey A	Edward J. Murphy S	Geo. L. Manthorn	James E. Sullivan
Newton	82	Howard Whitmore, Jr. 1-60	Monte G. Basbas	Arthur A. Marr C	Willard S. Pratt	Fred. A. Perkins, Jr.	Philip Purcell
North Adams .	22	Joseph R. Bianco	Cornelius E. O'Brien	Gerald J. Sullivan T	Henry A. Galipeau	Arthur A. Girard	John F. Flaherty
N. Attleborough t	12	Albert M. Larsen C 3-59	E. Roger Sherman	August R. Funke T	James J. McKeon S	Kenneth F. Bragg	Carl L. MacDonald
Northampton .	29	James Cahillane 1-60	John F. Foley	David P. Sullivan A	Francis P. Ryan E	Charles E. Martin	George J. Bernier
Northbridge t .	17	Paul P. Rutanna C	Mrs. Ruth C. Keeler	Leroy A. Rollins N	William Williams S	Philip B. Walker	Thomas J. Fitzgerald
Norwood t* . .	17	Harry B. Butters S 1-60	Bartley W. Connolly	Bartley W. Connolly K	Albert E. Casey	Harry J. Butler	Mark F. Folan
Peabody	23	Philip C. O'Connell 1-60	Jeremiah F. O'Meara	Francis Haran A	Frank J. McCarthy E	Arthur Flynn	John J. Purcell
Pittsfield	53	Raymond L. Haughey 1-60	John J. Fitzgerald	John J. Norton A	John F. Daniels	Ward G. Whalen	Thomas H. Calnan
Plymouth t . .	14	James T. Frazier	Herbert Bartlett	Mrs. Cora B. Grady N	Edward Chase E	Arthur Lamb	Leo M. Murphy
Quincy	84	Amelio D. Chiesa 1-60	Allan W. Cole	Alexander Smith A	Charles R. Herbert	Thomas F. Gorman	William Ferrazzi
Reading t . . .	14	Lawrence Drew C 3-59	Boyd H. Stewart N	Boyd H. Stewart N	Philip Welch	Hugh L. Eames	Roland E. Ellis
Revere*	37	George V. Colella	Joseph F. McChristal	Augustine Airola A	David Calichman E	Vincent D. MacAulay	Colin A. W. Gillis
Salem	42	Francis X. Collins 1-60	Augustine J. Toomey	Arthur T. Brennan T	Neal B. Mitchell	Arthur L. Flynn	Joseph V. McDonough
Saugus t* . . .	17	A. E. Gustafson 6-63	John T. Raiche	Irving E. Campbell A	Ernest Pesce E	Joseph Maguire	Roland E. Mansfield
Somerville . . .	102	William J. Donovan 1-60	Norman E. Corwin	William J. Reynolds T	Walter J. Manning	James H. O'Hara	Thomas J. O'Brien
Southbridge t .	18	Ray. J. Lataille C 3-60	Clare P. Boyer	Anatole Caron N	Joseph Benoit	Alva J. Gregoire	Ovide A. Desrosiers
Springfield . . .	162	T. J. O'Connor, Jr. 1-60	William C. Sullivan	Carson H. Cluley A	James J. Sullivan E	Edward C. Boyle	Raymond P. Gallagher
Stoneham t . .	13	Fred A. Schnieder C 3-59	Winthrop A. McCarthy	James A. McDonough F	John E. Finnegan	William E. Crosby	J. Clarence Nelson
Stoughton t* . .	11	Arthur H. Dykeman C 3-59	Margaret E. Fitzpatrick	M. E. Fitzpatrick K	James W. Williams	Frederick H. Pye	Peter J. McGarvey
Swampscott t .	12	George B. Thomson C 3-59	Daniel Wormwood, Jr.	I. Murray Adams A	Paul A. Polisson	W. M. Champion, Jr.	Francis P. Wall
Taunton	40	Joseph Chamberlain 1-60	Henry L. Galipeau	Albert A. Banks A	J. Stewart McNamara E	William F. Hanna	John A. Bobola
Wakefield t . .	20	Lucian J. Colucci	Charles F. Young	Charles F. Young K	George R. Winters	William P. Hurton	J. Merritt Wenzell
Waltham	47	Austin D. Rhodes 1-60	William J. Lanagan	George S. Gallitano A	Herbert F. Howe E	John F. Steeds	William F. Carmody
Watertown t . .	37	Edward G. Seferian C 3-59	George B. Wellman	John J. Sheehan A	James H. Sullivan E	William C. McElroy	Edward A. Murray
Webster t . . .	13	Chas. H. Sczepanski C 3-59	Mrs. Pearl Mahan	Joseph Chmielewicz T	John Kleindeinst E	Edward Poblocki	Anthony W. Szamocki
Wellesley t . .	21	Edward T. Kilmain C 3-59	Mrs. Mary C. Ditano	Alexander McLea N	Horace S. Estey E	Thomas H. Slaman	Robert P. MacBey
W. Springfield t	20	Raymond J. Rosa C	John F. Crean, Jr.	V. Paul Keith N	Wallace W. Wyman E	John J. Toomey†	John B. O'Brien
Westfield	21	Alice D. Burke 1-60	Harold Whittemore	J. Vincent Kane A	Donald Weinle E	John Clark	Malcolm Donald
Weymouth t . .	33	Joseph Crehan C	Harry Christensen	Harry I. Granger T	Frank Lagrotteria E	Walter Murray	Joseph B. O'Kane
Winchester t .	16	John A. Dolan C 3-59	Elsie M. Nelson	James J. Costello N	J. A. Wakefield E	James E. Callahan	Charles J. Harrold
Winthrop t . . .	19	Melvin T. Carver C	John Clark K	Henry Gill A	Fritz A. Westlin S	Daniel Cash	William Pumphret
Woburn	20	Wm. G. Shaughnessy 1-60	Margaret G. Kane	Hugh F. Gilgun A	Albert J. Wall	Joseph Haley	Thomas J. Maguire
Worcester* . .	203	James D. O'Brien 1-60	Robert J. O'Keefe	Francis X. Powers A	Vincent Hynes	Herbert F. Travers	Michael J. Boyle

MICHIGAN—56

Adrian*	18	Roy McPhail 4-59	C. A. Landel	John F. Lemke T	D. Jack Lemon E	John H. Hawley	A. M. Andrews
Albion	10	H. A. Rieger 1-61	J. P. Bentley	J. P. Bentley K	A. F. Schumacher	Sam O'Dell	George E. Lewis
Allen Park . . .	12	Osborne Pat Dunn 4-59	Frank Rodwell	F. B. Lafferty A	Edward Himick S	Charles V. Julian	Marvin D. Driver
Alpena*	13	Harlo Herron 4-58	Edward E. Sequin F	Edward E. Sequin F	Morris A. Olsen	Franklin C. McKim	Lorenzo D. Walker
Ann Arbor* . .	48	S. J. Eldersveld 4-59	Fred J. Looker	Lauren J. Jedele	Fredrick A. Mammel‡	Ernest Heller	Casper M. Enkemann
Battle Creek .	49	Russell Worgess 4-59	Joseph M. Boos C	Joseph M. Boos C	Robert MacIntosh E	Charles Crosier	George W. Cheek
Bay City* . . .	53	James L. Tarner 4-59	James H. Gates	O. A. Kasemeyer C	R. K. McGillivray	Jacob Hobmann	Frank W. Anderson
Benton Harbor*	19	Wilbert Smith 4-59	Earl L. Tidey	Mark H. Grosse F	Samuel B. Wells E	Maurice Shepherdson	
Berkley*	18	D. N. McPherson 4-59	Viola E. Toben	Edwin J. Johnston M	Ernest C. Carlson	Fred Hill	Peter P. Sykes

TABLE XXI—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Birmingham*	15	Carl F. Ingram	Irene Hanley	J. H. Purkiss, Jr. F	G. R. Serenbetz E	Park H. Smith	Ralph Moxley
Cadillac*	10	Everett Reiser 1-60	Emil F. Meyer	Emil F. Meyer K	Paul Jones E	Robert Gilchrist	Frederick Weber
Dearborn	95	Orville L. Hubbard 1-60	Joseph G. Cardinal	C. King Boring F	James M. Dick	George W. Lewis	Edward H. Mealey‡
Detroit	1,850	Louis C. Miriani 1-62	Thomas D. Leadbetter	Henry P. Dowling C	Glenn C. Richards	Raymond F. Vallad	Herbert W. Hart
East Detroit*	21	A. L. Kapelczak 4-59	Chas. H. Beaubien M	Esley J. Rausch F	Charles Paternoster	Arthur Schrade	Lyman Eckhardt
East Lansing*	20	Max R. Strother 4-59	Thelma G. McDougall	Helen Hendrickson T	Robert M. Bruce E	Murle V. Croy	Charles F. Pegg
Ecorse	18	Eli Clungan 11-59	Patrick B. Trondle	William W. Jones C	F. W. Liddle E	Fred Pudvan	Alvin Royal
Escanaba*	15	Edward J. Cox 4-60	George M. Harvey	G. F. Bourke C	K. A. Buckland	Nels Bergeon	Harold O. Finman
Ferndale*	30	Bruce D. Garbutt 4-61	Lawrence P. Kress	Lawrence P. Kress K	Roy F. Goodspeed	William McMurray	Neil J. McGillis
Flint*	163	Robert J. Egan 11-60	Harry K. Cull	Olney Craft F	Theodore Moss	Calvin Johnson	George Paul
Grand Rapids*	177	Stanley J. Davis 5-60	R. Stanton Kilpatrick	Joseph B. Taylor A	George G. Schmid E	Adrian J. Meyers	William A. Johnson
Grosse Pte. Park*	13	K. W. Cunningham 4-59	Robert A. Slone M	Nunzio J. Ortisi C	Herbert L. Heger	George de Caussin	Arthur E. Louwers
Grosse Pte. Wds.*	10	Kenneth H. Koppin 1-59	Leona D. Liddle	Gerald J. Lonergan C	Fred Hansen	Vern C. Bailey	Vern C. Bailey
Hamtramck	43	Albert J. Zak 4-60	Walter J. Gajewski	William R. Bradford A	Anthony J. Celmer	Chester Glinski	Walter Jaros
Hazel Park*	18	Louis Elias 4-60	Lenore Armour	Lenore Armour K	Joe Shugart E	Frank Durbin	Paul Marvin
Highland Park	46	Paul V. Winkler 4-59	Thomas E. Shawcross	Helen Warfield C	David E. Drummond	Frank A. Ford	Dewey T. Schultz
Holland*	16	Robert Visscher 4-59	Clarence Grevengoed	John Fonger A	Guy Bell	Dick Brandt	Jacob Van Hoff
Inkster*	17	Donald E. Olson P	Mrs. Freida DePlanche	Thomas W. Taylor T	Wm. E. Meadowcroft	Kenneth Roberts	Chas. L. DePlanche
Ironwood*	17	Reuben P. Anderson	Grant W. McCullough	G. W. McCullough K	Kenneth L. Long E	Walter S. Kellett	John L. Sullivan
Jackson*	51	Harold D. Miller 1-60	Everett D. Cattell	Charles P. Ismon T	William D. Monroe E	Harold Crawford	Roscoe V. Gray
Kalamazoo*	73	Glenn S. Allen, Jr. 11-59	Marie K. Filarski	Maurice J. Schippers F	Harold L. Andrus E	Lloyd J. Curry	James M. Slavin
Lansing	92	Ralph W. Crego 4-61	Millie M. Brown	Robt. E. Sanderson F	Collins E. Thornton	Charles H. Decker	Paul R. Taylor
Lincoln Park	29	Jack Johns 5-59	William G. Suzore	L. M. Bailey C	Robert C. Miller	T. C. Dickson	Floyd M. Crichton
Livonia	18	Wm. W. Brashear 4-60	Marie W. Clark	Marie W. Clark K	David F. Meinzinger	Calvin Roberts	James N. Jordan
Marquette*	17	Richard R. Bur 4-59	Everett H. Kent	Sarah VanCleve F	Ed Swan	R. W. Bystrom	G. D. McCormick
Menominee	11	Otto R. Eickmeyer 4-60	B. W. Delgoffe F	B. W. Delgoffe F	Donald K. Holland E	William L. Sporrer	Harold W. Peterson
Midland*	14	James W. Stevens 11-60	Kenneth W. Lybolt	Weyant Pangborn F	Charles A. Johnson	Earl M. Engwis	Douglas F. Craig
Monroe	21	M. J. H. Knabusch 1-60	D. A. Soleau	Hervin H. Cousino T	James I. Godfroy S	Russell J. Emerson	Harris W. Lapp
Mount Clemens*	17	Harry T. Diehl 4-59	John H. Hahn	Emmett F. Quinn F	Chas. H. Englund E	Clayton E. DuBay	Philip H. Oakey
Mount Pleasant*	11	Douglas McFarlane 1-60	Allan J. Kronbach M	Mrs. Edna Shangle T	Spencer Strouse S	Lawrence Tanner	Vernel Davis
Muskegon*	48	Don F. Seyferth 1-61	Arthur J. Leutscher	Hubbel E. Lundborg F	George W. Clark, Jr. E	Dennis B. Ward	Fred E. Castenholz
Muskegon Hgts.*	19	B. P. O'Grady 4-59	R. J. Miles M	Margaret Kroeze A	Joseph Jurick	H. L. Ridout	Alex Bell
Niles	13	Mowitt S. Drew 4-60	Burt C. Luth	Ilah Warren T	Wm. E. Korbitz E	Harold Lowe	Arthur Pears
Owosso	16	George Rubleman 4-59	George Van Epps	Ann Cavanaugh T	William Stickle	Roy Coaks	Ted A. Rice
Pontiac*	74	Philip J. Rowston 4-60	Mrs. Ada R. Evans	Marvin Alward F	Jos. Jewell	John F. Schroder	Herbert W. Straley
Port Huron*	36	Robt. F. Schultheiss 4-59	Robert E. Krenke	Arthur W. Schell F	Allen T. Carlisle E	George W. Hisscock	Daniel L. O'Leary
River Rouge	21	Louis Deutsch 4-59	Donald R. Nettlow	P. Thomas Redmond T	Arthur Greig, Jr.	Andrew J. Sassack	Ralph E. Phillips
Roseville*	16	Arthur Waterman	Robert J. Nunn	Clifford Cronin C	Edgar Cannane	Harold Flechsig	Walter Kimmerly
Royal Oak*	47	Howard K. Kelley 12-59	Gladys Holmes	George Tubbs F	George L. Nampa	Clyde Wray	Ray C. Hayward
Saginaw*	93	R. James Harvey 4-59	Frank B. Niederstadt	Carl J. Faist F	Hugh A. Benner	Russell G. D. Braman	William A. Yule
St. Clair Shores*	20	Thomas S. Welsh 4-59	Donald J. Harm	Robert E. Janes C	Fred R. Cheek E	Earl K. Dildine	Harvey E. Champine
St. Joseph*	10	Tom Sparks 4-59	Ira D. Wagner	Ira D. Wagner K	D. E. Bicknell	W. H. Mitchell	T. Gillespie
Sault Ste. Marie*	18	Dr. D. E. Foster 5-59	D. K. Strickland	R. O. Gustafson A	Austin Lipsett, Jr. E	Edwin B. Peterson	J. Willard Welsh

Traverse City*	17	J. H. Stevens	F. A. McCall	James A. Pound T	Julius A. Rowley E	John W. Cooper	C. J. Woodrow
Wayne*	11†	D. R. Millar P 3-59	Clarence H. Ladd	Robert W. Little F	R. P. Gillespie E	Henry C. Goudy	Lawrence C. Knox
Wyandotte ...	37	John E. McCauley 4-59	Ford Wagar	Ford Wagar K	Louis H. Moehr	Floyd Scharf	Edward E. Path
Ypsilanti* ...	18	Rodney Hutchinson 4-59	Betty Fenker	Betty Fenker K	Robert Bills	Gerald Kelly	Emil Susterka

MINNESOTA—23

Albert Lea* ..	14	Niles Shoff 1-61	William Aanerud	Elmer G. Hagen F	Lawrence Parks S	Joseph Spark	Charles Hielman
Austin	23	Charles R. Hansen 4-60	J. H. Weiland R	J. H. Weiland R	Roger Nelson E	John Tobar	George Roope
Bemidji*	10	Chester Berg 1-62	Ruby Hunter	Clarence Gordhamer F	James Deneen E	Burt McTaggert	James McDowell
Brainerd	13	Levi Johnson 1-60	Walter Fall	Walter Fall K	C. O. Markson E	Ray Shortridge	Louis Rofidal
Crystal	14†	John R. Printon 1-60	Ken Evans	Z. A. Allbee K	J. L. Klemenhagen E	Arnold Sibet	Lea Albrecht
Duluth	105	Eugene R. Lambert 4-59	Bert H. Parson	C. H. Barnes F	Erwin F. Hensch	Paul R. Flynn	Walter L. Wiski
Faribault	16	Frank H. Duncan 4-59	Roland A. Kruger	Roland A. Kruger K	P. Theo. Olsson E	Marven Morgan	Edward D. O'Brien
Fergus Falls .	13	H. J. Hermanson 1-61	Harold H. Drews	Harold H. Drews K	James E. Voyen E	Harvey Glorvigen	Coleman Slatten
Hibbing	16	Joseph J. Taveggia 1-60	Roy Michelson	Gertrude St. Julien T	James Rough E	Hugh Riley	Powell Majerle
Mankato*	19	Rex H. Hill 1-61	H. J. Matson	Kenneth Oslund A	E. G. Hill E	Ben E. Bangarter	Stan W. Christ
Minneapolis ..	522	P. Kenneth Peterson 7-59	Leonard A. Johnson	Al. Hansen C	Gordon Bodien E	R. E. Malmquist	Milton E. Winslow
Moorhead ...	15	I. T. Stenerson 1-60	Paul Cook	Eric Martinson T	George Anderson E	Francis I. Remley	L. H. Bielfeldt
Owatonna	10	Glen M. Myers 4-60	L. R. Haberman	L. R. Haberman K	R. R. Fleming E	Edwin Slezak	Julius Stark
Red Wing	11	Harry E. Rardin 5-59	H. E. Nordholm	H. E. Nordholm K	J. F. Enz E	Steve Rosener	Eric Carlson
Richfield* ...	32†	Irving R. Keldsen 1-60	Edward J. Moline	Edward J. Moline K	Leo J. Jolly E	Ray W. Meeker	Cyril Johnson
Robbinsdale ..	11	Robert A. Merwin 1-60	George E. DeLay	Dorr Veth F	Graydon R. Boeck E	Bud Gallagher	Mathew Spurzem
Rochester ...	30	Alex. P. Smekta 4-59	Elfreda Reiter	Elfreda Reiter K	C. A. Armstrong E	Frank W. Everett	James J. Macken, Jr.
St. Cloud	28	George Byers 5-60	John J. Streitz	John J. Streitz K‡	William Ridge E	Ray Harry	George Stotko
St. Louis Park*	35†	Herbert P. Lefler 1-60	Joseph J. Justad	Earl E. Hanson F	Ray Folland	C. M. Williams	Andrew Nelson
St. Paul	311	Joseph E. Dillon 6-60	Joseph R. Okoneski	Joseph J. Mitchell C	Arthur W. Tews E	Frank E. Oberg	William F. Proetz
South St. Paul .	16	David G. Hardman 4-58	Carl D. Onischuk	Carl D. Onischuk K	John P. Badalich E	Harry F. Rund	Louis Fuller
Virginia	12	John Vukelich 4-60	John G. Milroy, Jr.	Henry W. S. Tillman T	Benj. J. Beauclair E	Oscar Poirier	Ernest Johnson‡
Winona	25	Loyde E. Pfeiffer 4-59	Roy G. Wildgrube	Roy G. Wildgrube K	James Kleinschmidt E	Frank P. Witt	August J. Bingold

MISSISSIPPI—15

Biloxi	37	Laz Quave 7-60	Roy L. Elder	Roy L. Elder K	Dominic A. Fallo	Walter Clark	Herbert McDonnell
Clarksdale ...	17	H. D. Corley 7-61	T. C. Fox	B. H. Hirsberg A	R. A. Miller	H. H. Moore	Howard D. Scherck
Columbus ...	17	Mayo Ellis 8-61	Mary Youngblood	T. W. Lewis, Jr. T		O. B. Spruill	Mahlon Vickery
Greenville ...	30	George F. Archer 1-60	C. L. Lancaster	C. L. Lancaster K	John H. Teunisson, Jr. E	A. Z. Lokey	C. A. Hollingsworth
Greenwood ...	18	C. E. Sampson 7-61	Miss. Bonner Duggan	Miss. Bonner Duggan K	Frank W. Jones E	J. C. Evans	Curtis Lary
Gulfport	23	R. B. Meadows, Jr. 7-61	J. H. McManus	J. H. McManus K	H. E. Blakeslee	Harold H. Lacy	Thomas Cruthirds
Hattiesburg ..	29	Richard T. Carlisle 7-61	Fewell Thompson	Fewell Thompson K	J. R. Estes E	E. J. Barksdale	A. J. Combs
Jackson	98	Allen C. Thompson 7-61	Mrs. J. R. Skinner	A. B. Huey C	J. J. Halbert	L. F. McDonald	W. D. Rayfield
Laurel	25	John Gordon Berry 7-60	John D. Robinson	John D. Robinson K	W. P. Smyly S	J. W. Sims	Jeff Montgomery
McComb	10	C. H. Douglas 1-63	Thomas J. Haffey	Thomas J. Haffey K	H. S. Harrison	Sam Bellipannu	George H. Guy
Meridian* ...	42	J. C. Downey 7-61	Joel W. Forrester	Joel W. Forrester K	J. M. Slaughter , Jr. E	W. G. Bishop	O. A. Booker
Natchez	23	Troy B. Watkins 7-62	Sam F. Junkin, Sr.	Sam F. Junkin, Sr. F	E. M. Stiles	Vincent Guido	S. C. Craft
Pascagoula ..	11	Frank S. Canty	R. C. Abbey	R. C. Abbey K	H. C. Ezell	A. N. Ferrer	J. J. Sullivan
Tupelo	12	James L. Ballard 7-61	W. T. Franks	W. T. Franks K	A. E. Bratton S	Arthur Hutchison	Robert H. Monaghan
Vicksburg ...	28	John D. Holland 7-61	Marie Pantoliano	John D. Holland	Garnet H. Van Norman E	Hubert W. Hearn	Herman M. Wicker

TABLE XXI—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
MISSOURI—28							
Cape Girardeau	22	Walter H. Ford 4-60	Verna L. Landis	J. W. McBride F	Max Stovall	Carl Lewis	Percy R. Little
Carthage	11	Robert N. Eddy 4-62	Mrs. Dorothy Warden	Mrs. Dorothy Warden K	E. S. Glenn E	Clyde O. Long	R. L. Loyd
Clayton*	16	Jule A. Schweig 4-59	Charlee W. Niedner	Thomas J. Hargadon F	E. J. Petersen, Jr. E	Otto G. Brexler	Charles J. Tacke
Columbia* . . .	32	Kenneth Puckett 4-59	Forrest L. Boggs	Estil Palmer F	Raymert Miller	Max Woods	Paul B. Cheavens
Ferguson* . . .	12	John A. Thompson	Thelma Gisburne	Robert C. Storey M	Stanley Dolecki E	Douglas Bindbeutel	William L. Mathews
Fulton	10	J. Frank Hensley 4-60	Kermit Truitt	O. T. Harris T	John Worley	Clinton Harris	W. W. Lewis
Hannibal	20	Clyde G. Toalson 6-59	W. C. Fisher	W. C. Fisher K	Warren Barrett E	Milton Finks	Carl E. Brink
Independence .	37	William Sermon 4-62	Fern P. Doty	T. W. Snoddy A	Leonard Campbell S	Thomas J. Pollard	Louis R. Howell
Jefferson City	25	Arthur W. Ellis 4-59	Henry W. Ells	Carl V. Mace T	Richard D. Fowler	John F. Sullivan	Claude E. Short
Jennings	15	O. R. Koeneman 4-59	Owen J. Galbraith	Owen J. Galbraith K	J. Ray Graham S	Al F. Wiese	John Obertz
Joplin*	39	C. C. Haynes 4-60	Maude E. Fones	Victor W. Grimes F	R. E. Crews	D. W. Abernathy	Roy E. Isgrigg
Kansas City* .	457	H. Roe Bartle 4-59	Margaret Strahm	R F. Agard F	Reed McKinley	C. T. Thatcher	B. C. Brannon
Kirksville . . .	11	T. A. Eichorn 4-60	Park Jones	Park Jones K	Emil E. Lehr E	Clarence Babcock	Harley Gill
Kirkwood	19	Wm. L. Berthold 4-60	William C. Mason	William C. Mason K	William C. Berry C	John Bryce	Max Durbin†
Maplewood . . .	13	S. P. Davidson, Jr. 4-61	Virginia Fitzgerald	Robert C. Elliott F	Alfred W. Watters	Leo F. Buck	Leo F. Buck
Mexico*	12	C. S. Torreyson 4-59	Fae Lowry	Charles Green F	James R. Huff E	Thomas B. Merritt	Earl Jones
Moberly*	13	Earl B. Noel 4-61	William Daly	William Daly K	H. W. Thomas, Jr. E	Tom Stinebaker	Omar Winn
Overland	12	Mort Jacobs 4-60	Dorothy L. Miller	Dorothy L. Miller K	Robert B. Brooks, Jr.		Brown Hairgrove
Poplar Bluff . .	15	John S. West 5-59	Donald R. Jones	Donald R. Jones K	Jerome Berryman	John Ryan	Eldon Whitworth
Richmond Heights	15	Lee M. Duggan 4-60	A. Benoist Riley	A. Benoist Riley K	F. R. Nohl E	George M. Hawkins	Oliver J. Brueggeman
St. Charles . .	14	Henry C. Vogt 4-59	F. B. Brockgreitens	F. B. Brockgreitens	Edward C. Maran E	Earl Bricker	Earl W. Humphrey
St. Joseph . . .	79	Arthur J. Meers 4-62	Walter T. Welsh	J. T. Singleton C	C. F. Brumbach	L. L. Jessee	Harry W. Crowell
St. Louis	857	Ray. R. Tucker 4-61	Lucille R. Darst	John H. Poelker C	Henry S. Miller S	James J. Mullen	Jeremiah O'Connell
Sedalia	20	Abe Silverman 5-62	H. M. Brown	H. M. Brown K	J. Russel Calder E	E. L. Vaught	Ralph Hamlin
Sikeston	12	Charles H. Butler	John W. Vaugh	John W. Vaugh K	Alex C. Waters E	L. D. Ramsey	Arthur Bruce
Springfield* . .	67	Joe Ben Wann 4-59	Donald H. Kelly	J. Oliver Gideon F	Wm. E. Hedges E	Ray E. Fraker	Charles W. Norman
University City*	40	Nathan B. Kaufman 4-62	Francis C. Flynn	Victor A. Ellman F	Walter A. Heimbeucher	Ed. Morgenthaler	Peter Gaffney
Webster Groves*	23	Chas. A. Graubner 4-62	Edwin H. Healey	Kenneth W. Howe F	Jos. C. Manetzke, Jr.	James P. Yadon	Ovid Yadon
MONTANA—7							
Anaconda	11	Earl R. Sullivan 5-59	Regina Connor	Mrs. G. McMahon T		Walter N. Riley	Michael T. Morris
Billings	32	Earle Knight 4-59	William J. Fry, Jr.	Lynn W. Townsend C	Sam B. Ward E	S. F. Morse	C. E. Maness
Bozeman* . . .	11	Howard Erwin 1-60	L. G. Shadoan F	L. G. Shadoan F	Charles Liquin E	William Pentilla	C. V. Saunders
Butte	33	W. P. Donnelly 5-59	Miss Beryl Wilson	Bernard E. Holland T	Ray McQuay E	John McCarthy	Emett Sullivan†
Great Falls . .	39	John W. Steffani 5-59	Fred L. Hill	W. M. Johnson C	J. A. Richardson E	Charles C. Darrico	A. J. Coppens
Helena*	18	O. L. Brackman 1-60	Nina M. Settles	George Felsch, Jr. F	J. C. Jackson S	J. M. Munger	John Fred
Missoula	22	Alan Bradley	Alice M. Jaqueth	Dorothy Mitchell T	P. J. Whelan E	Clare P. Kern	T. E. Foust‡
NEBRASKA—10							
Beatrice	12	Chris E. Blaser 4-60	A. G. Kleman	A. G. Kleman K	George R. Miller	Cecil Hess	Gene H. Burton
Fremont	15	Forrest A. Johnson 4-59	Carl F. Olson	Carl F. Olson K	William J. Sommers	J. H. Mordhorst	Robert F. Millard

Grand Island .	23	Frank D. Ryder 4-59	Floyd S. White	Henry C. Bach T	Edwin W. Keiss E	Richard Evans	Michael Gephardt
Hastings	20	Fred C. Barth 3-59	Edward L. Dier	Helen A. Weiler T	T. R. Stewart	R. J. Van Fleet	George Maul
Kearney*	12	Earl G. Tunks 4-59	Harriette J. Nelson	Harriette J. Nelson K	Benjamin R. Forst C	Bernard E. Harden	R. T. Nelson
Lincoln	99	Bennett S. Martin 5-59	Theo Berg	Theo Berg K	D. L. Erickson	E. Paul Feaster	Joseph T. Carroll
Norfolk	11	Warren R. Cook 5-59	Alvin S. Ahlman	Alvin S. Ahlman K	Z. N. Dewey E	R. H. Wolff	Irvin F. Ferris
North Platte ..	15	J. L. Keenan	K. K. Conrey K	K. K. Conrey K	R. F. Nosky E	Leslie Mills	Dorrall A. Young
Omaha	251	John Rosenblatt 5-61	M. J. Dineen, Jr.	E. J. Hewitt F	George J. Fisher	Eugene Fields	C. Harold Ostler
Scottsbluff* ..	13	William G. Walter 4-59	C. D. Schwaner	C. D. Schwaner K	Kenneth G. Roberts E	Ralph Johnston, Jr.	Cecil Rhoades

NEVADA—2

Las Vegas* ..	45†	C D. Baker 7-59	Robert F. Boos‡	Harold A. Laird F	R. P. Sauer	C. D. Williams‡	R. K. Sheffer†
Reno*	32	Len Harris 6-59	Elliot Gill	Donald D. Anderson C	Elliot Cann E	Carl Evans	Theodore Berrum

NEW HAMPSHIRE—10

Berlin	17	L. A. Lamontagne 3-60	James E. Cryans	Leo J. Campagna A	Clarence Brungot	Adelard Labranche	Herman Oleson
Claremont* ..	13	George W. Angus 1-60	Rose Ellen Haugsrud	Eleanor B. MacDonald A	John P. Fennessy S	Esmond J. Dansereau	William C. Nobbs
Concord	28	Charles P. Johnson 1-59	Arthur E. Roby	Arthur E. Roby K	Howard Raymond E	Duncan M. Murdoch	Walter H. Carlson
Dover	16	M. E. Morrison 1-60	Alfred Guillmette	Norman T. Brownlee F	Edward C. Smith	Carroll N. Nash	John T. Murphy
Keene*	16	Richard P. Gilbo 1-60	Lena F. Warren	Philip M. Patch C	Robert G. Shaw E	Walter R. Messer	William T. Bridgham
Laconia	15	Bernard Boutin 3-59	Kenneth R. Dunlap	Roland Morin F	Arnold J. O'Mara	Merle Sargent	Charles Dunleavy
Manchester ..	83	Josaphat T. Benoit 1-60	Michael J. Quinn	Armand E. Tetu A	Romeo Dusseault S	G. Napoleon Guevin	F. P. McGranaghan
Nashua	35	Mario J. Vagge 1-60	Edward S. LeBlanc	Edward R. Benoit T	Joel B. Hill E	Albert L. Tanguay	Joseph L. Regan
Portsmouth* .	19	Andrew Jarvis	Thomas J. McDonough	Wilfred E. Young F	Nat S. Stevens	Frederick Crompton	Martin O. Betz
Rochester ...	14	Robert W. Watson 1-60	D. Arlene Baker	Lorraine Callaghan T	George C. Nadeau	Ralph G. Seavey	Ernest J. Levesque

NEW JERSEY—90

Asburh Park* .	17	Thomas F. Shebell 5-61	Mary V. Martin	Sam. W. Siciliano A	W. Lester Nutt	Ed. C. Hutchinson	Peter Capibianco†
Atlantic City .	62	Joseph Altman 5-60	Bertram E. Whitman	B. M. Townsend C	William F. Casey	Zenus V. Mathis	Jerry Sullivan
Bayonne	77	G. T. DiDomenico 5-59	John F. Lee	Alfred Brady F	Alexander Drogin	Peter C. Kenny	Cornelius J. Carroll
Belleville ...	32	Isadore J. Padula 5-62	Eugene G. Barnett	Francis H. McCoy T	Raymond Daly E	Carl F. Hundertfund	George R. Spatz
Bergenfield ..	18	Edward C. Meyer 1-60	H. Radford Beucler	Wesley Campbell F	John Kostelecky S	E. Grube	Kenneth Vehrkens
Bloomfield ...	49	Donald H. Scott 1-60	H. Joseph North	Horace B. Gulden F	Merrill B. Huber E	Harold Bailey	Fred Hess
Bridgeton ...	18	John J. Spoltore 1-61	Joseph W. Chinnici	Norman Switzler C	Valdemar Edwards	John Pequesse	J. Fred Semple
Burlington ...	12	Charles G. Gillece 1-61	Elmer S. Gares	James C. Ayrer T	Albertus Hoffman S	Thomas McConnell	Peter Yuengling
Camden	125	George E. Brunner 5-59	John T. Odorisio	Ethan A. Lang C	George C. Rogers E	Wm. V. Pfefferle	Gustav Koerner
Carteret	13	Edward J. Dolan 1-61	Patrick Potocnig	Alexander Comba T	Douglas Zenobia S	Stephen Lukasiuk	George Sheridan
Cliffside Park	17	Frederick F. Dyer 1-60	James J. Romano	Vincent T. McKenna T	James Mahoney	James F. McGrath	James J. McEvoy
Clifton*	65	Stanley Zwier 5-62	Edith M. Marrion	David A. Doyle T	William Holster M	John Zanet	Joseph Nee
Collingswood .	16	Arthur E. Armitage 5-61	R. S. Wigfield T	R. S. Wigfield T	Arthur E. Armitage	Carl B. Rudderow	Frank J. McCart
Cranford tp ..	19	Ira D. Dorian 1-60	J. Walter Coffee	Dudley J. Croft T	Patrick J. Grall E	Bernard A. Doule, Sr.	Lester W. Powell
Delaware tp ..	10	Christian M. Weber 5-59	Margaret E. Wermuth	John F. Pyle	John Osler E	Harry Foulks	Frank G. Jones
Dover	11	John Roach, Jr. 1-60	Earl C. Nelson	Stephen C. Berry, Sr. T	Raymond Sharp E	James H. Klock	John J. Valley
Dumont	13	Joseph J. Hishon 1-60	John R. Zellweger	C. M. Terraciano T	Arthur J. Schafer S	Earl Mangold	H. H. Allmers, Sr.
East Orange ..	79	James W. Kelly 1-61	Mrs. Eleanor B. Vogt	J. Easton Williams A	Carl G. Vogt S	George J. Rebhan	John F. McGinty
East Paterson	15	John C. Yuhas	Walter G. Bredder	Raymond Cingale F	James Campbell	Edward Neumann	Ralph Bloor
Edison tp ...	16†	A. M. Yelencsics 1-62	Oscar Kaus	Andrew Muller F	William Godwin	Joseph Simon	Charles GrandJean
Elizabeth	113	Steven J. Bercik 1-61	Thomas P. Luchio	Patrick F. McGann C	James D. McLevey E	Edward F. Deignan	Edward E. Flaherty
Englewood ...	23	Albert Moskin 1-60	Joseph T. Carney	Eugene S. Fisher A	Elmer E. A. Blackwell E	Edward T. Truslowe	Joseph A. Furey

TABLE XXI—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Ewing tp	17	Edward J. Leadem 3-59	William L. Nason	Lewis A. McClintock T	Vincent Panaro		William C. Forst, Jr.
Fair Lawn* . .	24	R. J. Vander Platt 5-59	Donald DeBruin	George Pellack F	Frank Peruggi E	Arch Brown	Louis Risacher
Fort Lee	12	John Kerwein 1-60	W. S. Corker	J. D. Van Epps, Jr. A	Jess Bruni	J. F. Creamer, Jr.	Theodore Grieco
Garfield	28	Jos. H. Kobylarz 1-60	Joseph J. Novack	Walter Walsh A	David D. Cascino E	Paul Babbilonia	Frank A. Aloia
Gloucester City	14	Frederich W. Floyd	Edward J. Ronan	Francis Gorman F	John R. Murray	Walter E. Klaus	T. A. Winkelspecht
Hackensack* .	29	Edgar P. Deuell 5-61	Ethel M. Hoyt	C. R. Featherstone A	Lester K. Fishbough	William C. Frodsham	Westervelt Demarest
Haddon tp . . .	12	Wm. G. Rohrer, Jr. 5-59	Mrs. Ethel Atkinson	Mrs. Ethel Atkinson K	Warren Wood S	Edward Turner	William Gorman
Haddonfield . .	10	Albert B. Sharp 5-61	J. Ross Logan	Raymond Wheeler T	Merritt W. Pharo	Russell M. Hunt	Joseph L. Briggs
Hamilton tp . .	41	Thomas F. Rhodes 1-60	Frank A. Priest	Harold A. Sutterley T	Philip S. May E		Philip Booz
Harrison	13	Frank E. Rodgers 1-61	Charles A. Farley	Harry J. McLynden T	Joseph A. Cundari E	Walter B. Tuite	Arthur R. Ford
Hawthorne . . .	15	Louis Bay, 2nd 5-59	George V. Grillo	Victor Verberckmoes T	Louis C. Bay S	Dominic Mele	Ryan Vandervalk
Hillside tp . . .	21	Max Schleifer 1-60	Howard J. Bloy	William Ostermiller T	Hyman Shulman	August Daviet	Paul F. Korlesky
Hoboken	51	John J. Grogan 7-60	Arthur C. Malone	John F. Erbeck C	Hugh A. McGuire	Patrick J. Carmody	William L. Christie‡
Irvington	59	Edward J. McKenna	Harold W. Philhower	Farrest V. Schoonover C	Harold Fredericks E	William S Holleran	John E. Evans
Jersey City . .	299	Charles S. Witkowski	James A. Tumulty	James J. Murray, Jr.	August Heckman	Thomas Maloney	Michael Cusack
Kearny	40	Joseph M. Healey 1-60	Donald Allan	James Ness T	Gerhart A. Joa E	William G. Wandras	James Hanna
Lakewood tp . .	11	William Sprinkle 1-60	Stanley E. Brower	Lillian H. Bedell T	Arthur R. Curtis S	Albert Kessler	Walter L. Comstock
Linden	31	William J. Hurst 1-60	Francis H. Dann	Charles S. Valvano T	John Mesler	Frank T. Miller	Charles H. Bettle
Lodi*	15	Joseph F. Cuccia	Joseph D. Pacella	Albert H. Branca M	Anthony Roma S	John Hook	Paul A. Trocola
Long Branch .	23	Daniel J. Mahar 5-60	Miss. Sanita Camassa	Raymond M. Brown C	George R. Woolley	Frank Tomaini	Robert C. Gurley
Lyndhurst tp .	20	Wm. F. Gallagher 5-61	Fred O. Taub	Carmine Savino F	Edward J. Russo	L. Christensen	Otto Bayer
Madison	10	Thomas T. Taber 1-60	J. Penfield Lloyd	Mrs. Myra A. Aindow T	Oscar W. Van Auken	Robert L. Chambers	Martin P. Jennings
Maplewood tp .	25	Alan R. Kemp 1-60	Stephen Y. Ronnie	Stephen Y. Ronnie K	Walter A. Schaefer	Louis Zimmer	Harold R. Dowd
Millburn tp . .	15	William B. Gero C 1-60	Theodore L. Widmayer	Theo. L. Widmayer K	Levi Price E	J. David Hayes	Frank J. Stoeckle
Millville	16	Harry Klawitter	Conrad A. Waltman	Conrad A. Waltman K	Maxwell A. Barber E	J. Francis Wettstein	Samuel Fithian
Montclair . . .	44	William L. Dill, Jr. 5-60	Roma E. Ives	Arthur Siegel C	Charles Baskerville S	Vito J. Frasca	Harry Knowles
Morristown . .	17	J. Raymond Manahan 1-61	Edward V. Ehlers	Dorothy Johnson T‡	George E. Burke	Elliot Lindquist	Eugene Bauer
Neptune tp . . .	14	Joseph A. Shafto 1-60	John W. Knox K	Jonathan L. Hancox T	Lester Herbert S		S. William Maas
New Brunswick	39	Chester W. Paulus 5-59	Harry W. Dwyer	Arnold D. Rosenthal A	Thomas Sebolt S	Arthur C. Jaques	George F. Kane
Newark	439	Leo P. Carlin 7-62	Harry S. Reichenstein	William P. Schorn F	George W. Andress	Harry J. Sommers	Frederick R. Lacey
North Arlington	16	Peter R. Tonner 1-61	Catheryn Shavinsky	Theodore R. Lapinski T	Andrew J. Cerco	Daniel Doherty	John F. Eagan
North Bergen tp	42	Angelo J. Sarubbi	Joseph Kelly	Wilbur L. Ross F		Warren Andes	John Schlicht
N. Plainfield .	13	Harold R. McCusker 1-60	Lucy M. Borman	Robert H. Pasch T	Francis S. Blifford E	Douglas DeNise	Ralph C. Farmer
Nutley	27	Harry W. Chenoweth 5-60	Mrs. Florence Rutan	Robert Anderson F	Harry C. Paxton	Andrew Hutch	Charles J. Rummel
Orange	38	Russell A. Riley	Michael J. Donlon	Carl Diefenbacher T	Ferdinand Caspar E	Edward Burke	Edward Burke
Passaic	58	Paul G. DeMuro 5-59	Anthony C. Martini	Theodore C. Janeczek T	Ralph Sandor E	John Boyko	Edward Boyko
Paterson	139	Edward J. O'Byrne 1-61	Frank J. Sciro	Allan Mikola C	Harry L. Schoen	Hobart Strathearn	Daniel Murphy
Pensauken tp .	23	Eugene Raymond III	Gertrude E. Ruddick	Elmer E. Brown T	Harry Z. Matthews S	Frank Mathews	Russell C. Walton
Perth Amboy .	41	James J. Flynn	Philip P. Costello	John A. Mika C	James Harding S	Eugene McArdle	John Swallick
Phillipsburg . .	19	Arthur W. Paini 5-62	Francis B. Moule	John A. Reinhold F	Shipman R. Pursel E	Bernard G. Hughes	John W. Budd
Piscataway tp	10	William S. Quick C 1-60	J. Edward Munsie	William S. Quick F	Kenneth Burton	Stephen Konecnik	Arthur H. Schlunsen
Plainfield . . .	42	Richard P. Dyckman 1-61	Fred Toegel	Bayard M. Manser F	James A. Fleming, Jr.	Florance F. Donovan	John V. Denny
Pleasantville .	12	W. Scott Ireland 1-61	Edward M. Valleau	Harry Helfrich T	Lewis Lake E	Robert Lambert	Walter Atkinson, Sr.

Princeton . . .	12	Raymond F. Male 1-60	Robert F. Mooney	Robert F. Mooney K	I. Russell Riker E	Walter Coan	Raymond Mondone†
Rahway	21	Robt. E. Henderson 1-63	Robert W. Schrof	Jas. F. Roosevelt F	Kenneth Ritchie E	James Stevens	Lawrence Coman
Red Bank	13	George A. Gray 1-61	John Bryan	Edwin O. Lomerson T	Jack Larkin S	A. T. MacDonald	Frank W. Reuther
Ridgefield Park	12	Ross S. Vogt 5-60	Harold J. Jones	Daniel J. Collins F	David Boswell E	Frank Garafalow	Elmer J. Thompson
Ridgewood* . .	17	Robert L. Olson 5-59	Wayne P. Mitchell M	Edward Anderchek N	Mervil Seely E	William Haldane	Stephen Janus
Roselle	18	James G. Argyros 12-59	Mrs. Jean Krulish	Louis Bass F	Mort Leber	Elwood Johns	Wilbur M. Personette
Roselle Park .	12	Arthur M. Dorfner	Mrs. Victoria Crane	John Naffke T	V. T. Scopelleti	Stephen T. Mangan	Norman Olsen
Rutherford . . .	17	Hubert J. Franklin 1-60	Harold J. Landshof	S. D. Staples T	J. A. Ordway	Victor Brydon	E. E. Bigelman
Sayreville . . .	10	Anthony J. Popowski 1-60	Mary C. Guilfoyle	Joseph J. Weber T	Herman Moselowitz E	Francis Waitt	Harry A. Olsen
Somerville . . .	12	Walter F. Scott 1-60	Edith A. Varley	J. Harold Gernert T	Elsworth Van Fleet	Hugo Potter	Fred Eckhoff
South Orange .	15	Wm. C. Kruse, Jr. P 4-59	Mary S. Jenkins	Mary S. Jenkins K	Arthur L. Demarest E	John J. Reynolds	T. B. Fitzsimmons
South River . .	11	Walter W. Schack 1-60	Wm. A. Reichenbach	Henry O. Schlegel T	Joseph Kunie S	Edward Wolak	Matthew G. Zaleski
Summit	18	O. D. Gensemer 1-60	Harry C. Kates	H. G. Fuchs T	J. Henry Negus	Thomas J. Murray	John Sayre
Teaneck tp* . .	34	August Hannibal, Jr. 5-62	William Haeker F	William Haeker F	Martial Kilmurray	William Lindsay	Cornelius Harte
Trenton	128	Donal J. Connolly 5-59	Stanley H. Maziarz	Charles J. Miller C	Joseph R. Walsh	George A. Weigand	James A. Dilouis
Union tp	38	F. E. Biertuempfel 1-60	Mary E. Miller	Fred. J. Stefany A	Dominick Falcetano S‡	Harold H. Denk	Jacob F. Denk
Union City . . .	56	Harry J. Thourot 5-62	Frank J. Hanna	John H. Stringham C	Peter LaMort E	Barney Korn	James J. Zuccaro‡
Verona	11	Willard E. Dodd 1-60	Clemens C. Kreuder	Miss Claire Boyle T	David W. Carmichael E	Merle Bursette	Edwin D. Coffin
Vineland	30†	Frank J. Testa 7-60	John J. Daneri	John B. D'Ippolito C	Albert L. Stubee E	Thomas M. Dell	Carl W. Ford
Weehawken tp	15	Chas. F. Krause, Jr. 1-61	Joseph S. Mirabelli	Joseph S. Mirabelli K	Theodore Hanuszek S	John J. Bradley	Edward J. Kirk
West New York	38	John R. Armellino	Raymond Gabriel	Lawrence Havey F	John Cendo	Charles Smith	Fred P. Roos
West Orange .	29	James J. Sheeran 5-62	Thurman J. Williams	James W. Clayton T	Louis D'Marsico E	G. Leo Coleman	Thomas F. Mulvihill
Westfield	21	H. Emerson Thomas 1-60	Jane F. D'Angelo	Bert L. Roeber T	Lindsay M. Collins E	Martin D. Burke	Albert Pfirrmann
Woodbridge tp	36	Hugh Quigley	B. Joseph Dunigan	Peter Schmidt F	Ray L. Albani	John Erlick	John R. Egan
Woodbury . . .	11	Henry W. Peterson 1-61	Alexander G. Carson	Walter C. Wilkins T	Samuel J. Scott	Albert R. Lutz	Ralph M. Braithwood
NEW MEXICO—7							
Albuquerque* .	97		Ida V. Malone	Harold Kious F	E. O. Betts	W. D. Westerfeld	Paul A. Shaver
Carlsbad	18	R. D. Wait 4-60	Hoyt E. McMinn M	Hoyt E. McMinn M	Duce D. Bivins E	Ira J. Stockwell	Luther T. Daniels
Clovis*	17	Gerry O. Deming 1-61	J. Wendell McCormick	J. W. McCormick K	K Clay Thomas S	George Maddox	Pat Graf
Hobbs*	14	Mrs. A. A. Kemnitz 1-59	Mrs. Hazel Anderson	Neal Harr M	Fred G. Baker	A. L. Conner	Givens H. Barkley
Las Cruces* .	12	James E. Neleigh 1-61	Cuca Gilliland	George H. Sim T	Henry U. Gaines, Jr.	Juan A. Apodaca	Santos Ramirez
Roswell*	26	Bert Ballard 4-60	C. M. Woodbury M	W. M. Foster T	C. M. Woodbury M	George E. Daniels	L. O. Thompson, Jr.
Santa Fe* . . .	28	Leo T. Murphy 4-60	M. T. Sebastian	M. T. Sebastian K	Dean Miller E	Ellis Bauer	A. B. Martinez, Sr.
NEW YORK—72							
Albany	135	Erastus Corning, II 1-62	Joseph E. Gilmartin	Collins A. Thomas T	Jesse J. Parker	Michael J. Fleming	John P. Tuffey
Amsterdam . .	32	Thomas F. Gregg 1-60	Joseph St. John	Richard H. Hayden T	Albert H. McCaffrey	Samuel Palombo	Andrew Celmer
Auburn*	37	Herbert T. Anderson 1-60	William H. McKeon	Joseph W. Heywood C	Arthur J. Adams E	Luke L. Bergan	John F. Tenity
Batavia*	18	Ronald L. Martin P 1-60	Frank A. Corti	C. Richard Foote M	George A. Kandra E	Harold Case	Stanley Smith
Beacon	14	Henry Kennelly 1-62	D. J. Mahoney F	D. J. Mahoney F	Harold Brewer S	James Sullivan	Samuel J. Wood
Binghamton . .	81	John J. Burns 1-62	George R. Beers	John E. Bloomer C	Regis McNamara E	Frank Buckman	Michael Hanafin
Buffalo	580	Frank A. Sedita 1-62	Joseph J. Cooley	Chester Kowal C	Francis J. Downing	William M. Daly	Frank N. Felicetta
Cohoes	21	Rudolph Roulier 12-59	George Bovin	Arthur E. Dufrense C	Joseph Archambeault	Harold Grogan	Joseph R. Garrett
Corning	18	George E. Keenan 1-60	Charles Hause	Ann Howland T	Phillip Grannan E	J. A. Doolittle	R. J. Laurence
Cortland	18	Robert C. Keeney 1-60	Charles G. Houser	Richard B. Sanders F	Yale L. Hughes	George W. Lang	Michael Canestaro
Dunkirk	18	George T. Wheeler 1-60	Joseph L. Kozlowski	Jos. L. Kozolowski K	Harold T. Stumpf E	Richard Centner	Richard M. Kinn
Elmira*	50	Edward A. Mooers 1-60	Caroline Breese	A. Lyman Wright T	Thomas J. Cerio S	Louis J. Misher	Eugene F. Golden

TABLE XXI—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Endicott	20	E. Raymond Lee 1-60	Steve Kuracina T	Steve Kuracina T	Nick English	Paul L. Brown	Leon E. Coleman
Floral Park	18†	William N. Lewis 4-59	Charles J. Hartman	Robert M. Forman T	Tola A. Marshall	Philip G. Berkes	Philip V. Maickel
Freeport	31†	William F. Glacken 4-61	J. J. MacDonald‡	Leonard D. B. Smith F	Stephen C. Coffey	Raymond Barrett	Peter Elar
Fulton	14	John S. Johnson, Jr. 1-60	John F. Walsh, Sr.	Maurice Shapiro T	Roy Van Alstine	George W. Allen	Karl Stewart
Garden City	23†	George F. Whitlock 4-59	Robert D. Harrower	J. Wilson Jones	James Nesmith II	Wilbur A. Quint	Stephen Vandewater
Geneva	17	Fred L. Warder 1-60	Lucille A. Wright	Jay F. Goodman T	Harry M. Bolton	Carlton J. Nagele	Joseph E. McDonough
Glen Cove	21†	Joseph A. Suozzi 11-59	Marlene C. Meyer	Harvey Doxey F	Frank Festa	Walton Schmidt	Frank V. McCue
Glens Falls	20	J. Ward Russell 1-60	Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas	Robert R. DeLong	Edward J. Anderson E	Frank M. Preston	Charles W. Maileff
Gloversville	24	Eugene S. Grover 1-62	Donald W. Fox	Hazel K. Allen C	Milton R. Wandel E‡	Harold C. Maxson	John G. Farrell
Hempstead	32†	William O. Gulde 4-61	Lael Von Elm	Lael Von Elm K	Frederick R. Rundle	Walte Borgwardt	John L. Feeley
Hornell	15	Frank Wolfanger 1-60	Lloyd R. Burdett	Jay I. Nesbit T	Gerald E. Clancy	Francis V. Kinnerney	Carl R. Roosa
Hudson	12	John L. Kelly 1-60	Henry R. Deacon	Joseph D. Moy T	Howard V. Harding E	Thomas L. Montana	John J. Sullivan
Ithaca	29†	John F. Ryan 1-60	George A. Blean	George A. Blean K	Francis J. Laverty	Charles M. Weaver	H. L. VanOstrand
Jamestown	43†	Carl F. Sanford 1-60	Clinton H. Watson	Donald W. Swanson C	Leonard A. Bergman	Charles R. Dorman	John Paladino
Johnson City	19	William F. Ott 1-60	Herbert Schaefer	Herbert Schaefer K	Walter Sleeper E	George Hannon	Floyd Allen
Johnstown	11	Donald B. Bellinger 1-62	Archibald Wands	James J. Morrell T	William H. McGregor E	John H. Walker	Joseph P. Cerrone
Kenmore	21†	George D. Toomey	Clifford F. Lane	Clifford F. Lane K	Fred S. Creamer	Raymond J. Kirsch	Elmer A. Arnet
Kingston	30†	Edwin F. Radel 1-60	Raymond A. McAndrew	Orrie R. Riehl T	Arthur F. Hallinan E	James M. Brett	Robert F. Murphy‡
Lackawanna	29†	John C. Ogarek 1-60	Edward S. Bukaty	James A. Fennie A	William F. Eagan	Harry P. Minnich	Edmund F. Ryszka
Lockport	26†	Raymond J. Cothran 1-60	Kenneth F. Anderson	Kenneth F. Anderson K	Albert G. Ward E	Daniel N. Haley	Joseph G. Chausse
Long Beach*	23†		Anthony Di Paola	Harry J. Smith T	Sidney Schiffman	Morris Bodenstein‡	
Lynbrook	19†	George H. Mangravite 4-59	Cecil A. Lyle	Cecil A. Lyle K	Floyd F. Wilcox	Reginald Pilling	Walter F. Waring
Mamaroneck*	17†	Joseph L. Dalfonso 4-59	Armand Gianunzio T	Armand Gianunzio T	Edwin A. Langerfeld E	Felix Lapolla	Jeremiah Geary
Massena	16†	Thomas S. Bushnell	William B. McMillan	William B. McMillan K	Reginald D. Cross E	Louis Hiter	Thomas O'Neill
Middletown	23†	Raymond E. Swalm 1-60	Nicholas F. Vuolo	Nicholas F. Vuolo K	Kenneth B. Abt	Richard Truex	Russell Adgate
Mineola	20†	Clifford N. Williams 4-59	Dwight G. Hunt	Dwight G. Hunt K	Stanley W. Downs	Richard Huber	
Mount Vernon	75†	Joseph P. Vaccarella 1-60	Walter Meyer	Nichalas Yannantuono C	Albert Annunziata	Alex W. Leggatt	William P. McDonald
New Rochelle*	72†	George Vergara 1-60	Charles U. Combes	Arthur E. Wilson F	Edward H. Feldmann	Raymond C. Rumery	Edward F. McCaffrey
New York	7,892	Robert F. Wagner 1-62	Herman Katz	Lawrence E. Gerosa C	Frederick H. Zurmuhlen	E. F. Cavanagh, Jr.	Stephen P. Kennedy
Newark	10	Milton H. Elzufon 4-59	C. A. Hausman, Jr.	C. A. Hausman, Jr. K	R. J. Vanderbrook	T. F. Richardson	Edwin J. Lawton
Newburgh*	32	William D. Ryan 1-60	Lemma B. Crabtree	Kenneth D. Jones C	William G. McEvilly E	George W. M. Brown	John E. Tierney
Niagara Falls*	10†	Calvin L. Keller 1-60	James E. Collins	Eugene T. Creagh F	Lloyd Kniffin	H. E. Palmatier	W. Henry Florence
N. Tonawanda	31†	John F. Kopczynski	Edward L. Bothwell	Wallace I. Robertson T	Wilson R. Hardleben E	Raymond J. Lropp	Patrick F. Grimaldi
Ogdensburg	17†	Lee W. Keyes 1-60	Simon S. Sargent	S. Erno Moore T	Ross R. Jermano E	Francis R. Cadieux	Leo P. LeBeau
Olean	23	Ivers J. Norton 1-60	Thomas Olson	George S. Beckman A	Chester Wetherall, Jr.	Fred Page	George E. Finger
Oneida	11	Wallace B. Johnson 1-60	Marie A. Whitcombe	Roger B. Whitmoyer C	Albert T. Erenwein	E. H. McCulley, Sr.	George A. Murphy
Oneonta	13†	Roger G. Hughes 1-60	Olof N. Nelson	Thomas J. Natoli T	Clarence M. Taylor	Joseph M. Scanlon	Robert J. Sammons
Ossining	18†	Jesse Collyer, Jr. 1-61	John E. Susse	Chester Evans F	H. Victor Cordy E	Michael Moran	Arthur W. Mead
Oswego	23	Vincent A. Corsall 1-60	Charles J. Dehm	Frank Sayer, Jr. T	Robert H. Turner	Monte R. Lass	John J. Read
Peekskill	18†	Bart. A. Moynahan 1-60	Donald J. Schneider	Harold H. Lent F	William E. Foster‡	Joseph Chichitano	Peter King
Plattsburgh	18†	John J. Tyrell 1-60	George E. Miller	J. Omer Laplante T	Joseph J. Martina	Jermiah K. Gervais	Clement J. Young
Port Chester	25†	Anthony Zaccagnino 5-60	Frank S. Tarascio	Richard J. Connolly T	Felix N. Fidelibus	Harry Branstrom	Fred C. Ponty
Poughkeepsie*	41	J. George Spitz 1-60	Harry D. Matteson	Aubrey B. Coons F	Harold R. Dean	Irving D. Merrick	John L. Martin, Jr.

Rensselaer . .	11	Clarence A. McNally 1-62	John H. Warden	Albert J. Scheibley T	Montgomery F. Barnard	Joseph Wendell	Charles Stewart
Rochester* . .	332	Peter Barry 1-60	Ralph B. Schauman	Emmett V. Norton C	F. Dow Hamblin	George Holzschuk	William A. Winfield
Rockville Centre	25†	W. Harry Lister 4-59	Frank A. Ernst	John L. Warren N	Charles P. Ketler E	Edward A. Jaeger	Thomas A. Eibler
Rome*	48†	Joseph G. Herbst 1-60	Bernard Concannon	Gregory F. Esposito F	S. H. Zingerline E	William M. Campbell	James C. Dunn
Rye	14†	Robert P. Hughes 1-60	R. Fred Talento	William H. Selzer C	William H. Graham	Harold Balls	Vincent J. Burke
Saratoga Springs	15	Addison Mallery 1-60	Jerome V. Pitney	Owen Lewis F	John Cassidy S	Robert Carroll	Robert Flanagan
Scarsdale* . . .	17†	Ralph Keating 4-59	Ethel M. Hyde	Ronald A. Craw T	Peter M. Ferraro E	William J. Duhigg	James M. Lyons
Schenectady* .	92	Kenneth S. Sheldon 1-60	Freeman K. Keller	Myles J. Burke F	John W. Nagle E	Edward M. Moffett	Stanley A. DuCharme
Syracuse	214†	Anthony A. Henninger 1-62	Edward R. Apps	Beaman H. Tremble F	Potter W. Kelly E	Harry J. Coon	Harold F. Kelly
Tonawanda . . .	20†	Lloyd J. Long 1-60	Mrs. Ida M. H. Rogalsky	Roland E. Martin T	Frank J. Keller	Wm. F. Schreiber	Clarence O. Luther
Troy	72	John J. Purcell	Thomas M. Monahan	Lawrence J. Collins C	Joseph F. Hayden	Carl A. Smith	James W. Doherty
Utica	102	John T. McKennan 1-60	Anthony DeGironemo	Thomas J. Nelson C	John Clarke E	Leo Barry	
Valley Stream	37†	Henry Waldinger	F. G. Chalmers	F. A. Glemenz	Percy P. Sprague	Robert Bischop	
Watertown* . .	34	Wm. G. Lachenauer 1-60	Elizabeth D. Brior	Edward W. Lalone A	Harold R. Dwyer E	Joseph T. Dibble	Edward J. Curtin
Watervliet* . .	15	Hugh F. Donnelly 1-60	Robert L. Diamond	William J. Riley F	Joseph H. Early S	Edward G. Hughes	Maurice J. Kennan
White Plains .	50†	Richard S. Hendey 1-60	Mrs. Marjorie Kane	Gustav E. Olson F	Eric A. Andrews	Thomas Brady	William A. Sullivan
Yonkers*	178†	Kristen Kristensen 1-60	William H. Gray, Jr.	John F. Carozza C	Earle Griffin E		James E. McCue

NORTH CAROLINA—30

Albemarle . . .	12	D. A. Moose 5-59	Henry T. Deane	Henry T. Deane K	G. S. Moore	C. E. Morris	C. C. Tarleton
Asheville* . . .	53	Earl W. Eller 4-59	Margaret Simmons	Mary Eudy N	P. Greer Johnson E	J. C. Fitzgerald	A. R. Sluder
Burlington* . .	25	H. C. Pollard, Jr. 5-59	R. P. Pope	R. P. Pope K	W. M. Garrison E	Roma C. Fortune	Jesse R. James
Charlotte* . . .	134	James S. Smith 5-59	Mrs. L. R. Hoffman	L. L. Ledbetter T	W. M. Franklin	D. S. Charles	E. C. Selvey
Concord	16	James G. McCachern 6-61	J. Paul Franis	T. M. Schramm F	Walter L. Furr, Sr.	C. L. Miller	A. L. Murr
Durham*	71	E. J. Evans 5-59	Elsie N. Jones	R. W. Flack M	John A. Andrea E	Cosmo L. Cox	W. W. Pleasants
Elizabeth City*	13	Levin B. Culpepper 6-59	H. K. Houtz	H. K. Houtz K	C. R. Pridgen S	D. M. Jones	W. C. Owens
Fayetteville* .	35	George B. Herndon 5-59	Louise W. Talbot	G. W. Ray M	D. J. Gore	Carl A. Cain	L. F. Worrell
Gastonia* . . .	34†	R. A. Ferguson 5-59	John T. Beam	T. W. States F	W. T. Cox E	John L. Farris	G. F. Penninger
Goldsboro* . .	21	Scott B. Berkeley 5-59	Ralph G. Jones	Ralph G. Jones K	E. G. Porter, Sr. E	C. Wesley Howell	H. A. Lane
Greensboro* .	74	George H. Roach 5-59	Hazel N. Burch	J. R. Holshouser F	H. L. Medford	C. W. Wyrick	P. B. Calhoun
Greenville* . .	17	S. Eugene West 5-59	H. H. Duncan	H. H. Duncan K	C. K. Beatty	George W. Gardner	S. G. Gibbs
Henderson . . .	11	Carroll V. Singleton 6-59	W. G. Royster	W. G. Royster K	J. E. Hamlett	C. G. Ellis	C. C. Harris
Hickory*	15	D. S. Menzies 7-59	Richard W. Mayo M	Richard W. Mayo M	C. Glenn Sigmon	E. G. Moser	A. Glenn Buchanan
High Point* . .	40	Jesse H. Washburn 5-59	Mrs. P. C. Smith	H. L. Crowe F	George Dean	C. S. Canady	C. C. Stoker
Kinston*	18	Guy Elliott 5-59	Thomas W. Heath	Thomas W. Heath	Milton Croom S	Joseph Hailey	M. Haskins
Lexington* . . .	10	E. J. Cathell 6-59	George H. Aull, Jr. M	R. L. Musgrove F	A. B. Cole E	T. N. Owen	V. G. Price
Monroe*	10	Fred M. Wilson 5-59	Clara H. Smith	Clara H. Smith K	T. C. Dove E	Jesse A. Helms	A. A. Mauney
New Bern* . . .	16	R. L. Stallings, Jr. 7-59	H. E. Russell	H. E. Russell K	J. E. Blue E	J. D. Reese	J. E. Pearsall
Raleigh*	66	W. G. Enloe 7-59	Mary D. Lassiter	C. H. Pritchard F	W. J. Mann	Jack B. Keeter	Tom W. Davis
Reidsville* . .	12	D. R. Young 7-60	N. R. Baker, Jr.	N. R. Baker, Jr.	W. E. Edens E	H. W. White	M. F. Loftis
Rocky Mount* .	28	P. K. Gravely 5-59	L. B. Aycock	L. B. Aycock K	Frank H. Cothran E	W. B. Parrish	J. I. Nichols
Salisbury* . . .	20	E. Linwood Foil 6-59	J. W. Ellis	Charles L. Lineback M	J. A. English	C. L. Burkett	D. L. Shuler
Sanford*	10	E. W. Fields 7-59	A. B. Harrington	A. B. Harrington K	A. C. Thomas S	J. O. Bridges	J. B. Watson
Shelby	16	H. S. Woodson	Eva C. Jones	Eva C. Jones K	L. E. Honeycutt	L. Loftin	P. M. Shore
Statesville* . .	17	J. Gardner Bagnal 5-59	A. E. Guy	A. E. Guy K	E. B. Stafford	Frank W. Crowson	William T. Ivey
Thomasville* .	11	D. K. Cloniger 5-59	Eva C. Jones	Eva C. Jones K	L. E. Honeycutt	Lindsay Loftin	Paul M. Shore
Wilmington* . .	45	J. E. L. Wade 6-59	Mrs. Mary Southerland	Deems B. Padgett A	R. F. Coleman, Jr.	J. A. West	J. J. Padrick
Wilson*	23	John D. Wilson 7-59	Troy T. Lynn	Troy T. Lynn	Jesse S. Goodman	Tyrus S. Bissette	A. A. Privette

TABLE XXI—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Winston-Salem*	88	Marshall C. Kurfees 5-59	Ralph L. Dixon F	Ralph L. Dixon F	R. W. Neilson	E. M. Dixon	James I. Waller
NORTH DAKOTA—5							
Bismarck . . .	19	Evan E. Lips 4-62	Tom Baker A	Tom Baker A	E. J. Booth	H. E. Homan	D. E. Schoeneman
Fargo	38	Herschel Lashkowitz 4-62	William G. Johnson A	William G. Johnson A	William Park Tarbell E	Fred E. Saefke	Walter Olson
Grand Forks* .	27	Oscar Lunseth 5-60	Ray Niles F	Ray Niles F	A. F. Hulteng	Jack Newark	Richard N. Jagd
Jamestown . . .	11	William Westley	Reuben R. Isaak	F. P. Gilronan A	Donald Wenaas E	Percy Wellman	William M. Bennett
Minot*	22	Maurice M. Harrington	S. L. Olsen E	S. L. Olsen E	Vernon Fahy	Gilbert I. Malek	W. Lee Trout
OHIO—79							
Akron	275	Leo A. Berg 1-60	Claude M. Butler	Frank J. Vogel F	Leo G. Walter	Gerald F. Vernotzy	Harry Whiddon
Alliance	26	Dave Mainwaring 1-60	Clarence D. Steffy	Karl Ayers A	W. D. Sponseller E	Milo Sights	A. O. Lower
Ashland	14	Don T. Hostettler 1-60	R. H. Moore F	R. H. Moore F	Melvin Bauer E	Paul Soles	Harry Smith
Ashtabula . . .	24	C. R. Kadon 1-60	Miss Nelma I. Rinto A	Julius Lukkarila T	Ronald Logan	A. T. Rohl	Leo J. Kane
Athens	12	Kenneth W. Lands 1-60	Orland G. Houck	Florence Davis A	Norman Hatch E	Charles Dalton	J. B. Grogan
Barberton . . .	28	Catherine R. Dobbs 1-60	Don Seifert	Ray E. Flickinger A	C. P. Allard E	L. H. Culbertson	Martin A. Seryak
Bellaire	13	Anthony G. DeMarco 1-60	Ellen C. Voellinger	Charles A. Linch A	James Dean E	Charles Jewell, Jr.	Edw. R. Good
Bellefontaine .	10	J. O. Smucker 1-60	Paul Watkins	Carolyn D. Kerns A	Cecil Mengerink E	George J. Young	A. D. Paden
Berea	12	E. R. Quackenbush 1-60	60Alva I. Hardy A	A. Haag T	Joseph Skodis	R. H. Garlick	A. Yanke
Bexley	12	W. A. Schneider 1-60	Ralph C. Lincott A	Ralph C. Lincott A	W. A. Montgomery		R. E. McNamee
Bowling Green	12	Clarence W. Dick 1-60	Clarence Kindler	Elinor Klever A	Charles Yawberg	Morris Instone	G. O. Spitler
Bucyrus	10	J. L. Sullivan 1-60	Mrs. Fae Outhwaite	Mrs. Fae Outhwaite K	C. C. Richard	Ralph L. Mead	A. L. Stuckert
Cambridge . . .	15	G. B. Sheppard 1-60	Paula L. Phillips	Roy E. White T	A. Van Beach	H. C. Callihan	H. W. Watkins
Campbell	13	Michael J. Kovach 1-60	Paul Zuzik A	Thomas J. Kraynak T	John V. DeMart	Julius Torok	John Putko
Canton	117	Charles L. Babcock 1-60	Mike Kouskouris	Joe DuBar A	Leroy Luke E	William Rosche	James B. Quilligan
Chillicothe* . .	20	Everette Gire 1-60	J. K. Rudell	Bernard J. Stacey F		Floyd J. Irwin	George W. Rice
Cincinnati* . .	504	Donald D. Clancy 12-59	Charles H. McHugh	J. G. Flick F	W. C. Wichman	D. F. Vogel	S. R. Schrotel
Cleveland . . .	915	Anton J. Celebrezze 11-59	Thad Fusco	Edward C. Knuth F	Louis L. Drasler	Elmer M. Cain	Frank W. Story
Cleveland Hgts.,*	59	Kenneth S. Nash 1-60	Edward Schuele F	Edward Schuele F	Ray Martin M	Frank L. Veasley	Edward F. Gaffney
Columbus . . .	376	M. E. Sensenbrenner 1-60	Russell D. Drake	M. D. Portman F	Floyd C. Redick	Walter Strickfaden	George Scholer
Conneaut	10	Thomas Perkio 1-60	Mary Jane Adamack	Bert L. Palmer A	William Kantola E	Louis F. Stevenson	John W. Sanford
Coshocton . . .	12	Thomas B. Leech 1-60	Norman Lewis	F. C. Shafer A	Hays I. Myers	Walter Weaver	Robert M. Schumaker
Cuyahoga Falls	29	Emmett R. Wolfe 1-60	Duane N. Scott A	Duane N. Scott A	W. D. Moulton E	Louis P. Seiler	Menzo D. Preston
Dayton*	244	R. Wm. Patterson 1-62	Oscar Mauch	Earl E. Hagerman F	John Hale E	Forrest B. Lucas	Paul Price
Defiance	11	William E. Daoust 1-60	E. D. Williams	E. D. Williams K	A. R. Batt	Harvey Hughes	C. D. Nestleroad
Delaware* . . .	12	Paul B. White 12-59	Russell E. Bayliff	Kenneth R. Bachtel F	Donald E. Mackley E	Wilbur H. Bills	D. M. Morris
East Cleveland*	40	Ralph H. Barton P 1-60	Grant T. Apthorp F	Grant T. Apthorp F	Malcolm S. Douglas E	Fred W. Lange	Horace S. Weaver
East Liverpool	24	F. P. Lawrence 1-60	R. H. Goodman	Harold J. Gallimore A	George S. Bloomgren E	Charles Bryan	Americo J. Radeschi
Elyria	30	Victor F. Stewart 1-60	Ellsworth J. Alheit A	Ellsworth J. Alheit A	Richard T. Laux	W. N. Bates	M. C. Flood
Euclid	41	Kenneth J. Sims 1-60	Anthony B. Baldwin F	Anthony B. Baldwin F	Michael A. Spino	George R. Langa	Ernest C. Peters
Findlay	24	William J. Carlin 1-60	Reva Schimmel	C. E. Buffington A	Charles W. Cain	Homer Johnson	Wayne Ethell
Fostoria	14	Eugene Hill 1-60	James Guernsey, Atty.	Harry Mosier A	Clarence H. Coppus	Timothy Walsh	James C. Meek
Fremont	17	C. W. Auxter 1-60	Clara K. Gibbs A	Clara K. Gibbs A	Dean L. Morgan E	Urban A. Myers	Myron F. Bork

Garfield Heights	22	Neil E. Bowler 1-60	Aug. E. Kleinschmidt	Alfred L. Vapenik F	Harley E. Gardell	A. E. Provenzano	Wm. A. Schieberl
Girard	10	Joseph Catone 1-60	Dorothy V. Gorenc A	Dorothy V. Gorenc A	George M. Vince	Norman Weaver	Wallace Flory
Hamilton* ...	58	Edward Beckett 1-60	Adele Edmonds	C. T. Rupert F	Jack Kirsch	G. L. Schlotterbeck	A. J. Osborne
Ironton*	16		O. M. Wiseman M	S. C. Borland A	Ernest Cooke E	John J. McGerty	Harold F. Haas
Kent	12	Charles E. Paulus 1-60	Edith L. Kline	Francis J. Kerwin A	LeRoy M. Satrom‡	Fred J. Miller	F. R. Grubb
Kettering* ...	38†	R. S. Dybvig 12-59	Ervin L. Welch M	Paul S. Sutton F	J. Roy Garber E	Robert W. Myers	John R. Shryock
Lakewood ...	68	Frank P. Celeste 1-60	Henry A. Rees F	Henry A. Rees F	Harlan F. Bartels E	Jay V. Redmond	Francis E. Stephens
Lancaster ...	24	J. Harvey Weis 1-60	John E. Brocker	Rosannah Barnes A	W. Russell Evans	Walter Myers	Samuel H. Hutsler
Lima	50	Clyde L. Welty 12-61	Edith T. Anderson	George A. Burgoon A	Henry C. Hollinger E	Walter L. Hydaker	Donald A. Miller
Lorain	51	John C. Jaworski	Frank J. Gall	Joseph Mitock A	L. Goodell E	A. Nickey	F. L. Pawlak
Mansfield ...	44	Robert S. Lemley 1-60	Jesse J. Schwab	Thomas C. Hoffman A	Phillip Marcus E	Barney Steele	Clare W. Kyler
Maple Heights	16	Walter K. Maser 1-60	John J. Wetzel A	John J. Wetzel A	H. Lamar Trefsger	Edward Praske	Edward Prasek
Marietta	16	Don L. Curtis 1-60	Audrey G. Swan	Norman L. Lafaber A	Walter Miller E	David E. Drennen	Thomas B. Sprague
Marion	34	Wendell L. Strong 1-60	Mrs. Alta Sheehe	Elmer Shaw A	Charles Honaker S	Owen A. Sifritt	Justin Corneley
Martins Ferry	13	Edw. H. Shrodes 1-60	William R. Mandry A	William F. Mandry A		Wayne Troy	J. Wesley Muhleman
Massillon ...	30	Edgar L. Lash 1-60	Carl Christoff A	Carl Christoff A	Harry M. Piper E	Donald Simon	Stanley Switter
Middletown* ..	34	Francis Carmody 1-60	Doris Kronborg	H. E. Newlin F	C. A. Boeke	William Fishbaugh	Joseph Blackmore
Mount Vernon .	12	Phillip G. Mauger 1-60	Virginia Lewis A	Virginia Lewis A	Richard L. Moffitt E	Carroll L. White	W. M. Kelly
New Philadelphia	13	Doyle Stocker 12-59	Robert Tucker	Marjorie Larkin T	Albert Roush E	Glen Heck	Louis J. Clark
Newark	34	Fred T. Long 1-60	Ruth K. Neff	L. Tenney Rees A	Edward Roubal E	Harry C. Hannum	Lester L. Hall
Niles	17	Edward P. Lenney 1-60	Patrick J. Sullivan A	Patrick J. Sullivan A	G. P. Fisher	George A. Neiss	John Ross
Norwood	35	Joseph Shea, Jr. 1-60	Walter Pfeifer	Ralph J. Gels A	Raymond Achten	Thomas Fischer	Charles W. Fritz
Painesville* ..	14		C. V. Boudreaux A	C. V. Boudreaux A	Kenneth Waterman	C. E. Tuthill	A. E. Ivary
Parma	29	Joseph W. Kaderl 1-60	T. A. Smith	Joseph S. Lime A	Frank W. Kabbes E	Robert Koch	Lester A. Roeper
Piqua*	17	Jack D. Wilson 1-61	William E. Fox	Edgar I. Gerhard A	Gordon K. Hill	Arthur R. Russell	Earl McClannon
Portsmouth* .	37	Paul E. Flohr 1-60	Evangeline Justice	J. D. Williams F	Chas. S. Stevenson E	Anton W. Staker	Robert M. Edwards
Rocky River ..	11	J. Frank Gibson 1-60	Clyde W. Brown A	Clyde W. Brown A	Earl Martin S	Charles R. Duggan	Robert Kelley
Salem	13	Harold D. Smith 1-60	Robert Rheutan	Mrs. Helen R. Coyne A	Harry A. Vincent	Clarence W. Wright	Martin Lutsch, Jr.
Sandusky* ...	29	Marvin A. Pratt P	Virginia Schaefer S	Lynn G. Rosino T	E. E. Hartung E	Wilson McLaughlin	Jack Darby
Shaker Heights	28	W. G. Stapleton 1-60	Thomas E. Cook F	Thomas E. Cook F	Mrs. Rudy Rife	Merle M. Hand	Harley M. Benethum
Sidney*	11	Robert F. Kaser 12-60	Alma Jean Wells	Donald Young F	Harold Parke	Donald Kies	John L. Warner
South Euclid ..	15	George J. Urban 1-60	Lester L. Askue F	Lester L. Askue F	Michael Montagano S	William Fibich	Martin Schmies
Springfield* ..	79	Harry Strachan 1-62	Wilma O. Stewart	A. F. Holmayer F	Fred M. Hughes	Willard G. Compton	Lawrence A. Abbott
Steubenville ..	36	Michael J. Cody 1-60	Frank Januszkiewic	Thomas J. McDonald A	Fred G. Owesney	Ralph Lonetto	Ross H. Cunningham
Struthers	12	Harold L. Milligan 1-60	Robert D. Hoffman	Michael G. Orenic A	Theodore T. Dastoli E	Sam Richards	G. Woodrow Sickafuse
Tiffin	19	Allan B. Kernan 1-60	Barbara Wittman	Mildred Beidlemann A	Robert M. Harger	Ralph P. McElheny	Harold J. Fraley
Toledo*	304	John W. Yager 12-59	Carl F. Diefenbach	Hugh W. MacPhie F	William J. Gross	Arnold Papenhagen	Anthony A. Bosch
Troy	11	O. S. Metcalf 1-60	H. H. Tamplin A	H. H. Tamplin A	Homer E. Anderson	John L. Kessler	John C. Hennessey
University Hgts.	12	Earl W. Aurelius 1-62	Jean Lloyd Keller F	Jean Lloyd Keller F	Harold Avery S	Richard J. Benjamin	Robert Bucklin, Jr.
Van Wert	10	Clark E. Spitler 1-60	Elmer Draving S	John A. Jones A	F. B. Gill	Robert G. Cryer	M. Lynn Kennedy
Warren	50	W. C. Burbank 1-60	Mrs. Edythe A. Clime	Carrie Lovett A	Joseph L. Wydham	George Mock	Manley R. English
Wash. Ct. House*	11	Ben F. Norris P 1-62	Thelma E. Elliot A	Thelma E. Elliot A	Clyde Smith S	George R. Hall	D. Vaiden Long
Wooster	14	Edwin Johnson 1-60	Mary C. McClarran A	Mary C. McClarran A	Harold Slater E	Lloyd Eberhart	Kenneth E. Walters
Xenia*	13	Jack Kennedy	Arthur S. Curlett	Arthur S. Curlett K	D. Robert Conard E	W. T. Buffington	Robert Killeen
Youngstown ..	168	Frank X. Kryzan 1-60	John H. Lemon	Nicholas P. Bernard F	James C. Ryan E	John R. Lynch	Paul Cress
Zanesville* ..	40	Maurice L. Vinsel P 1-60	Bess L. Wetherald	John H. Fenton A	Fred E. Hardy	K. Kenneth Kerner	George L. Hodgson

TABLE XXI—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
OKLAHOMA—23							
Ada*	16	Carl Mayhall 8-59	Mrs. Wilson T	Mrs. Wilson T	Burl Oliver S	Dudley Young	Homer Gosnett
Ardmore*	18	George P. Selvidge, Jr.	Tom H. Hefley	Tom H. Hefley K	Ray A. Drain E	James Ozment	W. O. Welch
Bartlesville*	19	W. A. Hensley 4-59	Oleta Martin	Oleta Martin K	David Farrington E	Walter Crowder	W. J. Jarvis
Chickasha*	16	Jack L. Linn 5-60	Mrs. Donna Jones	H. B. McDowell M	Woodrow Bowers E	Bill Suddarth	Roy Carman
Duncan*	15	Wayne M. Holden 5-61	J. Barron McLendon M	Theron E. Capp T	William M. Trotter E	C. C. Lawson	W. V. Zachary
Durant*	11	Arthur Alexander 5-61	Jessie Duncan	Mary L. Wilson T	H. C. Fortenberry E	Bud Wyatt	Neal Bolin
El Reno*	11	Paul G. Liebmann	Ethel Dowell	C. A Bentley M	John Roblyer S	LeRoy Searcy	Lee Harvey
Enid*	36	Bryson P. Berry 5-59	Clint O. Thrasher	Clint O. Thrasher K	Waldo M. Porr	A. W. Lang, Jr.	Dale P. Moxley
Guthrie*	10	Preston Walker 5-59	Stanley West	Marley A. Smith T	Ernest Latchaw S	Melvin Daniels	Virgil Fisher
Lawton	35	C. R. Ellsworth	R. M. Dodson	R. M. Dodson K	Douglas Smith E	H. Hancock	Ron Wheatley
McAlester	18	Fritz Neill 5-60	Ora L. Ferguson	C. Hugh Coleman T	William T. Reed S	Ernest Rager	Elmer Durant
Miami	12	Roy McGhee 5-59	E. C. Wright	M. D. Spohn F	Truman Sprague E	J. R. Huxall	A. C. Masterson
Midwest City*	10	Orville L. Mathews 5-60	F. B. Foster	F. B. Foster	John Kline S	M. W. Johnson	O. P. Bawcum
Muskogee*	37	Lyman B. Beard 4-60	R. L. Davis	R. L. Davis K	J. R. Keeth E	Ray Jordan	Ernie Wehba
Norman*	27	Fred Reynolds	Dorwin K. Wilcox	Dorwin K. Wilcox K	George Peden E	T. L. Townley, Jr.	Robert R. Lester
Oklahoma City*	244	Allen Street 4-59	Earle M. Simon	R. T. Luttrell F	W. W. Baker E	Haskell Graves	Roy J. Bergman
Okmulgee*	18	J. P. Vanderpool	Charles R. Poulton	Charles R. Poulton K	Joe Morrow S	Toy C. McGowin	James A. Sparks
Ponca City*	20	I. H. Needham 5-59	C. P. Pitts	C. E. Norton T	Carl T. Norris	Kenneth Long	Donald Thurber
Sapulpa*	13	L. A. Martin, M. D. 4-60	John S. Egan	A. H. Chapman A	Weldon H. Howard E	W. M. Collier	Ray Sutton
Seminole	12	Charles Sims 5-59	Herman C. Sullivan	J. W. Kelly T	Homer M. Montgomery	John Thomas	Lester Bush
Shawnee*	23	Adam F. Hornbeck 5-60	S. V. Flynt	W. B. Moran M	Col. J. B. Bennett E	Ray Whitecotton	E. G. Coleman
Stillwater	20	A. B. Alcott 5-61	Jake E. Hesser	Jake E. Hesser K	E. E. McDaniel E	Max Peery	Homer Boughton
Tulsa	183	James L. Maxwell 5-60	M. M. Shaver T	M. M. Shaver T	William R. Wooten E	Gailard L. Sartain	Joe McGuire
OREGON—11							
Albany*	10	W. L. Fitzpatrick 1-61	Arthur R. Johnson R	Arthur R. Johnson R	Daniel J. Lee E	Don Hayne	Ray H. Maddy
Astoria*	12	Harry Steinbock 1-63	Joanita Arvola A	Joanita Arvola A	Harold M. Olsvick	Wayne Osterby	A. Ellsworth
Bend*	11	Jack C. Dempsey 1-60	Julia S. Johnson R	Julia S. Johnson R	John H. Eaton E	Vernon Carlon	John T. Truett
Corvallis*	16	Gordon Harris 1-61	George Simerville R	George Simerville R	V. L. Goodnight E	Lester Edmondson	Cecil Fruitt
Eugene*	36	E. E. Cone 1-61	Daniel O. Potter F	Daniel O. Potter F	Donald P. Allen	E. L. Smith	Vern L. Hill
Klamath Falls*	16	Lawrence E. Slater 1-61	Mrs. Rosie Keller R	Gerard S. Vergeer M	Cliff Sanders E	Leroy Rowe	Charles Howard
Medford*	19†	John S. Snider 1-61	Darell F. Huson R	Darell F. Huson R	Vernon R. Thorpe	Gordon R. Barker	Chas. P. Champlin
Pendleton*	12	Norman G. Gorfkle 1-61	Marjorie Dagwell R	Marjorie Dagwell R	Gerald W. Ulett E	Wm. R. Batchelor	Ernest E. Gallaher
Portland	374	Terry D. Schrunk 1-61	Ray Smith A	Ray Smith A	Gordon L. Burt	Harold E. Simpson	Wm. J. Hilbruner
Salem*	45†	R. F. Bonesteele 1-61	Alfred Mundt R	Howard Brandvold F	J. Harold Davis E	Robert Mills	Clyde Warren
Springfield*	12†	E. C. Harms, Jr. 1-61	W. E. Mansell	W. E. Mansell K	L. T. Eison E	H. R. Krieger	F. L. Clower
PENNSYLVANIA—118							
Abington tp	50†	Eugene S. Riley P	Fred F. Schaefer M	A. Russell Parkhouse T	Edmund A. Bitting E	John A. Manzinger	Alwyn G. Streeper
Aliquippa	26	James Bruno B 1-62	John Mihalic S	John Mihalic S	W. Colonna	Ernest Kleber	C. J. Sorok
Allentown	107	Donald V. Hock 1-60	George W. Kistler	George W. Kistler K	E. W. Meckley E	John R. Butz	James L. Christine

Altoona	77	Robert W. Anthony 1-60	Fred Walker	Charles Adams F	Robert Smay	Samuel Ake	V. E. Rouzer
Ambridge . . .	16	Walter Panek B 1-62	Joseph Rodio M	Joseph Rodio M	Alex Firich S	W. B. Krol	A. H. Bires
Arnold	10	M. Frank Horne 1-60	Tom Tannas	Alfred Colaianni F	Carl Martz	John Lloyd	Mike Barto
Beaver Falls .	17	John Buksa 1-62	Charles J. Piuri	Charles J. Piuri K	George Yoho S	Edwin Phillips	Martin Breit
Bellevue	12	Robert L. Ludwig B 1-62	Edward F. Baker S	C. E Branden T	E. J. McClain, Jr. S	George E. Kimberlin	R. A. Morcroft
Bensalem tp .	22†	Raemond E. Wink C 1-59	William A. Sommer M	William A. Sommer M	Joseph Sarandrea S		William Riempp, Jr.
Berwick	14	R. C. Culp B 1-62	D. William Arndt	D. William Arndt K	George Lowery S	Richard Lowery	Harry Peterson
Bethel*	21†	James C. Simmons B 1-62	Ralph D. Bowen M	Andrew Robb T	L. Campbell	Art Cipriani	John Miskunas
Bethlehem . . .	74†	Earl E. Schaffer 1-62	Bertram L. Nagle	Joseph K. Mangan F	A. Newton Wiegner E	John L. Schweder	Raymond R. Rueter
Bloomsburg* .	11	Joseph C. Conner P 1-62	Paul D. Jacobs S	W. Edward Fisher T	Dison White	Joseph Ent	Clair R. Collins
Braddock	16	Michael J. Swersey 1-62	J. J. O'Hara S	J. J. O'Hara S	Steve Lopovsky	John Morenzi	Edward Goldstein
Bradford	17	Hugh J. Ryan 1-60	L. A. Schoolmaster	L. A. Schoolmaster K	Robert Rizutti‡	Edward Brophy	A. J. Palazetti‡
Brentwood . . .	13	A. G. Kaulmann	Edward H. Eibs	Edward H. Eibs K	L. F. Vecker S	Ray P. Bauman	A. O. Jordan
Bristol*	13	Anthony Niccolletti 1-62	Ira M. Gates M	James Eagan T	Livingston Joyce T	Clifford Hagerman	Vincent Faragalli
Butler	23	Harry F. Pepper 1-62	Philip O. Miller	William M. Hulton F	Kenneth Kirkwood	Joseph Longland	Nick Nohach
Canonsburg . .	12	Fred A. Caruso B 1-61	Ronald A. White S	Ronald A. White S	Charles Taylor	Ed. T. Briceland	N. K. Lesniakowski
Carbondale . .	16	Frank P. Kelly 1-60	Thomas A. Boles	John J. Linnen F	Thomas F. Moran	Joseph C. Healy	Francis P. Judge
Carlisle*	17	Harry P. Breen B 1-62	Sarah E. Coover S	Ivan L. Carter, Jr. M	Maurice Hill S	Ray Kelly	Edward F. Still
Carnegie	12	T. T. Coyne 1-63	Edward L. Reczek	Edward L. Reczek K	John Coyle S	M. F. Schulte	John J. Baird
Chambersburg	17	Ray. K. Roof, Jr. B 1-62	George B. Jacobs	George B. Jacobs K	William A. Stead E	John L. Shatzer	J. B. Schlichter
Cheltenham tp*	35†		Harold C. Pike M	Austin C. Sirms T	Chalmer Hare S	Owen P. Adams	S. C. Johnston
Chester	66	Joseph L. Eyre 1-60	Richard Larkin	John Miller C	Norman G. Young E	Harry Baumberger	Howard H. Winfree
Clairton	20	Kenneth L. Stilley 1-62	William R. Miller	Steve Honeygosky F	George G. Margette F	Thomas Gregg	Peter P. Orsini
Coal tp	17	Torrence Spotts P 1-62	Mrs. Martha E. Evans S	Thomas L. Sanders T	Robert Weary E	Charles Heath	William Shuey
Coatesville . .	14	George L. Gordon 1-60	Frank P. Pennegar	D. Edward Atwell T	Edwin D. Wagner E	Walter R. Minker	Jas. G. Dougherty
Columbia	12	Walter Roye B 1-62	Edward J. Dinkel S	Edward J. Dinkel S	James E. Ellwein S	James Millar	Eugene H. McManus
Connellsville .	13	Robert P. McLuckey 1-62	E. Joseph Touchet	E. Joseph Touchet K	Wm. J. Rittenberger S	Kenneth Jaynes	Paul E. Sandusky
Conshohoken .	11	Edward K. Williams	C. H. Cooper	Elmer Monro F	W. T. Muldren E	Joseph Thomas	Walter Phipps
Corapolis . . .	10	C. L. Isenberg B 1-62	Edward N. Weaver	Edward N. Weaver K	Frank Stemmler S	Harry Barker	John J. Brush
Darby	13	Alex Abbot 1-60	William L. Purfield	William L. Purfield K	Salvatore Cresta S	John Floyd	John Buley
Donora	12	Albert Delsandro B 1-62	Thomas E. Petrus S	Joseph Polkabla T	John Duda, Jr.	John Volk	John Pykosh
Dormont* . . .	13	James K. K. Smith	Mrs. Ora L. Thomas M	Mrs. Ora L. Thomas M	Thomas H. Madden S	Kenneth Parker	Ralph B. Miller
Du Bois	11	William H. Shaw 1-60	Edna V. Johnson	R J. Swallow	Frank Kosempa	Henry F. Winslow	John P. Rokosky
Dunmore	20	Martin F. Monahan B 1-62	James E. Hennigan	Thomas J. Dougherty C	John R. Kearney E	M. E. Fitzpatrick	Edward J. Conway
Duquesne	18	Frank Kopriver, Jr. 1-62	Edward X. Foster‡	James J. Pucci T	Frank M. Everett E	Patrick L. Carr	Walter F. Weir
Easton	36	Orion H. Reeves 1-60	Chester E. Rogers	Chester E. Rogers K	Roy E. Zellers E	George T. Keller	John I. Schwarz
Ellwood City* .	13	J. A. McCandless B 1-63	Ethel F. Rodgers S	Elmer S. Greenham T	N. Michael Markl E	C. V. Rodgers	C. W. Ricer
Erie	131	Arthur J. Gardner 1-60	Eugene Graney	Geo. J. Brabender F	Robert N. Steytler E	Peter J. Kuhn	Edward V. Williams
Farrell	14	John E. Giroski 1-61	John Pandza	John Pandza K	Anton Bauer S	Andrew Kaliney	Albert Timparo
Franklin (Venango Co.)	10	Forest B. Irwin 1-62	Lloyd A. Arnold	Richard Schmidt	John McK. Snow, Jr. E	A. W. Hanna	Raymond J. Brown
Greensburg . .	17	Homer R. Ruffner 1-60	James K. Seacrist	Frank G. Reamer T	Robert A. Ramsay	Ed. A. Hutchinson	William Wolinsky
Hanover*	14	Wm. H. Menges B 1-62	Robt. H. McGregor M	Robt. H. McGregor M	Philip N. Blazer	Reginald Stremmel	John Berkheimer
Hanover tp . .	15	Stephen Yanoshak P 1-60	Andrew Garber S	Joseph Kasenchak T	Robert N. Bierly E	Frank Cunningham	Herbert Woodeshick
Harrisburg . .	90	Nolan F. Ziegler 1-60	Lawrence T. Burns	George F. Keyes	Robert M. Andrews E	William C. McBride	Russell Shott
Harrison tp . .	15	H. C. Lamparski C 1-60	Chester A. Grove S	Chester A. Grove S	John Adrian S	Frank Brucker	Alex Sosinski
Haverford tp .	40	Wm. R. Kirschner P 1-60	H. A. Fritschman S	Francis E. Patton	M. L. Blackburn	Emil Keller	James F. Hartness
Hazleton	35	S. Thomas Capparell 1-62	Florence M. West	M. S. Specht T	Paul Lamont E	Paul E. Ziegler	Steve Havrilla

Table XXI—Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000: 1959—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Homestead	10	D. J. Lapp B	Alex E. Ackley	Rudolph Casser C	John C. Macko	Albert Kozar	James Armstrong
Indiana*	12	G. W. Marbach 1-62	A. B. Ansley	A. B. Ansley	Ellsworth Cunningham S	William A. Simpson	Howard T. Sanford
Jeannette	16	A. B. Elias 1-60	J. C. Manson	J. C. Manson K	L. J. Schnupp E	E. Ruettger	C. E. Walter
Johnstown	63	Walter E. Rose 1-60	John J. Cullen	Daniel J. Shields F	H. Lee Wilson E	Carl A. Stager	Chas. R. Griffith
Kingston	21	William I. Martin B 1-62	Thomas J. Reese S	Thomas J. Reese S	Henry Avery S	Ralph Schmoll	Edris G. Williams
Lancaster	64	Thomas J. Monaghan 1-62	Mrs. Jeannette Pontz	Geo. W. Glatfelter C	Henry Kuhns S	Edward Koerkle	Wm. B. Hershner
Lansdowne*	12	Albert S. Beers, Jr. 1-62	Clarence H. Fox S	Clarence H. Fox S	Fred K. Roberts M	George E. Reif	Warren W. Hamilton
Latrobe	12	V. B. Stader, Jr. B 1-62	Victor E. Lynch S	Victor E. Lynch S	John Busch S	Earl C. Dalton	Chester A. College
Lebanon	31†	F. D. Miller 1-60	Mervin P. Light	Stanley L. Kettering T	Frank L. Gardner E	Dale K. Granger	Lloyd E. Wolfe
Lewistown*	14	John J. Lawler B 1-60	Bernard F. Smith M	Bernard F. Smith M	Maurice Johnson S	Harry E. Sheaffer	Howard O. Landis
Lock Haven	11	D. H. Peddie 1-60	William H. Hollis	William H. Hollis K	R. F. McGill E	Clyde Pfenninger	Ray E. Merritts
Lower Merion tp*	49		Alfred O. Mueller	Thomas B. Fulweiler F	Clarence E. Stone E	James W. Mullin	G. Andrew McLaughlin
McKees Rocks	16	David Hershman B 1-62	Fred Kwiatek	Joseph Faloney C	John Rehtorik	Thomas Cairns	Joseph Thompson
McKeesport	53†	A. J. Jakomas 1-60	Theresa C. Stashko	Albert Elko T	James S. Fiedler E	James A. McDermott	James Loizes
Mahanoy City	11	P. J. Foley B 1-62	Harry S. William S	Edw. J. Fletcher, Sr. T	George Heffner S		Anthony P. McLaughlin
Meadville	19	Geo. X. Simonetta 1-62	G. Stanley Maxwell	Chas. Ehrgott T	Robert Perry E	Fred Carman	E. C. Gibson
Millcreek tp	26†	William D. Heidt C 1-60	S. A. Thaler T	S. A. Thaler T	K. L. Page E		Bernard J. Moran
Monessen	18	Hugo J. Parente 1-62	Francis H. Crum	John J. Spielman T	Richard Belan E	Roy McShaffrey	Michael Kuvinka
Mount Carmel	14	Joseph Bradley 1-62	E. J. Fincato	E. J. Fincato K	Harry W. Jones E	Peter Kulick	A. Trefsgar
Mt. Lebanon tp*	34†	Samuel H. Miller P 1-60	John A. Paulus M	Thomas J. Marlow F	William C Peternel	Raymond D. Goettel	Walter B. Kunkle
Munhall	16	Thomas Laird B	Francis Lancas	Paul G. Gottlieb F	Earl Nau	Harvey Evans	B. H. Roberts
Nanticoke	20	Frank E. Kieler 1-61	Benjamin F. Howells	Stanley Baker T	William Davis	Thomas R. Morris	Simon Kupinewicz
New Castle	49	Edward A. DeCarbo 1-60	Jack H. Fritz	Marie C. Hanlon T	Daniel B. Woolcock E	Clyde R. Rohrer	George Rigby
New Kensington	25	R. E. Garlock 1-62	J. H. Crumley	J. H. Crumley K	F. M. Carothers E	Edw. Clawson	John Bordonaro
Norristown	38	M. W. Bosler B 1-62	Ralph McLaughlin S	W. Earl Seltzer	Harry C. Rothrock E	Jos. H. Hartman	Robert E. Reilly
North Braddock	15	Michael Pendro 1-62	P. Charles Cicco S	P. Charles Cicco S	Roman J. Petrusky S	Frank Sprute	Guy F. Cicco
Oil City	20	Richard R. Van Kirk 1-60	C. S. Hetrick K	C. S. Hetrick K	B. B. Weber E	Frank M. Riddle	Philip F Cheles
Penn Hills tp (Aghy. Co.)*	25	Chester R. Keith P 1-60	John W. Wason	John H. Immel M	Harry E. Brown S		P. F. Moran
Philadelphia	2,072	Richardson Dilworth 1-60	Richard J. McConnell C	Richard J. McConnell C	David M. Smallwood S	Frank L. McNamee	Thomas J. Gibbons
Phoenixville*	13	Ray. W. Williams B 1-62	Martha W. Friday S	Martha W. Friday S	William R. McKinley M	Joseph Moulder	Fred K. MacInnis
Pittsburgh	677	Thomas J. Gallagher 1-60	George Boxheimer	David A. Smith T	James S. Devlin	Stephen P. Adley	James Slusser
Pittston	15	Patrick J. O'Brien 1-62	James A. Ruane	James G. Cosgrove T	R. N. Myers E	Robert Mitchell	John Korick
Plains tp	13	Mario Rocconi C 1-60	Paul Motsko	Simon Russin T	John Spak	Renato Filippini	Joseph Sherin
Plymouth	13	Joseph J. Braja 2-60	Samuel D. Bird, Jr. S	Mrs. Mary L. Guest C	Herbert Shaw S	Thomas Gardzalla	Lawrence L. Kendig
Pottstown*	25†	John B. Hartenstine B 1-61	William Shaeffer	Ralph Thomas F	Earl J. Case	Richard Moser	Harold Hahn
Pottsville	24	Michael A. Close 1-62	Frank A. Matthews	J. Harry Schuettler T	W. C. Muehloff	Andrew C. Hoke	Joseph Wollyung
Radnor tp	21†	F. W. Weightman P 1-61	Raymond S. Gray, Jr. S	John C. Whiteman F	Ernest L. Marmer S	Edwin C. Clark	William Barton
Reading	109	Daniel F. McDevitt 1-60	Samuel H. Rothermel	Bruce R. Coleman F	Harold Guldin	Russell Bowers	Bernard F. Richards
Ridley tp	17		Nicholas F. Catania	Nicholas F. Catania K	A. Foster Damon S		Vincent P. Kuberski
Ross tp*	16		Wade Winner M	Wade Winner M			Ed Schoen
Scranton	126	James T. Hanlon 1-62	Sam Druck	George C. Beck C	John Washo	William L. Morgan	Leo Ruddy
Shaler tp*	16		J. W. Thompson M	J. W. Thompson M	Rudolph Zelynak S		James Donnelly

Shamokin	17	Lester W. Weller 1-62	John C. Wary	R. Fred Granzow F	Claude Readley, Jr.	Alphonse Letcavage	George Haddock
Sharon	26	Michael J. Dunn 1-60	Florence Lansdowne	Ellis Daugherty T	Merle E. Patten E	John R. Davies	Joseph Matchak
Shenandoah . .	16	A. Balkewicz, Jr. B 12-62	Leona Cubinsky S	Harry Rubinsky	Joseph Zagorsky	John Kerlavage	Frank Alinsky
Springfield tp (Delaware Co.)	11	Louis Wagner P	Harry A. Bornman S	Harry A. Bornman S	J. Robert Stiller E	Theodore Green	Lester Forrester
Springfield tp (Mont. Co.) .	11	E. C. Perry P	J. R. Fulginiti S	J. R. Fulginiti S	Robert Wilmot S		John J. Jellison, Jr.
State College*	22†	Roy D. Anthony 1-62	Sara A. Dunlap	Robert Y. Edwards	Donald R. Dorneman E	Thomas Sawers, Sr.	John R. Juba
Steelton	13	Wm. P. Dailey B 1-62	Michael S. Zerance S	Richard R. Thompson F	Robert Albert S	Charles F. Kramer	Joseph N. Sostar
Stowe tp	12	Stanley Bachowski P 1-60	Ralph L. Heinauer	Ralph L. Heinauer K	Albert Ciccone S	John Kocak	Max Homer
Sunbury	16	L. P. Shissler 1-62	Joseph F. Kreitzer	Ward D. Garman	Mark E. Starr E	A. W. Dunham	H. Clifford F. Gass
Susquehanna tp	16†	Harold C. Sheets C	Zelda B. Wiker	Chas. E. Talmadge T	Charles W. Christ S		Charles F. Hill
Swissvale . . .	16	Christy Cariher B 1-62	Ruth Greeley S	Robert Axon	Joseph Morgan	Lawrence Mulkerin	Peter R. Begg
Tamaqua	12	Harry W. Kleckner B 1-62	Samuel Radcliffe S	Samuel Radcliffe S	George E. Willing S	Charles F. Schlorf	H. Lester Baer
Turtle Creek .	12	L. W. Whisner B 1-62	Paul Kingston S	William Harper F	Frank Stotler E	Fred Schmitt	Donald Grubbs
Uniontown . . .	20	J. W. Sembower 1-60	E. H. Baker	A. W. Bendik N	George P. McCombs E	J. A. Matheny	James F. Mahoney
Upper Darby tp	85	W. H. Merner, Jr. 1-60	Jas. E. Malone S	Harry H. Bardsley T	J. Earl Kirk E	August Niemeyer	John J. Boyle
Warren*	15	W. E. Rice 1-62	G. A. Geracimos M	G. A. Geracimos M	L. A. Webster	J. A. Tridico	M. Evan
Washington . .	26	T S. Fitch 1-60	Neil C. Blanton	Neil C Blanton K	Donald A. Morrow	A. L. Loar	Raymond Spragg
Waynesboro* .	10	Dr. R. B. Brown B 1-62	Roy N. Hawbaker M	A. Stover Fitz T	John H. McClellan, Jr. E	Orlow E. Helm, Jr.	D. R. Pryor
West Chester .	15	Chas. E. Lucas B 1-62	John S. Groff S	Sara M. Gillespie T	E. B. Bayliss E	Andrew Ammon	George R. Guss
West Mifflin . .	18	William Knight B 1-61	Irene L. Trautman	Irene L. Trautman K			
Whitehall tp . .	15†	Thomas L. Davies P	Saxon A. Scheirer S	Edward J. Galgon T	Thomas L. Davies S	Terry Kurtz	Robert Heffelfenger
Wilkes-Barre .	77	Luther M. Kniffen 1-60	Robert S. Foote	Tom A. Evans T	Guy B. Walker E	Ambrose Saricks	J. Russell Taylor
Wilkinsburg* .	31	T. W. Stephens B 1-62	Richard O. Griffith M	Richard O. Griffith M	Fay Montgomery S	William Thomson	Clarence Schreiber
Williamsport .	45	T. H. Levering 1-60	T. F. Meconi	Clarence B. Gilmore T	H. F. Thompson E	Harold E. Kinley	John G. Good
Yeadon	11	F. K. Hartley B 1-62	Frank R. Culp	Frank R. Culp K	Albert L. Bonsall S	Randolph Keowen	C. Stewart Robinson
York	60	Fred A. Schiding 1-60	Irma Zeigler	Charles Yaukey	Edward Shelly	Raymond Linton	Richard K. Johnson
RHODE ISLAND—15							
Bristol t	12	William P. Sousa	Anthony J. Dennis	Reynolds G. Northup T	Joseph A. Murgo E	Oscar Rische	Anthony Ferrera
Central Falls .	24	Raymond J. Garvey 1-60	Peter B. Clare	Edward F. McLoughlin F	Lorenzo Bessette	George Salisbury	Joseph Stetkiewicz
Cranston	55	Earl A. Colvin 1-61	Ernest L. Johnson	Thomas H. Matteson A	Edwin G. Avery E	Norman Broden	Louis B. Fouchecourt
East Providence*	36	Daniel E. Marso 12-60	Charles C. Viall	Francis J. Fynn		Earl C. Griffith	Harold W. Lester
Johnston t . . .	13	Albert A. Cappelli P	Martin F. McGuire K	Percy Berry T	Sam Butera S		Chester B. Colwell
Lincoln t	11		Gerald A. Oster	Gordon W. Workman T	Richard Beretta E		W. J. Wright
Newport*	38	Henry C. Wilkinson 11-59	John F. Fitzgerald	John F. Fitzgerald K	R. P. Garcia	P. J. Mahoney	Joseph A. Radice
N. Providence t	14	J. F. Lynch, Jr. P 1-60	Blanche M. Bernard	Ralph D. Cuculo T	Kenneth Anthony E	John P. Murphy	Wm. J. Donovan
Pawtucket . . .	81	L. A. McCarthy 1-60	Howard Rex	Joseph Clarke F	Walter Pulaski E	Romeo Monast	Edward F. Parker
Providence . .	249	W. H. Reynolds 1-61	D. Everett Whelan	John J. Cashman F	Charles F. McElroy	Lewis A. Marshall	John A. Murphy
S. Kingstown t	10	Dr. E. C. Winslow	Foster R. Sheldon	Foster R. Sheldon K	Raymond W. Schwab E	Donald E. Dobson	Joseph B. Congdon
Warwick	43	Raymond E. Stone 1-61	Edward Devine	John P. Kane F	James L. Murray E	T. E. Ducksworth	F. R. Sprague
West Warwick t	19	Jos. D. Richard P 11-60	Susan V. Lamb	Robert J. Harrop T	Henry J. Petrarca	Lionel P. Gareau	Arthur Groleau
Westerly t . . .	12	Natale L. Urso P 11-60	Arthur B. Gervasini	Arthur B. Gervasini K	James V. Naccarato E	Columbus J. Pasetti	Edward P. Lallo
Woonsocket . .	50	Jean Paul Soucy 5-59	W. Chester Rose	A. Edgar Parent F	Aurius Precourt	Leo J. Roy	Edgar C. Turcotte
SOUTH CAROLINA—11							
Aiken*	11†	H. Odell Weeks 1-61	Lee D. Ellis	Lee D. Ellis K	C. H. Muckenfuss	F. M. Harley	E. M. Hanna

TABLE XXI—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Anderson	20	James M. Cathcart 7-60	Horace M. Wilson	Horace M. Wilson K	C. C. Andrews E	Bailey Maddox	W. I. Burden
Charleston	70	Wm. McG. Morrison 12-59	A. J. Tamsberg	J. H. Puckhaber C	H. R. Good E	Fred C. Shokes	William F. Kelly
Columbia*	87	Lester L. Bates 6-62	G. A. Pitts	Carl M. Derrick F	Harry O'B. Bellinger E	A. McC. Marsh	L. J. Campbell
Florence*	23	David H. McLeod 5-59	S. H. McCall	S. H. McCall K	H. J. Dickman	Ben Dozier	M. D. Adams
Greenville*	58	J. Kenneth Cass 10-59	B. F. Dillard	B. F. Dillard K	R. H. Cureton	J. E. Poole	P. P. Oakes
Greenwood*	14	A. R. McElhaney 4-59	S. L. Colvert, Jr.	A. L. Atkinson M	S. E. Hodges S	W. W. Wash	R. P. McClellan
Orangeburg*	15	S. Clyde Fair	L. F. Theiling	L. F. Theiling K	J. C. Langford E	C. A. Fischer	C. H. Hall
Rock Hill*	25	John A. Hardin 1-60	Ben R. Neely	Ben R. Neely K	J. Y. Scruggs E	E. W. Cole	W. S. Rhodes
Spartanburg*	42†	Neville Holcombe 6-61	I. T. Williams	Roy E. Leonard T	Carroll Williams E	W. O. Blackwell	Ralph D. Prince
Sumter*	20	S. A. Harvin 9-60	Roland Windham	Roland Windham K	Robert B. Dixon	C. V. Wilder	E. E. McIntosh
SOUTH DAKOTA—6							
Aberdeen	21	J. Clifton Hurlbert 4-59	Minda C. Johansen A	Minda C. Johansen A	B. A. Nangle E	C. J. Myers	S. N. Swenson
Huron	13	R. B. Matson 5-60	R. E Peterson	R. E. Peterson K	H. W. Meyer E	H. C. Cantowine	L. C. Sawyer
Mitchell	12	Martin Osterhaus 5-60	Margaret Gales	Elsie A Carlson T	M. F. Adams S	Alvin D. Claussen	Charles W. Stumm
Rapid City	25	Fred Dusek 5-59	Robert R. Lang	Victor Dreger	Vinal C. Francis E	Richard Kiefer	Wayne Armstrong
Sioux Falls	53	Fay Wheeldon 5-59	G. L. Sutton A	G L. Sutton A	R. E. Bragstad E	V. L. Crusinberry	K. B. Chamberlain
Watertown	13	Al M. Williams 5-60	Oscar J. Fromke A	Oscar J. Fromke A	John Babcock E	Ray DeVetter	Claude C. Paterson
TENNESSEE—15							
Bristol	18†	W. A. S. Furlow 6-61	Albert W. Stone R	Albert W. Stone R	Maurice Conn	W. A. Buckles	W. J. Rogers
Chattanooga	131	P. R. Olgiatti 4-59	William H. Zachry F	William H. Zachry F	Bernard Barnes E	R. R. Gouldy	E. H. Brown
Clarksville	21†	W. W. Barksdale 1-61	Milton Cooley	Milton Cooley K	John T Cunningham E	Thomas Seay, Sr.	James Davis
Cleveland	13		C. C. Wilson	George R. Taylor F		L. F. McDavis	L. E. Goodwin
Columbia*	11	Thomas N. McGrew 1-62	Herman F. Roach R	Herman F. Roach R	James T. Brewer	J. Polk White	Emmett Porter Fox
Dyersburg	11	E. T. Palmer 1-60	R. S. Sellers R	R. S. Sellers R	I. C. McLester	Clinton Kesterson	N. A. Bond
Elizabethton*	11	Dr. W. G. Frost 8-60	G. J. Holly R	G. J. Holly R	James A. Clear, Jr.	Dennis Younce	W. C. Glover
Jackson	33†	George Smith 7-59	B. F. Graves R	B. F. Graves R	D. W. Allen E	Ben L. Warlick	Robt. A. Mainord
Johnson City*	28†	Carl A. Johnson 5-59	Calvin Guthrie T	Calvin Guthrie T	George A. Hardin E	L. L. Geisler	P. E. Broyles
Kingsport*	25†	Milton DeVault 7-59	E. L. Shelor T	E. L. Shelor T	M. L. West	C. M. Kenner	G. W. Fletcher
Knoxville	125	J. W. Dance 1-60	Nessie M. Beeler	W. H. Peters, Jr. F	Roy I. Gentry	Roy Conner	Joe P. Kimsey
Memphis	489†	Edmund Orgill 1-60	C. W. Crutchfield C	C. W. Crutchfield C	W. B. Fowler	John C. Klinck	James C. MacDonald
Morristown	13	C. Frank Davis 1-61	Charles E. Smith R	Charles E. Smith R	B. G. Brock E	John L. Reynolds‡	E. H. Winstead
Murfreesboro*	13	A. L. Todd, Jr. 4-60	Albert Williams	Albert Williams K	Fred Arnett S	B. B. Qualls	C. D. Vance
Nashville	174	Ben West 6-59	William M. Carr, Jr.	Joe E. Torrence F‡	Karl B. Stallings E	John D. Ragsdale	Douglas E. Hosse
TEXAS—71							
Abilene*	46	Jesse F. Winters	Lila Fern Martin	Marshall Bromley F	M. M. Anderson E	D. C. Musick	Warren Dodson
Alice*	16	Clay Chiles	Lucille Hobbs	E. C. Drumb	W. L. Burton	Ed. Morgan	Clyde Roland
Amarillo*	74	John R. Armstrong 4-59	Katheryne Burwell	J. C. Lilly F	H. R. Smith	Roy P. Hill	Wiley C. Alexander
Austin*	132	Tom Miller 5-59	Mrs. Elsie Woosley	J. D. Huffman, Jr. F	S. R. Rountree, Jr.	J. E. Woody	R. D. Thorp
Baytown*	23	R. H. Pruett	Mrs. Edna Oliver	A. B. Barber F	C. W. Grantham	A. H. Lintelman	W. R. Montgomery
Beaumont*	94	Jimmie P. Cokinos 5-60	James T. Garrard	Mrs. W. J. Brockman M	Underwood Hill	J. N. Richardson	J. H. Mulligan

Bellaire*	10	Louis A. Ehlers	Mrs. Frances Lawrence	J. A. Lee F	George F. West E	Glenn O. Hutchens	Jack O'Brien
Big Spring* . .	17	G. W. Dabney 4-59	C. R. McClenny S	C. R. McClenny S	C. N. Bellamy E	H. V. Crocker	C. L. Rogers
Borger*	18	Jerrie Keith 4-59	J. W. Harrison	J. W. Harrison	John W. Wise	N. G. Leonard	John B. Wilkinson
Brownsville* .	36	M. M. Vicars 11-59	Mary Roussett	David F. Gonzales A	John F. Huth	Joe Caro	Gus O. Krausse
Brownwood* . .	20	W. C. Carpenter 4-60	Virgil C. Gray S	Jack Broad M	J. S. Palmer E	Charles M. Alford	W. A. Middleton
Bryan*	18	O. B. Donaho 4-58	Noah W. Dansby S	Noah W. Dansby S	Raymond Downey, Jr.‡	Sam Noto	H. W. Collins
Cleburne* . . .	13	Walter Holliday	Floyd J. Carroll M	R. A. McDonald F	Pete Styner, Jr. E	W. T. Wiginton	T. E. Kirkpatrick
Corpus Christi*	108	Farrell D. Smith 4-59	T. Ray Kring S	Thomas B. Murphy F	Drahn Jones	John Carlisle	Richard Runyan
Corsicana* . .	19	J. Tom Eady 4-59	Charles E. Stipe	Charles E. Stipe K	Raymond L. Henry	Charlie Tieman	W. A. Massey
Dallas*	434	R. L. Thornton, Sr. 5-59	Harold G. Shank S	H. M. Clay F	H. H. Stirman	C. N. Penn	C. F. Hansson
Del Rio	14	Arthur C. Kennedy 4-60	Fred Underwood	Fred Underwood K	Tomas Contresas S	W. E. Zorn	Charles W. McBee
Denison*	18	Albert J. Martin 4-59	Mrs. Helen Chartrau	James Nugent F	John K. Smithen	George Cravens	Paul Borum
Denton	21	Jack Bryson 4-60	W. D. Buttrell	C. L. Aldridge F	Robert Courtney E	Jack Gentry	I. E. Anderson
Edinburg* . . .	12	Joe Davis 4-59	Paul W. Henderson	Gene Gatlin M	Jack Owen	Elbert Sanders	LeRoy Eastin
El Paso	130	Raymond L. Telles, Jr. 4-59	J. M. Herrera	Wayne Worley C	Gerald Turner E	H. A. Davis	Howard Jones
Fort Worth* . .	279	T. A. McCann 4-59	R. A. Bateman S	J. Frank Davis M	C. M. Thelin	P. C. Fontaine	Cato Hightower
Gainesville* . .	11	F. M. Aldridge, Sr. 4-60	Lockie Owen	Lockie Owen K	W. O. Springfield S	William Lewie	L. T. Theobald
Galveston . . .	67	G. R. Clough 5-59	Mary Quiroga S	Dave Figari F	Lynn Nelson E	R. E. McLaren	O. E. Henson
Garland	11	Ernest Wright, Jr. 4-60	Mrs. A. Henrichsen S	John S. Stiff M	Joe Stacy E	Harry Y. Grantham	Henry Ashley
Grand Prairie*	15	C. R. Sargent 4-59	Barbara Fielding S	L. Jack Davis F	R. A. Burleson	J. C. Swadley	B. W. Adams, Jr.
Greenville* . .	15	Ed Rutherford 4-60	Mrs. Kathleen Blalack	John W Williamson F	James C. Duff E	Harvey F. Peyton	Leonard P. Petty
Harlingen* . . .	23	C. Worth Wood 12-60	F. R. Lucas S	F. R. Lucas S	K. R. Caldwell E	W. T. Hamilton	Marshall Rousseau
Highland Park	11	P. K. Taylor 4-60	Wm. C. Yarbrough	Wm. C. Yarbrough K	R. B. Allen E	W. H. Naylor	W. H. Naylor
Houston	596	Lewis W Cutrer 1-60	Mrs. W. H. Westerman	Roy B. Oakes C	Travis L. Smith III E	C. M. Bullock	C. L. Shuptrine
Kingsville* . .	17	J. H. McCrocklin 4-60	J. H. Patten	J. H. Patten K	W. P. Skipper	Paul Dacke	D. D. Condron
Lamesa*	11	J. D. Dyer, Jr. 4-59	Jack N. Goodloe S	C. A. Taylor M	L. E. Petty E	Paul Oswalt	H. M. Zimmerman
Laredo	52	J. C. Martin, Jr. 5-60	James Haynes S	M. M. Freeman A	Gonzalo F. Farias E	George E. Renken	D. O. Gallagher
Longview* . . .	25	J. Clyde Tomlinson	L. W. Summers	L. W. Summers K	B. A. Crocker	Joe H. Causey	Roy Stone
Lubbock*	72	Lennis W. Baker	A. P. Couch F	A. P. Couch F	N. B. McCullough	Glen Smith	J. T. Alley
Lufkin*	15	S. R. Parker, Jr. 4-59	Lynn Durham S	Lynn Durham S	Willard White E	D. C. McPherson	Bill Oldham
McAllen*	20	Phillip Boeye 5-59	H. H. Hensley	William L. Schupp T	G. C. Moseley	Alfred Meyers	C. D. Mussey
McKinney . . .	11	George W. Smith, Jr. 4-59	Mrs. Carolyn Duncan S	Mrs. Carolyn Duncan S	W. W. Ellis S	B. F. Love	Jack P. Pike
Marshall* . . .	22	Charles Spangler	Clark Ross S	Clark Ross S	Jack Albright E	Carl Bechtold	C. M. Ezell
Mercedes . . .	10	E. K. O'Shea	A. J. Hagan	A. J. Hagan K	A. E. Bell E	C. Leavell	C. Castaneda
Midland*	22	Frank L. Thompson 4-60	J. C. Hudman	Kent A. Moore F	H. E. Nunn	James M. Little	Harold S. Wallace
Mission*	11	Adolpho de la Garza 4-60	Alex R. Jenkins S	Alex R. Jenkins S	Charles E. Langston	Leonard P. Kelch	Richard C. Bales
Nacogdoches* .	12	Bieto Besaler	J. T. Alders	J. T. Alders K	J. L. Clevanger S	D. A. Teutsch	T. A Drewry
New Braunfels	12	Joseph Faust 5-60	Harry R. Alves	J. L. Bridges A	R. S. Jahn	August Haster	Weldon Davidson
Odessa*	29	Harold R. Downs 4-60	Raymond F. Fuqua F	Raymond F. Fuqua F	Paul M. West	Charles Meadows	Jess Cariker
Orange*	21	C. H. Meeks	Charles Cottle	Marlin Thompson M	Joe E. Jenkins E	Vertis Sands	D. M. Fawcette
Palestine	13	Robt. H. Pickel, Jr. 4-59	J. G. Hardgrave	J. G. Hardgrave K	O. J. Wagner	J. L. Warrington	H. D. Barton
Pampa*	17	Lynn Boyd 4-59	Edwin S. Vicars	Edwin S. Vicars K	R. B. Cook	E. L. Winborne	J. B. Conner
Paris*	22	Robert McWhirter 4-59	H. C. Kennemer	H. C. Kennemer K	Clyde Emmons E	Miller Steed	H. R. Marks
Pasadena	22	Clyde T. Gary 5-59	Marvin F. Jackson	Troy Crawford F	George Smith E	W. L. Smallwood	A. J. Schamerhorn
Plainview . . .	14	M. B. Hood 4-60	P. H. Bryan	P. H. Bryan K	W. R. Hogge E	Leedy Maxey	Hartense Pelphrey
Port Arthur* .	58	M. B. Avila 4-59	Ernest W. Meyer	Charles Brazil M	H. H. Poole E	Eugene Ray	G. B. Douglas
San Angelo* . .	52	Dr. R. E. Windham	Miss Mamie Barfield S	Donald K. Martin F	J. P. Burden E	Tom Biggs	Ava Smith
San Antonio* .	408	J. Ed. Kuykendall 5-59	J. Frank Gallagher	Bennett R. Bolen F	Sam Granata, Jr.	M. L. Butler	George W. Bichsel

TABLE XXI — DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959 — Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
San Benito* . .	13	W. T. Ballenger 4-60	Lucille Kendrick	Lucille Kendrick K	M. I. Crow	Lee Roy Dillard	W. F. Gilbert
Sherman* . . .	20	Dr. V. L. Truck 4-59	J. B. Atkinson, Jr.	J. B. Atkinson, Jr. K	G. R. Heath, Jr. E	A. C. Jones	Les Tribble
Snyder*	12	Harold Bennett 4-60	K. O. Pitner	Ronald Neighbors F	George J. Lee	Durward Porter	Travis Steele
Sweetwater* . .	14	Jack Geer 4-59	W. H. Whaley	Garland P. Franks M	M. D. Shipley E	A. C. Forgay	A. B. McGuire
Temple*	25	C. A. Wheeler, Jr. 4-60	Claude Thompson C	Claude Thompson C	John Roark E	A. J. Giesbers	T. R. B. Ellis
Terrell*	12	A. C. Graham	Hollis Hindman S	Hollis Hindman S	Leonard M. Turner	J. Preston Barnett	F. W. Richie
Texarkana . . .	25	A. P. Miller, Jr. 5-60	Mary Elizabeth Young S	Mary Elizabeth Young S	Marvin L. Bowers E	C. P. Birmingham	Leon Arnold
Texas City . . .	17	W. J. Godard 4-60	Kenneth T. Nunn	Kenneth T. Nunn K	R. M. Jennings	R. M. Jones	R. L. DeWalt
Tyler*	39	R. P. Power C 4-59	G. V. McNallie	G. V. McNallie K	J. P. Ferrill E	W. G. Heath	D. C. Butler
University Park	24	Roy C. Coffee 4-60	Ralph E. Hamman M	James E. Brown A	Jack B. Kirven E	Forrest E. Keene	Forrest E. Keene
Vernon	13	Johnie Rainwater 4-60	T. W. Daniel S	T. W. Daniel S	R. B. Smith E	L. L. Howell	Jerry Looper
Victoria*	16	W. R. McCright 5-59	Ivan P. Oliver	J. C. Kite F	D. R. Voelkel	M. S. Shaw	Elmo Anderson
Waco*	85	Joe L. Ward, Jr. 4-58	Otis W. DeHay S	Elmer A. Roberts F	P. G. Dieter, Jr.	Leslie T. Summey	J. V. Gunterman
Waxahachie* .	11	Roland H. Fincher 4-59	R. S. Varnado F	R. S. Varnado F	Roy Williamson S	Willie Noel, Jr.	Ernest Allen
W. University Pl.*	17	Wesley R. Brown 11-60	W. F Spencer F	W. F. Spencer F	E. N. Shepard E	C. E. Duffin	H. E. Shipp
White Settlement	11	T. M. Sheffield 4-59	Jeanne Shertzer T	Jeanne Shertzer T	Roy B. Robertson	John R. Griggs	Ben F. Curbo
Wichita Falls*	68	K. C. Spell 4-60	George T. Henderson	H. A. Thomason M	F. M. Rugeley	Eugene C. White	C. C. Daniel
UTAH—4							
Logan	17	T. Earl Hunsaker 1-62	H. R. Pedersen A	H. R. Pedersen A	Ray C. Hugie E	Ivo Borg	Eli Drakulich
Ogden*	57	Ray. S. Wright 11-59	Elizabeth Tillotson R	E. L. Carlsen F	C. R. Kimball E	Clyde L. Peterson	Maurice J. Schoff
Provo*	29	Dr. L. Cullimore 12-59	I. Grant Bench R	Terry J. Oldroyd F	Earl Conder	D. B. Muhlestein	Jesse Evans
Salt Lake City	182	Adiel F. Stewart 1-60	Herman J. Hogensen R	Oliver G. Ellis T	Roy W. McLeese E	Joseph K. Piercey	W. Cleon Skousen
VERMONT—4							
Barre*	11	George N. Estivill 3-60	C. Ralph Olliver	C. Ralph Olliver K	Thurman W. Dix	Gordon T. Thow	Floyd B. Chandler
Brattleboro t*	12		A. Hadley Shumway	Errol Richardson T	Justin Holden		Richard B. Putnam
Burlington . . .	33	C. Douglas Cairns 6-59	Wesley T. Abell	Raymond A. Contois T	Edward J. Crowley S	Daniel Richards	Donald P. Russell
Rutland	18	Francis F. Waterman 3-59	Henry P. Battles	W. J. Simonds F	Frank L. Rice	A. H. Koltonski	John L. Dinn
VIRGINIA—21							
Alexandria* . .	62	Leroy S. Bendheim 7-61	Patsy Altizer	Wilmer S. King F	Philip B. Hall	Bernard J. Padgett	Russell A. Hawes
Bristol*	16	D. L. Moretz	H. T. Adair	H. T. Adair K	L. R. Warriner E	Hugh Worley	J. W. Stover
Charlottesville*	26	T. J. Michie 9-60	J. S. Rush, Jr.	J. S. Rush, Jr. K	T. W. Edwards E	L. S. Key	J. E. Adams
Danville*	35	Julian R. Stinson 9-60	Randolph L. Hall F	Randolph L. Hall F	H. David Bowling	C. Reuben Edwards	J. C. Garrett
Fredericksburg*	12	C. M. Cowan 7-60	Mason H. Willis	George L. Hunter, Jr. F	Charles H. Pierson	George D. Smith	
Hampton* . . .	61†	George C. Bentley	C. E. Johnson M	C. E. Johnson M	Wm. H. Huneycutt	Frank H. Hopkins	L. H. Nicholson
Harrisonburg*	11	Frank C. Switzer 9-60	James R. Sipe	E. R. G. Heneberger A	Cecil J. Smith S	Lewis J. Painter	Julius F. Ritchie
Hopewell* . . .	10	Marvin C. Neal 9-60	Louise S. Belch	Levin D. James F	W. P. Cleveland	W. R. Taylor	F. C. Gwaltney
Lynchburg* . .	53†	Wm. C. Vaughan 9-60	Owen L. Bradford	Owen L. Bradford K	James D. Wright	Marvin K. Evans	R. O. Brooks
Martinsville* .	17	John W. Shultz 9-60	Julian F. Hirst M	W. H. Yeaman F	George W. Brown	Clay H. Easterly	
Newport News*	42	J. O. Brittingham, Jr. 7-62	C. L. Williams	S. P. Hoyle F	Sol Ellenson	T. C. Sparkman	W. F. Peach
Norfolk*	214	W. Fred Duckworth 9-62	Louis S. Hudgins	Thomas F. Maxwell M	S. C. Morrisette	W. J. Lewis	Harold Anderson

Petersburg* . .	35	W. M. Edens 9-60	R. Milton Cary A	R. Milton Cary A	Whitworth Cotten	J. N. Farmer	W. E. Traylor
Portsmouth* .	80	B. W. Baker 10-61	Caroline Gort	A. E. Parker F	F. J. Bergeron	Odell Benton	L. C. Warren
Richmond* . . .	230	A. Scott Anderson 7-60	William T. Wells	J. Maurice Miller F	Robert S. Hopson	John F. Finnegan	O. D. Garton
Roanoke*	92	Vincent S. Wheeler 9-60	J. Robert Thomas	Harry R. Yates A	John L. Wentworth	John V. Brown	Frank H. Webb
South Norfolk*	10	L. L. Briggs, Jr. 9-60	R. L. Spence	N. D. Flora T	C. W. Holdzskom E	J. B. Gibson	R. C. Hardy
Staunton*	20	R. W. Smith 9-60	Catherine Musser	A. Stephen Fultz T	C. M. Moyer, Jr.	W. R. Rohr	R. R. Cline
Suffolk*	12	W. P. Griffin P 9-59	William S. Holland	George S. Swain T	K. R. McGahee E	R. A. Baines	L. B. Butler
Waynesboro* .	12	H. F. Black 9-60	J. W. Jones A	J. W. Jones A	J. H. Harman E	J. G. Rusmiselle	C. H. Benson
Winchester* . .	14	Claude B. Smalts, Jr. 9-60	P. J. Marshall	B. M. Perrero A	J. R. Brandon E	Taylor L. Barr	J. Thomas Boyd
WASHINGTON—20							
Aberdeen	20	Ed. Lundgren 6-62	Victor Lindberg	Walter Lyden T	Charles Kirkwood E	Royce Waldrip	A. M. Gallagher
Bellingham . .	34	John E. Westford 6-62	Alfred B. Loop	Alfred B. Loop K	William E. Cameron E	Wesley Baker	Edward H. Bartleson
Bremerton . . .	28	H. O. Domstad 6-61	E. H. T. McGowan	Wendell R. Vaa A	Earl W. Elton E	T. R. Tillett	Charles Lewis
Everett	34	George Culmback 6-60	John L. Sugars	J. H. Vognilo T	Rodney V. Colvin E	Earl Brower	George Nelson
Hoquiam	11	Harry Elway, Jr. 6-62	Ola E. Hall	Gladys M. Endresen	Anton H. Paulson	Fred Gibcke	Norman C. Foote
Kennewick* . .	10	B. B. Smith	Marjorie A. Miller	Esther L. Sinclair T	Tim deJong E	Herbert O. Malchow	Omer C. Lincoln
Longview	20	F. Clark Lewis 6-62	D. Wiley Carpenter	Fay Scott Witt	Jack Jones E	Jack Holwege	Ralph Benefiel
Olympia	16	Amanda B. Smith 6-60	G. E. Marshall	G. E. Marshall K	Jean L. DeSpain E	Harry A. Lynch	Roy L. Kelly
Pasco	10	Raymond Hicks 6-62	Mrs. Adah M. Perry	Mary L. Ellison T	George R. Fisher E	Lyle Cooney	A. L. McKibbin
Port Angeles*	11	N. G. Richardson 5-60	J. Ellis Law	J. J. Ellis Law K	John Warder E	Clay Wolverton	Harry Kochanek
Pullman	12	Allen Miller 6-62	M. E. Mays	Anetta Sherman T	Carl Arness E	C. W. Frederickson	Arch Campbell
Puyallup* . . .	10	John P. Condon 6-60	J. M. Ryan F	J. M. Ryan F	C. S. Seabrook E	Paul K. Parkhurst	Cecil L. Archer
Renton	16	Joe R. Baxter 6-60	Elton Alexander	Alfred Simonson C	James Highton E	Floyd Lawrence	Angelo Busato
Seattle	468	Gordon S. Clinton 6-60	C. G. Erlandson C	C. G. Erlandson C	Roy W. Morse E	William Fitzgerald	H. J. Lawrence
Spokane	162	F. G. Sutherlin 6-63	Alex A. Brown	Carl W. Clepper A	A. M. Eschbach E	William A. Dunham	Clifford N. Payne
Tacoma*	144	Ben Hanson 6-59	Josephine Melton	Clar A. Gaisford F	Gilbert Schuster	Harold C. Fisk	Roy D. Kerr
Vancouver* . .	42	H. L. Schumacher 6-58	Ronald G. Lovette F	Ronald G. Lovette F	Bijah G. Smith	V. L. Galbraith	H. C. Diamond
Walla Walla . .	24		Kenneth B. Moss	Wayne Hereford	Jack A. Saunders	Leonard Adams	A. L. Watts
Wenatchee . . .	13	E. Simenson 6-60	H. F. Rumohr	W. D. Ackerman T	Chester E. Murray E	T. A. Weaver	Cleo E. Allen
Yakima*	38	Joe Alderson	James A. Smith	Gladys H. Richter T	John Mayo	Pete Moore	Oscar N. Soderstrom
WEST VIRGINIA—13							
Beckley	10	A. K. Minter 7-59	E. J. Smith	E. J. Smith K	A. K. Minter	Otis Lyons	M. E. Tyree
Bluefield* . . .	22	T. Courtney Tanner 9-61	Janet R. Calfe	A. L. Tyree	Elmer C. Barton E	E. L. McClure	W. E. DeMoss
Charleston . . .	74	John T. Copenhaver	J. A. Judson	H. R. Howell F	J. Lewis Hark E	O. E. Boggess	Dallas Bias‡
Clarksburg* . .	32	Ernest W. James	Helen Nestor	James Southern F	George Burnett	Haywood Burnside	Carl E. James
Fairmont	29	Wm. G. Meyer 6-59	Neil Shreve	J. Patrick Beacon F	Russell Quinn E	Ralph Gump	Carl R. Cain‡
Huntington* . .	86	Harold L. Frankel 7-60	Florence Williams	August Hiller F	Frank Whitney	John W. Gallagher	Cofer Taylor
Martinsburg . .	16	William H. Peery 7-60	Mrs. Mary L. Wright	Mrs. Mary L. Wright K	John C. Potts E	Bruce F. Martin	H. K. Cushwa
Morgantown* .	26	Herman V. Walker 7-59	James A. Ashburn	James A. Ashburn K	J. E. Snyder E	John P. Samsell	John W. Lewis
Moundsville* .	15	W. Vernon Smith 7-59	Novella Y. Henry	Victor Bortnick M	A. C. Thompson S	Edgar C. Boso	George Hinerman
Parkersburg .	30	Frank W. Gove 4-59	Grace V. Haskins	Grace V. Haskins K	Leland G. Merrill E	Robert A. Meeks	Harry H. Rasel
South Charleston	17	J. W. Londeree	C. W. Poling	Cleo H. Johnson T	Roy A. Smith S	Charles J. Schmidt	C. L. Hawkins
Weirton*	24	Samuel Kusic 7-59	Ralph Cottilli	Ralph Cottilli K	Guy Little S	John Ferguson	Robert A. Byers
Wheeling* . . .	59	Jack R. Adams 7-59	August L. Dailer	Charles W. Wasemann F	James C. Boyd E	William S. McFadden	Harry M. Wolf

TABLE XXI—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1959—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
WISCONSIN—34							
Appleton	34	C. A. Mitchell 4-60	Elden J. Broehm	Elden J. Broehm K	Edwin J. Duszinski	Paul A. Neumann	Walter J. Hendricks
Ashland	11	Harry Simon 4-60	Lewis J. Griffith T	Lewis J. Griffith T	Robert Wheeler E	Wm. H. Griffiths	Ernest J. Hennell
Beaver Dam	12	Alvin J. Beers 4-60	W. A. Tomashek	E. A. Strey C	John A. Peruske E	Clair R. Knoll	Louis W. Zwieg
Beloit*	30		R. H. Calland	R. W. Calland K	Edward Bennett E	Glen Davis	George Griffin
Chippewa Falls	11	Frank Hauptman 4-59	Lee C. Millard	Hazel Tamberg T	S. R. Cray	Edward Kalk	Floyd J. Maloney
Cudahy	12	Vincent Totka 4-60	Joseph W. Rychlak	Joseph W. Rychlak K	James J. Tiry E	Sigmund Bukowski	Anthony Wise
Eau Claire*	36	W. R. Waters P 4-59	Gordon D. Campbell	Reynold Running C	Neal Bartholomew	Ernest C. Moss	Harold MacLaughlin
Fond du Lac*	30	James Megellas P	G. J. Ondrasek	A. H. Severson C	Elmer Bray E	Howard Munson	James D. Cahill
Green Bay	53	Otto Rachals 4-59	Clifford A. Centen	John V. Tease C	F. J. Euclide E	David Zuidmulder	H. J. Bero
Janesville*	25		Harlan C. Bradford	Karl A. Samek F	Roger E. Krempel E	Alex E. Andreski	Jasper A. Webb
Kenosha	54	Eugene R. Hammond 4-60	Joseph R. Sawicki C	Joseph R. Sawicki C	C. R. Nicolazzo	William Brady	Stanley G. Haukedahl
La Crosse	48	Milo G. Knutson 4-59	Alice A. Dickson	M. R. Birnbaum F	Zenno A. Gorder E	Adolph Kessel	George C. Long
Madison	96	Ivan A. Nestingen 4-59	Alfred W. Bareis	John M. Stein A	John G. Thompson	Edward J. Page	Bruce Weatherly
Manitowoc	28	Walter G. Koepke 4-59	Arthur Post	Arthur Post K	Earl F. Walter E	James Danielson	Frank Tomchek
Marinette*	14	Howard Witt 2-60	Robert Tevik	Robert Tevik K	Robert Poss	Peter Berg	Fred Schultz
Marshfield	12	I. W. Wendt 5-60	E. H. Olson	Mrs. L. E. Buchmiller T	Richard H. Schneider E	Verlyn Ziegahn	Walter H. Wohlfahrt
Menasha	12	R. G. DuCharme 4-60	Ira H. Clough	Frank H. Beck T	Melvin J. Noth E	Edward Heim	Peter J. Clark
Milwaukee	637	Frank P. Zeidler 4-60	Stanley J. Witkowski	John E. Kalupa C	Lloyd D. Knapp	Edward E. Wischer	Howard O. Johnson
Neenah	12	Chester S. Bell 4-60	R. V. Hauser	R. V. Hauser K	Wayne G. Bryan	John Zick	Irving H. Stilp
Oshkosh*	41		Roger Kliss	Orville A. Gartman C	Ivar Van Akkeren	Otto Stoegbauer	Harry Guenther
Racine	71	Jack H. Humble 4-59	Frank J. Becker	Nellie S. Furre C	Henry A. Nelson	Rudolph Anderson	LeRoy C. Jenkins
Sheboygan	42	John Bolgert 4-59	Melvin Mohr	LeRoy L. Metscher C	Robert E. Fleischer	Ray J. Dionne	Steen W. Heimke
Shorewood*	16	A. L. McLean P 4-61	John L. Jones	John L. Jones K	Ray D. Sullivan	Emil F. Bartels	Emil F. Bartels
South Milwaukee	13	W. P. Atkinson 4-60	Louis J. Mosakowski	Elmer Welbes T	Charles R. Dinauer E	Raymond Gee	Henry R. Tylicki
Stevens Point	17	P. M. Vincent	Clara Trierweiler	Norman J. Meshak C	Hiram L. Krebs	Carl E. Maslowski	E. L. Zeaman
Superior	35		R. E. McKeague	Jarl W. Aho F	E. W. Berg	Albert J. Gee	Arthur Buchanan
Two Rivers*	10	Raymond J. Pilzak	H. J. Rath F	H. J. Rath F	Jack D. Markham	Henry Willert	John A. Brandt
Watertown*	12	Charles E. Kading P 4-59	Glen Ferry	Glen Ferry K	Floyd W. Usher	Alfred Linde	Herbert F. Vehlow
Waukesha	21	Paul C. Steinert 4-60	Esther Winn	Harold Johnson C	Walter E. Dick E	Emery P. Downie	James W. Hannon
Wausau	30	Ben C. Schuck	Roy A. Hagengruber	Roy A. Hagengruber K	Harold Erickson E	Wilbur Petzold	Norman Zietlow
Wauwatosa	33	William B. Knuese 4-60	P. H. Riemer	Theo Kunz C	Francis Kuckuck	D. J. Dunlop	Louis R. Wrasse
West Allis	43	Arnold H. Klentz 4-60	Phil Elliott	Irvin F. Knoebel C	A. L. Wichner	Henry C. Nelson	Louis R. Reinsch
Whitefish Bay*	15	Tom E. Hayes P 4-60	Leona R. Eichfeld	Leona R. Eichfeld K	Halsey Rapp S	Joseph Kasal	Orval Meister
Wisconsin Rapids	13	Nels M. Justeson 4-60	Robert O. Boyarski	Raymond L. Clark T	Alan R. Engler E	Cloyd R. Vallin	Rudolph J. Exner
WYOMING—5							
Casper*	35†	W. E. Anderson	E. A. Grant	E. A. Grant K	Emerick Huber	A. L. Piper	Paul Danigan
Cheyenne	32	Worth Story 1-60	Vivian F. Rodin	Joseph Heslep A	R. C. Kay E	Francis W. Bush	Fred M. Schmoker
Laramie*	16	Floyd B. Foreman 1-62	Judith A. Strate	H. J. Warburton M	W. J. Nelson E	Blake Fanning	Donald D. Nicholas
Rock Springs	11	Paul J. Wataha 1-60	Clarence W. Bartek T	Clarence W. Bartek T	A. J. Angelovic S	Pete J. Tronquet	Louis W. Muir
Sheridan*	12	Jack D. Mullinax 1-61	R. Q. Smith	R. Q. Smith K	J. R. Wright E	Clarence Brokaw	Loil E. Maclay

TABLE XXII

DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000: JANUARY, 1959

Code for Mayor:
B—Burgess
C—Chairman of Council or Board
P—President of Council or Village President

Code for Clerk:
A—Auditor
R—Recorder
S—Secretary
M—City Manager

An asterisk (*) indicates council-manager city.
A dagger (†) indicates acting official.
Letter "t" indicates town and "tp" township.

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
ALABAMA—26		
Albertville	Robert D. Dickson 10-60	J. M. Cochran
Alexander City . .	Joe H. Robinson	F. E. Blackburn
Andalusia	W. H. Baldwin 10-60	Mrs. H. H. Ellis
Athens	Arthur W. Stewart 10-60	M. S. Kennemer
Atmore	H. H. Dees 10-60	S. L. Rollins
Attalla	Charles W. Burke 10-60	Mrs. Bera Martin‡
Brewton	C. C. Fountain 9-60	J. M. Byrd
Cullman	J. W. Arnold 10-60	J. G. Kramer
Demopolis	Edward B. Bailey 10-60	Dottie Partridge
Enterprise	M. N. Brown 10-60	E. W. Nichols
Eufala	Marvin E. Edwards 10-60	Eugene C. Parker
Fort Payne	W. H. Haralson 10-60	W. A. Garrett
Greenville	J. Fred Steele 10-60	William L. Grant
Guntersville	Dr. T. E. Martin P 10-60	Sue Heath
Jasper*	Herman W. Maddox 10-61	H. O. Barton M
Lanett	Reid Kent 10-61	Edward M. Wright
Mountain Brook* .	David W. Hamilton 10-60	Grady M. Ellison
Opp	J. Ned Moore 10-60	M. L. Senn
Ozark	Douglas Brown 10-60	H. G. Pennington
Roanoke	T. J. Gilliland 10-60	Olin E. Sheppard
Russellville	Hayes Malone 10-60	A. O. Richards
Sylacauga	Edward J. Howard	C. F. Johnson, Jr.
Tarrant City . . .	Felix E. Erwin 10-60	Z. D. McCuen
Troy	Sam Murphree P 10-59	G. J. Hubbard
Tuscumbia	E. J. Henninger 10-61	Miss Lurline Cook
Tuskegee	Phil M. Lightfoot 10-60	J. W. Ross
ALASKA—3		
Fairbanks	Dr. Paul B. Haggland 10-60	E. A. Tonseth M
Juneau	M. L. MacSpadden 10-59	Harold Cargin
Ketchikan	J. E. Winston 10-59	Mrs. Bertha McKay
ARIZONA—9		
Douglas	Henry W. Beumler 6-60	Oakley Lucas
ARIZONA—*continued*		
Flagstaff*	C. J. Saunders 3-60	C. T. Pulliam M
Glendale*	Byron W. Peck 6-60	Elton A. Kirby M
Globe*	Golden G. Hunsuker 5-60	Murray D. Snyder M
Nogales	Jose S. Colunga 6-59	Fidel A. Enciso
Prescott*	Ray Vyne 2-61	P. H. Miller
Tempe*	Hugh E. Laird 7-59	Edna M. Barbre
Winslow*	John E. Scott 4-60	Mrs. Florence Armstrong
Yuma	Geo. E. Shackleford 1-63	Linwood Perkins
ARKANSAS—20		
Arkadelphia	Kenneth O. Burrow 1-61	D. H. Crawford R
Batesville	Roy Row 1-60	R. W. Sturch
Benton	George L. Troutt 1-60	John E. Parker
Conway	Edgar B. Parker 1-60	Walter Dunaway
Forrest City . . .	Rodgers Deaderick 1-60	Ned Mallory
Harrison	Dene O. Hester 12-59	Rosemary Richesin
Hope*	H. E. Olsen	Mrs. Frances Rynerson
Magnolia	John W. Harsh 1-60	Mrs. Fars Booth
Malvern	Gerald E. Percival 1-60	Edwin A. Galloway
Morrilton	C. E. Bridewell 12-59	Mrs. Faye Meador
Newport	Judson N. Hout 1-60	Vaughan C. Jackson
Osceola	Ben F. Butler 12-59	E. H. Stephens
Paragould	Charlie Wood 1-60	Effie Kirby
Rogers	Harold Roberts 1-60	W. E. Bland
Russellville	James Newton 1-60	John T. Little
Searcy	B. H. Lacy 1-60	D. E. Dobbins
Springdale	Hugh O. Sherry 1-60	Mrs. Letha Brogdon
Stuttgart	Lloyd G. McCollum 1-60	Mrs. Lola Cole
Van Buren	Allen R. Toothaker 1-60	George Crofton
West Helena	Walter Shannon 12-59	Mrs. Julia S. Adkins
CALIFORNIA—46		
Banning	Elwood Rutherford 4-60	Cleo M. Huse

TABLE XXII—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
CALIFORNIA—*continued*			FLORIDA—*continued*		
Barstow	George W. Oakes 4-60	Mrs. Alice C. Bayt	Mariana	John L. McFarlin	E. T. Denmark
Belmont	Warren R. Mendel	Mrs. Catherine A. Heartsner	Miami Shores* ..	M. J. Franco 4-59	Ann Vieneron
Benicia*	Raymond E. Duvall 4-60	Anna G. Pine	Miami Springs* .	J. H. Allen 12-60	J. D. Ryan
Brea	W. Leo West 4-62	Constance Young	New Smyrna Beach*	Robert Arnau 5-59	E. E. Hughes
Calexico*	Howard K. Jackson 4-60	Richard S. Emerson	Opalocka*	Dale E. Cunningham 5-60	Mrs. Hester E. Dozer
Carlsbad*	C. B. Ledgerwood 5-59	Harry Price	Palatka*	Raymond F. Smith 1-60	J. H. Bryan
Chino	Howard Cattle 4-60	E. J. Wangler	Plant City*	Jack H. White	Nettie Mae Draughton
Claremont*	Edward J. Dittmer 4-60	Robert B. Carleson	Pompano Beach* .	Bruce B. Blount	Mrs. Winifred F. Sharp
Coalinga	Joseph M. Steele 4-60	Floyd E. Howe	Quincy*	Howard V. Fletcher 6-59	James F. Cross
Covina*	Donald Leggett 4-60	Aileen Hoornbeck	Sebring	J. D. Hunt 1-60	Jack R. Stroup
El Monte	Dale L. Ingram 4-60	Ruth Bruton	Winter Haven* ..	L. W. Dunson 10-59	O. R. Way
El Paso de Robles	Vernon L. Sturgeon 4-60	S. S. Tucker	Winter Park* ...	J. Lynn Pflug 1-61	Reed S. Watts
Escondido*	Lloyd I. Turrentine 4-60	Guy B. Ashley			
Fairfield*	Glenn Richardson 4-60	Colin C. Hutcheon	GEORGIA—21		
Glendora*	Harold E. Walker 4-60	Raymond R. Balotto	Bainbridge	R. A. Griffin 1-63	H. B. Funderburk
Grass Valley ...	Richard M. Heather 7-59	Lois M. Goldsberry	Cairo*	R. A. Bell 1-61	Clara Mauldin
Hillsborough* ...	John Philip Coghlan	Gertrude Daves	Carrollton	Stewart Martin 10-59	Edwin E. Harman
Huntington Beach*	Earl T. Irby 4-60	John L. Henricksen	Cartersville* ...	Charles A. Cowan 1-60	R. E. Gibbons
Indio*	Burton W. Burkhardt 4-60	William T. Freeman	Cedartown	A. C. Duke, Jr. C 1-60	M. L. Newbern
La Habra*	William A. MacKinnon 4-60	W. Thad Wilson	Cordele	Jack G. Comer C	Edith K. Roberts
La Verne*	Owen H. Lewis 4-60	Ruth S. Hogan	Covington	N. S. Turner 1-60	A. W. Crawford
Laguna Beach ...	Jesse E. Riddle 4-60	Edward H. Beaver	Douglas*	B. D. Davis, Jr. 6-59	Mrs. Marilee Dean
Lindsay	Paul Lencioni 4-60	D. H. Edwards	Elberton*	W. Marvin Hardy 12-60	C. A. Brown
Livermore*	James D. Nordahl 4-62	Dorothy Hock	Fitzgerald	Paul E. Ward 12-59	Julius E. Bailey
Lompoc	Harold G. Thompson 4-60	Charles S. Laubly	Fort Valley	Irvin Rigdon 4-60	Wilbur Kay Avers‡
Martinez*	Robert E. Williamson 4-59	Lawrence J. Kowalski	Hapeville	Eugene E. Dixon, Jr. 1-60	Barbara Lee
Marysville	Roy G. Cunningham	Charles O. Gates	Milledgeville ...	J. M. Wray 1-60	Guy Roberts
Mill Valley*	Robert D. Huber 4-62	A. E. Almcrants M	Newman	W. S. Askew 1-60	W. E. Barron
North Sacramento*	Walter W. Powers 4-62	Wilma C. Briggs	North Atlanta ...	Frederick W. Haas 1-60	Floyd J. Morgan
Oroville	Conrad L. Weisker 4-59	R. M. Carpenter	Statesboro	W. A. Bowen 12-60	Julian B. Hodges
Pacific Grove* ..	Frank B. Shropshire 4-59	Mrs. Jean M. Killeen	Thomaston	Harvey R. Greene 1-60	R. A. Freeman
Port Hueneme ..	Leo J. Ramirez 4-60	Mrs. Wilma G. Merryman	Tifton*		O. V. Barkuloo, Jr.
Porterville*	Lester J. Hamilton 4-61	Marion L. Grimsley	Toccoa*	Otto Terrell 1-60	Josephine Gleason
Reedley	Walker G. Carlisle 4-60	Mrs. Ila Henry	Vidalia	James F. Darby 1-60	Frances Godbee
Rialto*	Edward M. Fitzgerald 4-62	Merritt Cornell	Warner Robins ..	Winston T. Giles	Mrs. K. H. Buckels
Sanger*	Charles O. Wallin 4-60	Retha Vernon	IDAHO—2		
Selma	Lloyd Ghilardi 4-60	Julius Jensen			
Sierra Madre* ..	Charles H. James 4-60	L. Marie Warfel	Blackfoot	L. R. Jeppesen 5-59	Nellie Mansor
Susanville	William W. Mills 4-60	Marlys M. Richie	Burley	J. Lenard Salmon 8-59	A. B. Dansie, Jr.
Tracy*	Henry J. Buthmann 4-60	Fred D. Watkins			
Turlock	Raymond M. Carter 4-60	Forrest R. Harkins	ILLINOIS—76		
Ukiah*	Roy G. Wagner 4-59	Carolyn M. Church	Batavia	J. E. Anderson 5-61	Melba Pierson
Vacaville*	Dr. Roy I. Cobble 4-60	Olive M. Hamlin	Beardstown	John H. Glenn 6-61	Esther L. Schlueter

Wasco	H. S. Giddings 4-60	C. B. Roberts
Yuba City*	James J. Oakham 4-59	Lewis Duncan

COLORADO—11

Alamosa*	Lloyd O. Burton, Jr. 1-62	Paul H. Henry
Cañon City*	Edwin A. Rogers 11-59	Mrs. Betty J. Brotherton
Durango*	Silas C. Brown P 4-60	William J. Horther
Fort Morgan ...	Thomas P. Ferguson 1-60	G. B. Morgan
Golden*	Clark B. Carpenter 11-59	Clarence Mabb
La Junta*	J. H. Macdonald 11-59	Hazel Best Girch
Lamar	W. E. Beggs 1-60	Curtis H. Gentry
Longmont	R. C. Trozell	P. K. Spangler
Loveland	E. M. Ivers 1-60	Louise Less
Sterling*	James H. Walker 1-60	Robert W. Freson
Walsenburg	D. D. Haney 1-60	Thomas M. Wilson

CONNECTICUT—11

Bethel t	Louis C. Shaw C 10-59	Leonard L. Bailey
Groton*	George E. Kinmonth, Jr. 10-59	Joseph Glidden
Guilford t	Charles D. Bender C 10-59	Leon P. Beckwith
New Canaan t ...	Charles F. Kelley C	Roland H. Gardner
Newington t	Edmund J. Keleher C 10-59	Edward S. Seremet
Plainville t	Joseph R. Edman C 10-59	James J. Graham
Portland t	Joseph P. Bransfield C 1-60	David A. Carlson
Putnam	John N. Dempsey 1-60	Leo J. Pominville
Rockville	Herman G. Olson 1-60	Edward Buchanan
Seymour t	Kenneth W. Catlin C 10-59	Richard R. Pearson
Winsted	James J. Casey 10-59	Ernest L. Fetzer

DELAWARE—5

Dover*	W. Edward Haman 2-60	Francis Neylan
Elsmere	Joseph R. Walling 4-59	Elizabeth Joyce
Milford*	William R. Murphy 1-60	J. Robert Green
New Castle	Paul R. Capelle 4-59	Ann R. Hushebeck
Newark*	Frank M. Durnall 4-60	Charles D. Long F

FLORIDA—23

Bartow*	W. E. Blount, Jr. 1-60	C. A. Richardson
Belle Glade* ...	R. W. Lanier 9-59	Frank C Anderson
Chattahoochee ..	Sam P. Anderson 9-59	J. Paul McLarty
Crestview	Harry Booth 11-60	Leron W. Rice, Sr.
De Land*	R. E. Lee 5-61	P. E. DeBeard
Delray Beach* ..	J. Leroy Croft	Robert D. Worthing
Haines City* ...	Daniel D. Hutchison	Evelyn Wilson
Jacksonville Beach*	Justin C. Montgomery 10-59	Jack A. Callaham
Lake City	Murray E. Hagan 5-59	George W. Wilson
Lake Wales* ...	J. E. Haynesworth 6-59	W. P. Seymour, Jr.
Leesburg*	W. J. Pike	R. K. Evans

Belvidere	Lester E. Cunningham	Frank J. Downs
Benton	William L. Carter 5-59	Charles C. Moss
Bradley	William Barwegen 4-61	John G. Ross
Broadview	Merritt E. Braga P 5-61	John W. Taylor
Carlinville	Byron G. Bates 5-61	Alfred Boatman
Carmi	J. Robert Randolph 4-61	Carl Shelton
Charleston	Joseph C. Snyder 5-61	Russell Lafferty
Chester	Detrich D. Helmers 5-61	Frank P. Hight
Clinton	H. J. Schrag 5-59	Velma Sanders
Creve Coeur ...	Carrol N. Patten P 5-61	Mrs. Mildred H. Reed
Crystal Lake* ..	Leo H. Krumme 5-61	Helen L. Buchte
Dolton	Frederick L. Kasten P 4-61	Helen H. O'Connell
Duquoin	Renos C. Miller 5-61	Cecil W. Daily
East Alton	C. A. Vanpreter P 5-61	Lawrence Darr
East Peoria	John W. Keayes 5-59	Wm. J. Mauschbaugh
Edwardsville ...	William C. Straube 5-61	Edward H. Poos
Effingham	Paul Taylor 5-59	C. A. Thoele
Fairfield	Wasson W. Lawrence 5-61	Gene Thomas
Flora	Norman Bruden 5-59	R. D. Lewis
Geneva	Howard E. Smith, Jr. 5-61	Victor G. Johnson
Glencoe*	William J. Hagenah P 4-60	Donald C. Duranso
Herrin	Fred A. Henderson 5-61	Charles W. Campbell
Hinsdale*	William F. Etz P 4-61	Dorothy C. Kammeyer
Hoopeston	John A. Crumley 4-61	Jack Goodwine
Jerseyville	Gilbert Moore 5-59	Betty Tonsor
La Grange Park .	Harlow F. Gaylord P 4-60	Walter C. Hohmann
Lake Forest* ...	Morrison Waud 4-59	Mrs. K. R. Beauchamp
Lawrenceville ..	George L. McFarland 5-61	H. E. Talbot
Libertyville	Francis J. Berry P 5-61	C. O. Carlson
Lincolnwood	Henry Proesel P	William P. Conley
Litchfield	Lewis D. Yaeger 4-61	W. L. Lovely
Loves Park	Daniel Timmis 5-61	C. E. Edwards
Lyons	John A. Hofmann P 4-61	George W. Goldbeck
Madison	Stephen Maeras 4-61	Percy Lux
Mendota	Christ T. Troupis 5-61	James G. Larkin
Metropolis	J. P. Williams 4-61	L. W. Barger
Morris	Donald A. Caisley 5-61	Arthur Stinchcomb
Morton Grove ...	John A. Koller P	Donald K. Falknor
Mount Carmel ..	J. Roy Dee 5-59	Richard P. Fearheiley
Mount Prospect* .	Theodore A. Lams P 4-61	E. Robert Reynolds
Murphysboro ...	Joe E. Williams 5-61	
Naperville	Charles V. Wellner 4-59	Dorothea Weigand
Niles	Frank J. Stankowicz 4-61	James G. Kozak
Normal	William E. Raab P 3-60	Gladys K. Ogden
North Chicago ..	Anton Macrowski, Jr. 4-61	John Darrow
North Lake	Henry E. Neri 4-61	Loretta B. Broz
North Riverside .	Fred L. Wilson P 4-61	Jerry Slezak, Jr.
Northbrook	Bertram L. Pollak P 4-61	Edgar J. Wessling

TABLE XXII—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
ILLINOIS—*continued*		
Olney	Paul Edward Abegglen 5-61	Edith Newton
Pana	Robert Rollo 5-61	Charles L. Joley
Paris	T. J. Trogdon, Jr. 5-59	F. L. McCord
Peoria Heights	Ray W. Trunk P 5-61	Mrs. Anna R. Herbstrith
Peru	Robert H. Potthoff 4-61	James J. Duncan
Pontiac	Floyd A. Byrne 4-61	Lucille H. Bentley
Princeton*	Roy P. Rheeling 5-59	Marjorie Grampp
River Grove	Richard J. O'Connor, Sr. P 4-61	Stanley Steciak, Jr.
Riverdale	Edward L. Kipley P 5-61	Peter J. Kurz
Riverside	William Hajeck P 4-61	E. P. Eckman
Robinson	Harold R. Anderson 4-61	J. H. Benner
Rochelle	Leo J. Ripp 4-59	R. M. DeCourcey
Rock Falls	Louis J. Pignatelli 5-61	Earl Forehand
St. Charles	Ralph M. Richmond 5-61	Gustaf V. Seastrom
Salem	Omar J. McMackin 5-59	Perry Crawford
Savanna*	Ambrose D. Dannels 4-61	Ray R. Westfall
Summit	Richard C. Lambert, Jr. 5-61	John J. Kirk
Sycamore	Harold L. Johnson 5-61	Everett Penrod
Taylorville	Thomas Sweeney	Bennie F. Jones
Vandalia	Cecil Smith 5-61	Irene B. Moore
Venice	Dr. John F. Lee 5-61	William M. Ebersoldt
Washington Park	S. H. Wilkirson P 5-61	Jesse W. Hillier
Westchester*	Bernard J. Lilly P 4-61	Edward J. Busch
Western Springs*	Howard G. Knowlton P 4-61	Mrs. Maude Hollister
Woodstock*	Ralph L. Ostrander 4-61	James R. Pierce
Zion	Lee R. Fleming 4-59	W. L. Collins
INDIANA—37		
Alexandria	R. Wendell Woonsnam 1-60	Marquerite Humphries
Angola	Glen S. Beatty 1-60	Kathryn Aaron
Auburn	H. Gerald Oren 1-60	Janet Potter
Beech Grove	Elton H. Geshwiler 12-59	Helen Dietz
Bluffton	Robert Venis 1-60	Grace Buckner
Boonville	Albert Ashley 12-59	Ethel Barclay
Brazil	Ted McCoy 12-60	Ralph O. Stough
Clarksville	Arthur R. Tucker P 1-1-60	Richard E. Foster
Clinton	John W. Goldner 1-60	William Fleming
Crown Point	Marvin G. Erlenbach 1-60	Vernon R. Everett
Decatur	Robert D. Cole 12-59	Miriam Hall
East Gary	Melvin Anderson P 12-59	Esther Belle Swift
Franklin	Jarvis A. Alexander 1-60	Mrs. Bess J. Wilson
Greencastle	Evan Crawley 12-59	Norman W. Peabody
Greenfield	James L. Allen 1-60	Martha McCain
IOWA—*continued*		
Washington	L. M. Eicher 1-62	John K. Sowash
Waverly	J. deNeui, Sr. 1-60	Ray Hoth
Webster City*	Elmer I. Welch 1-60	
West Des Moines	C. K. Giles 12-61	Elmer P. True
KANSAS—10		
Abilene*	Glen French C 4-60	Mrs. Ethel Hogan
Concordia*	Russell J. Reeves 4-59	John J. Whitney
Hayes*	Henry Schwaller 4-59	Dorothy Soderblom
Iola	Ben C. Ellis 4-59	V. C. Perkins
Liberal*	Vern S. Crowder 4-59	Evelyn D. Johnson
McPherson	A. W. Bremyer 4-60	Linn Peterson
Olathe	J. Lee Laptad 4-61	Aaron W. Reitz
Pratt	F. W. Woolwine 5-61	H. B. Blachly
Russell*	Robert J. Shields C 4-59	Robert E. Meneley
Wellington	J. M. Slaten 4-59	Mrs. Melva Cox
KENTUCKY—20		
Bellevue	Richard J. Callahan 12-61	Mrs. Lorraine Fox
Corbin*	Steely Terrell 1-62	Betty Joe Perkins
Danville	Roy W. Arnold 1-61	C. R. Colclough
Dayton	Carl A. Wonderoth 1-62	George T. Smith
Elizabethtown	Leonard T. Bean 12-61	
Georgetown	H. G. Paxton 1-62	Mason Armstrong
Glasgow	William H. Grissom 12-61	
Harrodsburg	D. L. Lacefield	Mary G. Renfro
Hazard*	Douglas C. Combs 1-62	Naomi West
Jenkins	W. L. Terrill 1-62	Olly H. Carter
Ludlow	Thomas L. Rose 1-61	Winfred W. Smith
Mayfield	Scott T. Lemon 12-61	C. N. Apperson
Maysville*	Mrs. Rebekah H. Hord 1-62	Hazel Larkin
Mount Sterling	Bruce L. Vice 12-62	E. O. Crooks
Murray	Holmes Ellis 12-61	C. B. Grogan
Paris	E. W. Glass 1-62	Louis Elvove
Pikeville*	William C. Pauley 1-62	Jack Elswick, Jr.
Princeton	Kelsey R. Cummins 1-62	Mrs. M. G. Spickard
Somerset	A. A. Offutt 12-61	Clarence E. Love
Winchester	Maurice T. Smith 1-62	Georgia Thomas
LOUISIANA—21		
Abbeville	Roy R. Theriot	Shelton C. Picard
Covington	Emile L. Menetre 6-59	M. P. Blache S
De Ridder	F. M. Roberts 7-62	Allen R. LeCompte

Greensburg	Sheldon Smith 1-60	Hulda Nelson
Hartford City	William C. Smith 1-60	Jeannette L. Steinbrunner
Highland	John W. Farmer C 1-60	Mrs. Irene F. Ketchum
Jasper	Edward J. Lorey 1-60	Julius C. Giesler
Kendallville	Andrew M. Milnar 1-60	Robert C. Moses
Lebanon	Max Edwards 1-60	Robert H. Kinkaid
Linton	Patrick H. O'Hern 1-60	James H. Usrey
Martinsville	Orley F. McGinnis 1-60	Warren L. Hinkle
Mount Vernon	Percy D. Bartlett 12-59	James M. Bennett
Noblesville	John R. Neal 1-60	Harriet Teboe
Plymouth	Ernst Bixel 1-60	Oscar P. Woodbury
Portland	Herbert W. Lyons 1-60	Carl H. Pease
Princeton	Ralph M. Wiltsie 12-59	Viola Huhnke
Rushville	William Morgan 1-60	John Geraghty
Seymour	John C. Isaacs 1-60	Gaynelle Moritz
Speedway	John F. Fidger, Jr. 1-60	J. Wayne Baxter
Sullivan	Arnold Ford 1-60	George W. Bennett
Tell City	Nickolas Bemuel 1-60	Morris Cail
Tipton	Frederick K. Surber 1-60	Mary A. Ramsay
Warsaw	Jack Engle 1-60	Ernest Myers
Whiting	Mary E. Bercik 1-60	George Palenchar
Winchester	Ralph West 1-60	Glenn R. Wall

IOWA—28

Algona	Cameron C. Shierk 1-60	David A. Smith
Atlantic	Howard F. Lundberg 1-62	Martin W. Poch
Bettendorf	Arnold R. Kakert 1-60	Mrs. Mae G. Steffen
Carroll	A. N. Nev 1-60	T. J. Kerwin
Centerville	Harold W. Fowler 1-60	T. C. Evans
Chariton	Ralph E. Bowen 1-62	Lloyd E. Morris
Cherokee	E. A. Peterson 1-60	Clyde E. Trimble
Clarinda*	W. Don Jillson 1-62	Walter R. Sales
Creston	Arnold W. Cook 1-60	Frances Pashek
Decorah	C. H. Rosenthal 1-60	Charles Anderson
Estherville	Leo I. Sanders 1-60	Glenn L. Story
Fairfield	Robert A. Dunnuck 1-60	Loy R. Harris
Grinnell	John L. Hotchkin 1-60	Homer B. Lowrey
Indianola	Dan W. Dayton 1-60	Kenneth E. Smith
Knoxville	Clarence Blackburn 1-60	Dick L. Dwigans
Le Mars	Robert J. M. Long 1-60	Nelson C. Newendorp
Marion	George H. Brewer 1-60	Merwin L. Taylor
Mount Pleasant*	Wade L. McBeth 1-60	Roma Challen
Oelwein	Louis T. Lonborg 1-60	Roy E. Anderson
Perry	Lucien S. Doran 1-60	Dorothy N. Peddicord
Red Oak	O. E. Smith 1-60	Rita M. Walters
Chenandoah*	Joseph E. Johnson 1-60	Don Baxter
Spencer	Robert E. Patterson 1-60	Cliff Bowman
Storm Lake	Lloyd Bridge 1-60	Ralph Marten

Eunice	J. J. Stagg	Wade J. Guillet
Franklin	Philip Cusimano 6-62	E. J. Champagne, Jr.
Hammond	James A. Stire 7-61	Mrs. Vesta C. Rownd S
Jackson	James M. Norsworthy, Jr. 11-60	Mrs. Ruth S. Starnes
Kenner	Joseph S. Maggiore 7-62	Philomene Paasch T
Minden	Frank Norman 7-62	Byron M. Lumpkin
Morgan City	Dr. C. R. Brownell, Jr. 1-64	R. M. Williams
Natchitoches	Frank M. Kees, Jr.	W. M. Woodyard S
Oakdale	Wheeler Fuselier 7-60	Mrs. Ella W. Burgess
Pineville	W. E. Kees, Jr.	Ellis L. Corley
Plaquemine	Charles P. Schnebelen 6-60	Harry K. Gallagher
Rayne	Marcus D. Bordelon 7-62	Norman F. Faulk
Sulphur	Adias Saunier 7-62	Mrs. Clyde Ellender
Tullulah	W. P. Sevier, Jr. 6-62	Hazel W. Ellerbee
Thibodaux	Leonard J. Toups 12-62	Nelson H. Zernott
Ville Platte	LeRoy Veillon 6-61	Herbert B. Guillory
Westwego	Roy C. Keller 7-61	Mrs. Adeline Martinez
Winnfield	D. C. Allen 1-62	G. P. Long

MAINE—14

Belfast City*	Lewis F. Greene 3-60	Dorothy M. Winters
Brewer*	John W. Gash 11-59	Paul E. Clish
Fairfield t*	Thomas Teague C	Wallace Charltray
Fort Kent t*	Gerard Bauchard C	Mrs. Alice R. Baurgons
Gardiner*	Russell L. Leighton 1-60	Earl K. Andersen
Houlton t*	Neale Bither C	Robert E. Curtis
Kittery t	F. Dorr C 3-60	Burnell E. Frisbee
Millinocket t*	Floyd Pound C 3-60	Fred Tingley
Old Town*		Inez Priest
Presque Isle*	George H. Barnes C	Dorothy Quass
Rockland*	Osgood A. Gilbert C	Gerald U. Margeson
Rumford t*	Stuart F. Martin C 2-61	William F. Perkins
Skowhegan t*	Alva S. Appleby 4-59	Francis Croteau
Van Buren t*	Albert G. Cyr	Mrs. Adeline M. Chesney

MARYLAND—7

Elkton	Edmund B. McCloskey P 5-59	Henry W. Bouchelle, Jr.
Frostburg	Joseph E. James 5-60	William R. Vogtman
Greenbelt*	Thomas J. Canning 9-59	Mrs. Winfield McCamy
Havre de Grace	Jesse Smith, Jr. 5-59	Edward U. Way
Riverdale	Claude Warren 6-59	J. Power Waters
Rockville*	Alexander J. Greene 4-60	Jean R. Horneck
Westminster	Joseph L. Mathias 5-60	John R. Eckard

MASSACHUSETTS—25

Abington t	Joseph C. Belcher C 3-60	Kathaleen R. Coughlan
Ayers t	Frank C. Harmon	Theodore W. Barry
Canton t	Frank J. Carroll C 3-61	Maurice E. Ronayne, Jr.

TABLE XXII—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

MASSACHUSETTS—*continued*

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Dracut t	William H. Bromley C	Hector H. Berube
Dudley t	Joseph F. Begrin C	Lillian G. Dwyer
Franklin t		George W. Dana
Great Barrington t	Lawrence Barbieri C	Joseph M. Casey
Ipswich t*	Nathaniel Quint	Anthony Murawski
Longmeadow t	J. Bushnell Richardson, Jr. C	Miss Zoe Purdon
Ludlow t	Robert M. Mackintosh C	Albert Dias
Mansfield t*	John Briggs C	Francis L. Ennis
Maynard t	Joseph P. Dineen C	Mrs. Eleanor Jones
Montague t	John A. Charron C 3-62	Lawrence M. Killelea
North Andover t	Ralph E. Finck C 3-59	John J. Lyons
Orange t	Henry A. White C	Ruth B. Smith
Oxford t	Merton M. Dimack C	Florence P. T. Harrington
Rockland t	Arthur H. Marks C 3-60	Ralph L. Belcher
Somerset t	Sidney L. Hathaway C	Harold J. Regan
Spencer t		Rita J. Bird
Swansea t	James B. Murphy C	Albert B. Almy
Uxbridge t	Thomas E. Creighton C	Noreen Howlett
Ware t	Bernard Wilson C	Peter J. Rzeznikiewicz
Whitman t	Clinton G. Bradshaw C	Mrs. Mildred McKenna
Williamstown t*	Richard A. Hunter C	J. Elwood Lamphear
Winchendon t	Robert L. Abare C 3-60	Arthur F. Evans

MICHIGAN—36

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Alma	Robert L. Anthony 5-59	A. O. Burkholder
Big Rapids*	Edmund Ellefsen 4-60	Ronald Manchester
Buchanan*	George T. Deming 3-60	Betty Hamilton
Center Line	A. G. Hazen 4-60	Paul Van Den Branden
Charlotte	Duane E. Wertz 4-59	Bernadine Vaughn
Cheboygan*	Warren J. Wing 4-60	Oscar E. Anderson
Clawson*	John Darbee 4-59	Gertrude Cadger
Coldwater	Max A. Olds 4-59	Burdette Harris
Dowagiac	Fred Horner, Jr. 4-59	Harry Kennedy
East Grand Rapids*	Robert W. Richardson 4-60	Louis F. Battjes
Garden City	James Tierney 11-60	W. David Mayes
Grand Haven*	Dr. William Creason 4-59	J. Nyhof Poel
Greenville*	Sydney Swanton 4-59	Myrtle Wood
Grosse Pointe	Fred L. Parker, Jr. 11-50	Norbert P. Neff
Grosse Pointe Farms*	William F. Connolly, Jr. 4-59	Dawson F. Nacy
Hancock	Leonard H. Lahti 4-59	John L. West
Hastings	John W. Hewitt 4-60	Clark W. O'Donnell
Hillsdale*	Herbert C. Fowle 4-60	Roberta C. Vaughan
Ionia	C. Anthony Balice 4-59	Mrs. Gertrude B. Gemuend

MINNESOTA—*continued*

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Worthington	John E. Fenstermacher 4-59	G. S. Thompson

MISSISSIPPI—13

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Aberdeen	George W. Howell, Jr. 5-60	J. T. Roberts
Brookhaven	W. W. Godbold 7-61	
Canton	Percy F. Parker 7-61	Bertha McKay
Cleveland	Wattie Bishop	Dorothy N. Wilson
Columbia	Maurice Dantin 7-61	C. S. Jordan, Jr.
Corinth	A. H. Arnold 10-62	C. H. Harris
Grenada*	J. H. Murray 5-60	Mrs. Clara B. Criss
Kosciusko	T. B. Rone 7-60	Victoria Lee Niles
Louisville	Henry F. McGraw 7-61	H. C. Earhart
Picayune*	L. O. Crosby, Jr. 7-61	A. L. Franklin
Starkville	Hayden H. Reynolds 7-61	Mrs. Lena P. Scurria
West Point	R. B. Marshall	Mildred W. Calvert
Yazoo City	Harry Applebaum 5-60	Preston E. Maxwell

MISSOURI—28

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Berkeley*	George A. Pfitzinger P 4-59	Gordon E. Olson M
Boonville	John J. Bell 3-62	Harry McDonough, Jr.
Brentwood	A. Ray Parker 4-59	Mrs. Helen James
Brookfield	Frank C. Peery 4-62	Lucille Fuoss
Caruthersville	W. B. Byrd	L. B. Peck
Charleston*	A. J. Drinkwater	Tom A. Zilafro
Chillicothe	R. B. Taylor 5-59	Mrs. Apollonia Moylan
Clinton	R. J. Wastell	Charles Stratton
De Soto*	Robert E. Beyer	Mrs. Dorothy Boyer
Excelsior Springs*	Webster Shores 4-59	Cecil Hutchings
Festus	Charles H. Dreyer 4-59	Henry Speidel
Flat River	J. Albert Parker	Thelma Marler
Kennett	Art Billington 4-59	Tom Legan
Kinloch	William Arnett	Mrs. L. T. Tallie
Ladue	William R. Bascom 4-59	George C. Hargrave
Lebanon*	Jewell C. Benage 4-59	Mrs. Jane Yates
Lexington	Henry Dankers 4-59	Phyllis J. Sparks
Marshall	Wright G. Lloyd 4-59	Shirley J. Nightwine
Maryville*	Glen H. Boyles 4-59	Helen Gingrich
Neosho*	A. H. O'Reilly P 4-59	Loyd Cole
Nevada*	Everett Armitage 4-59	Mrs. Berniece Fraley
Pine Lawn	Mark Vollmar 4-59	Margaret M. Drager
Rolla	Earl G. Hudgens 5-61	Mrs. E. J. Taylor
Trenton	Joseph H. Cook 4-59	Lucille Love
Warrensburg*	H. H. Russell 4-61	Mrs. B. R. Gelbach

Iron Mountain	Reuben P. Anderson 4-59	Harold Lindholm
Ishpeming*	Mark Willey 9-59	Wilfred J. Brewer
Kingsford*	Leo D. Erickson 4-59	Henry L. Wagner M
Lapeer	W. E. Rowden 4-59	Howard R. Gohlke M
Ludington*	Dan R. Rathsack 5-59	Clarence Fonnesbeck
Manistee*	Lawrence H. Jensen 5-59	Margaret Fett
Manistique*	Harold Carlson 4-60	William Moreau
Marshall*	Hewitt L. Coleman 4-59	Norman Holt
Melvindale	William I. Burke 12-60	Irene Coogan
Negaunee*	Earl Makela 1-60	Edward Stevens
Oak Park*	Richard W. Marshall 4-59	Louise Shaw
Petoskey*	Chester A. Crago 4-59	Virginia Hubbard
Plymouth*	Harold E. Guenther 4-59	Kenneth E. Way
South Haven	Dale A. Brown 4-59	Norman Nelson
Sturgis*	Lynn W. Curtis 4-59	Frank R. Palmer
Three Rivers*	Samuel M. Smith 11-59	M. Jane Sebo
Trenton	Robert E. Teifer 4-59	Francis S. Thomas

MINNESOTA—30

Alexandria	Lee M. Hewett 3-60	Earl K. Lamb
Anoka*	Carl E. Bonnell 4-59	C. Rudolph Johnson M
Chisholm	Frank J. Jenko, Jr. 1-60	Edward L. Kochevar
Cloquet	Roy W. Ranum 1-60	John W. Boyer
Columbia Heights*	John P. Stopka 7-59	Rosella C. Lawson
Crookston	A. O. Myrold 1-60	V. F. Hodgson
Detroit Lakes	H. A. Ratz	L. E. Lerned
East Grand Forks	John J. Lawonn 1-60	A. G. Rand
Edina*	Arthur C. Bredesen, Jr. 12-59	Mrs. Gretchen Alden
Ely		A. O. Knutson
Eveleth	Joseph J. Jagunich 1-61	Elmer A. Taipale
Fairmont	John P. Brandenhoff 12-60	Warren L. Miller
Golden Valley	Carl J. Nadasdy 1-60	Roger K. Ulstad
Grand Rapids	Louis L. Laurent 1-60	O. M. Hollom
Hastings	Wallace H. Erickson 1-61	Adolph J. Gergen
Hopkins*	W. Harlan Perbix 7-59	Clifford R. Peterson
International Falls	Patrick J. Roche 4-60	Vernon L. Peterson
Little Falls	K. J. Flolid 4-60	Clifford J. Eckman
Marshall	Geo. Abrahamsen 4-59	L. W. Mannion
Montevideo*	Dr. R. W. Barr 4-60	Mrs. Alice I. Denton
New Ulm*	Dr. A. J. Eckstein 1-63	A. C. Sannwald
Northfield	George Zanmiller 3-60	Helen C. Mears R
Pipestone	Roy G. Lee 4-59	Harold E. Lee
Roseville	E. F. Cedarholm 1-60	George W. Keene
St. Peter	Leighton Swenson 4-59	Ellsworth G. Nelson
Stillwater	Andrew Madsen 1-63	L. R. Brower
Thief River Falls	Orion D. Beich 1-60	P. G. Pederson
West St. Paul	Arnold E. Kempe 1-61	Earl Zehnder
Willmar	Erwin W. Rau 1-61	Einar H. Brogren

Washington	A. Roy Pearson 4-62	Arthur G. Filla
Webb City	Paul E. Hight 4-59	P. D. Crockett
Wellston	Leo J. Hayes 4-62	Arthur M. Daniel

MONTANA—6

Glendive	Loren E. Stott 5-59	Liala Green
Havre	James W. Davey 4-59	Willard B. Carlson
Kalispell	Claude Walter 4-59	H. J. Hunt
Lewistown	Clair R. Bloom 4-59	Dorothea M. Abel
Livingston	Richard A. Beulke 4-59	William C. Anderson
Miles City	H. D. Crone 4-59	C. H. Stangland

NEBRASKA—9

Alliance*	Mathew P. Todd 4-59	F. R. Notson
Columbus	Milton Wagner 4-59	Walter Burgess
Fairbury	John Aasen 4-59	Mrs. Grace G. Merrick
Falls City	Ralph C. Steinbrink 4-60	Evelyn Eaton
Lexington*	George V. Keller P 4-60	S. Y. Gillan
McCook*	Dr. F. M. Karrer 4-60	LoRene Jennings
Nebraska City	Ervin Rogers 4-60	Ethel Gaskill
South Sioux City	Merle A. Haynes 4-60	Phil Scaletta
York	Hubert L. Zieg 4-59	Edwin Roberts

NEVADA—2

Elko*	Frank J. Williams 6-59	Mrs. Alice Geyer
Sparks*	Charles E. Richards 5-59	Claude Cauble

NEW HAMPSHIRE—7

Derry t	Frank T. Buckley C 3-62	Cecile Hoisington
Exeter t*	John E. Lary C	Mrs. Evelyn Zarnowski
Franklin	Wiggin S. Gilman 12-59	Mildred S. Gilman
Hanover t	Lewis J. Bressett P 3-60	I. N. Bielanowski
Lebanon t*	Donald M. Taber 1-60	Irene M. Forrest
Newport t*	Raymond L. Barrett C 3-60	Leonard F. Dudley
Somersworth	Albert J. Nadeau 1-60	Napoleon A. Beube

NEW JERSEY—73

Audubon	Richard A. Park 5-61	Charles R. Dietz
Bellmawr	Jack Benigo 1-61	John Heller
Bogota	Frank Feller 1-60	Mrs. Jessie Bayersdorfer
Boonton	Simon Basch 1-60	Thomas E. Hopkins
Bordentown	E. Edward Koenig 5-61	Elizabeth Mackinnon
Bound Brook	Daniel H. Conroy 1-60	E. L. Belli
Caldwell	Donald G. Lockward 12-60	G. W. Van Der Decker
Carlstadt	George R. Hollenbeck 1-60	James B. McCoy
Cedar Grove tp*	Hedwig H. Turkenkopf 5-59	Andrea Umberger
Chatham	James M. Henderson 12-59	John H. Mowen
Dunnellen	Bernard F. Rodgers 1-60	George W. Bache

TABLE XXII—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

NEW JERSEY—*continued*

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
East Rutherford	Henry Helstoski 1-60	
Fairview	Louis Battaglia 1-60	George Ebel, Jr.
Florence tp	Michael Chanti 12-59	Norman P. Hamilton
Freehold	Barton Callahan 1-60	Charles H. Evold
Glassboro	Joseph L. Bowe 1-61	Arman Schnetzler
Glen Ridge	Paul Klemtner 1-60	James S. Brown
Glen Rock	Frederick A. Demarest 1-60	Ruth G. Sterger
Guttenberg	Herman G. Klein 1-60	Peter Heinz
Haddon Heights	Harold W. Bennett 1-60	Thomas J. Porter
Haledon	David Brown 1-61	Dan Ramella
Hammonton	Vincent A. DeMarco 1-60	Dominic Ciano
Hasbrouck Heights	Francis G. Dominick 1-60	Robert I. Rafford
Highland Park	Luther H. Martin 1-60	J. Ford Flagg
Keansburg*	James J. Gravany 5-61	Richard A. Jessen
Keyport	Norman J. Currie 1-61	Adelaide B. Crammer
Lawrence tp	John T. Cunningham 1-60	Marie B. Loveless
Leonia	John Stenken 1-60	C. J. Kirkland
Little Falls tp	Robert E. Moore 1-60	Mrs. Sue Stewart
Livingston tp*	Andrew C. Axtell	William P. Schilling
Lower Penns Neck tp	Joshua B. Vincent 1-60	Jean A. McDonough
Madison tp	Thomas T. Taber 12-59	J. Penfield Lloyd
Manville	Louis F. Welaj 1-60	Francis A. Peltack
Maple Shade tp	George A. Senior 12-59	William E. MacKinney
Maywood	William C. Layton, Jr. 1-60	Catherine Ogden
Metuchen	Joseph L. Costa 1-60	R. D. Renninger
Middlesex	Walter L. Rafferty 1-60	Elmer C. Hoogland
Midland Park	Garrett W. Hagedorn 1-60	Thomas McKim
Moorestown tp	Edwin B. Forsythe 1-61	Mrs. Doris M. Fisher
Morris tp	William T. Schultz 1-60	Seymour S. Young
Mount Holly tp*	William S. Vaughan 7-62	George W. Sylvester
New Milford	Mario R. La Barbera 1-61	Frank J. J. Kehoe
Newton	Milton Woolfenden, Jr. 7-59	Charles Mathews
North Brunswick tp	Fred J. Hermann 12-59	Gerald J. C. Beaudette
Ocean City	Edward B. Bowker 5-59	Henry Silling
Oceanport	Edward C. Wilson, Sr. 1-60	William P. Fleckner
Palisades Park	Edward J. Browne 1-61	Mary E. McGee
Palmyra	Harold F. Marshall 1-59	Leonard R. Baker
Paramus	Fred C. Galda 1-61	Harvey W. Hebberd
Paulsboro	Sylvester B. Billbrough 12-59	Miss Carol Saunders
Penns Grove	Everett Dolbow 1-60	John R. Wallace
Pequannock tp*	Albert F. Arnold 1-60	Carl I. Edwards
Pitman	Harold C. Thompson 1-60	Earl Curry
Prospect Park	Daniel Hook 1-61	John Pruiksma

NEW YORK—*continued*

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Fairport	Charles J. Stauber 4-59	Mrs. Margaret Welch
Fredonia	Russell L. Joy	Samuel L. Drayo
Great Neck	Frank J. Neubert 7-59	Thomas H. Meade
Hamburg	William A. Shoemaker 4-59	Margaret Taylor
Hastings-on-Hudson*	Charles F. Reid 4-59	J. Ward Wright
Haverstraw	Harry W. Schuler	Genevieve R. McCabe
Herkimer	Donald J. Mitchell 4-59	Mrs. Hebe G. Patterson
Hudson Falls	Clifford J. Mayotte 4-59	Lorraine V. Philion
Ilion	Jack Manley	Roy W. Bennett
Lancaster	Howard L. Benson 4-61	Linus G. Eck
Larchmont	John B. Coffinberry 4-60	Margaret E. Lord
Lindenhurst	Joseph P. Spellerberg 4-59	Alfred E. E. Mielke
Little Falls	John W. George 1-60	Edward F. Wagner
Malone	Edward Skowyra 4-59	Kenneth F. South
Malverne	Francis T. Purcell 4-59	William H. Gaddis
Mechanicville	William E. Higgins, Sr.‡ 1-60	William E. Higgins, Sr.
Medina	Charles J. Gregory 4-60	S. T. Pratt
Mount Kisco*	Mrs. Betty P. Potter 4-59	Oscar E. T. Schonfeld
New Hyde Park	Jasper Paul Messina 4-61	Florence A. Strauss
North Pelham	Irving J. Wallach 4-59	Susie Coviello
North Tarrytown	Gabriel P. Hayes 4-59	Filomena Fallacaro
Norwich	Adelbert L. Button 1-60	Stuart C. Nelson
Nyack	Eugene F. Perry 4-59	John Bartels, Jr.
Owego	John J. Days 3-60	Paul L. Martin
Patchogue	George E. Lechtrecker 4-60	Salvatore J. Romeo
Pelham Manor	W. P. Marsh, Jr. 4-59	Julius J. Dworschak
Penn Yan	Herbert T. Fitch 4-59	Paul M. Sands
Port Jervis	James T. Murphy 1-60	Cyrus V. Kean
Potsdam	John S. Van Ness 4-59	Donald J. Mousaw
Salamanca	James J. Crowley 1-59	Clair C. Winship
Saranac Lake*	John F. Ratigan 4-59	Harold B. Cardy
Scotia	William M. Turnbull 4-62	George A. Smeallie
Seneca Falls	Hymen Klionsky 4-59	Mrs. Gertrude H. Farney
Solvay	Stanley E. Major 4-61	Marc E. Castellani
Tarrytown	John J. Nagle 4-59	Catherine P. McCaul
Tuckahoe	Milton A. Gibbons 4-59	Roslyn Ross
Tupper Lake	Adam R. Palmer 4-59	Oliver P. Prespare
Waverly	Joseph M. Brown 4-59	Charles W. McMahon
Wellsville	Leo V. Ludden 4-59	C. P. Duggan
Westbury	F. Lansing Hunter 4-60	John A. Sharkey
Williston Park	Lester W. Bernhardt 4-60	Robert Kent

NORTH CAROLINA—24

Raritan	Anthony J. Santora 1-60	Nicholas S. Esposito
Ridgefield	Howard Mayer 1-60	Otto Ehrlich
River Edge	F. Walton Wanner 1-60	John F. Thompson
Riverside tp	William H. Ruehmling C 12-61	Elmer T. Dechant
Saddle River tp	Otto C. Pehle C 1-60	Mark Marino
Salem	Thomas J. Grieves 1-62	William H. Kugler
Scotch Plains tp	Mauro A. Checchio 1-60	Helen M. Reidy‡
Secaucus	James F. Moore 1-60	Alexander Schiesel
South Amboy	Joseph Charmello 1-60	John J. Triggs
South Plainfield	Robert M. Baldwin 1-60	Charles Carone
Springfield tp	Vincent J. Bonadies C 1-60	Eleonore H. Worthington
Tenafly	Howard W. Booth 1-60	Ruth B. Madru
Totowa	Felix Liberti 1-61	Joseph P. Constantino
Upper Penns Neck tp	Harold P. King 1-62	Norris G. Hurley
Ventnor	Warren E. Titus 1-62	Frank J. Quigley
Wallington	Walter Marut 1-60	Anthony Gajewski
West Deptford tp	Stephen N. Shivers 1-60	Robert I. Butler
Westwood	William J. Durgin 1-60	William L. Best
Wildwood	Ralph G. James 5-60	R. Leonard Byrne
Wood Ridge	Clarence E. Mathe, Jr. 1-60	Robert I. Stoesser

NEW MEXICO—10

Alamogordo*	John C. Rolland	Dorothy Grosch
Artesia	Harold Saueressig	H. B. Maylor
Deming	E. L. Wells	E. J. Hooten
Gallup	Edward Muñoz 4-60	Howell G. Ervien M
Las Vegas (city)	LeRoy S. Wicks 4-60	Charles R. Keyes
Las Vegas (town)	Junio Lopez 4-60	Eddie Ludi
Portales	Heck Harris 4-60	Mrs. Florence Miller
Raton*	C. E. Healey	Eva Mae Sprowl
Silver City*	William Soehle 4-59	J. E. Shean
Tucumcari*	G. M. Benson 1-61	J. M. Stark

NEW YORK—55

Amityville	George Kennedy 4-59	Rudolph Koop
Babylon	Gilbert C. Hanse	Schuyler L. Weed
Bath	Frank E. Nechlaus	Clyde Platt
Bronxville	Peter Paul Miller 4-59	Raymond M. Urquhart
Canandaigua	Richard M. Bottorf 1-60	Mrs. Eleanor J. Carmichael
Catskill	Dominic J. Cornelius P 4-59	James J. Connolly
Cedarhurst	Ernest E. Elderd 4-59	Edmund M. Greenwald
Dansville	F. Jay Smith 4-59	Elizabeth I. Knapp
Depew	John Domino 4-59	Anthony J. Krieger
Dobbs Ferry	Walter V. Danahar 4-59	Margaret K. Glennon
East Aurora	J. Forrest Cain 4-60	Clare W. Cazier
East Rochester	Paul N. Bower 4-59	Robert W. Schick
East Rockaway	Arthur J. Schratwieser 4-59	Helen M. Dunn
Elmira Heights	Charles L. Bowers 4-59	James C. Schiefen

Asheboro*	John C. Bunch 5-59	Charles F. Hughes
Belmont	L. A. Brown 5-59	H. B. Gasta
Chapel Hill*	Oliver K. Cornwell 5-59	Mary Lovejoy
Clinton*	Robert I. Powell 6-59	W. Clyde Stone, Jr. M
Dunn*	Ralph E. Hanna 7-59	Charles R. Storey M
Graham*	Myron A. Rhyne 6-59	Larry J. Ohleyer M
Hamlet	Stewart Gordon 5-59	Mrs. Fay White
Hendersonville	A. V. Edwards 6-61	Lillian Perkins
Kings Mountain	Glee A. Bridges 5-59	Joseph H. McDaniel, Jr.
Laurinburg*	W. D. Lytch 5-59	Kirby Harris M
Lenoir	Earl H. Tate 6-59	E. A. Poe, Jr. M
Lincolnton	A. L. Tait	L. A. Heavner
Lumberton*	R A. Hedgpeth 5-59	Joseph C. Taylor
Mooresville*	Boyce A. Brawley 7-59	R. T. Nichol M
Morehead City	George W. Dill, Jr. 5-59	John E. Lashley
Morganton	H. L. Riddle 4-59	Robert P. Carr M
Mount Airy	W. F. Carter, Jr. 7-61	J. C. Hill
Newton	Edward Haupt 7-59	Joe B. Gabriel M
Oxford*	Hugh M. Currin 5-59	Thomas O. Mullins
Roanoke Rapids	Leroy W. Morris 6-59	Dorothy S. Meyer
Smithfield	Ben A. Baker 5-59	N. G. Edgerton
Tarboro*	C. W. Wickham 5-59	R. B. Josey M
Washington*	A. Thomas Stewart 6-59	James W. Bowen M
Waynesville	J. H. Way 5-59	Mrs. Eleanor Sue Hinkley

NORTH DAKOTA—6

Devils Lake	Arthur J. Lanz P 4-62	F. J. Burckhard A
Dickinson	Robert A. Stranik P 4-60	D. D. Mars A
Mandan	Ferdinand A. Ohlsen P 4-60	Arnold T. Livdahl A
Valley City	H. L. Holt P 4-62	N. E. Crosby A
Wahpeton	Virgil Sturdevant 3-62	Jim Gerou A
Williston	Alec Rawitscher P 5-62	H. L. Grimstvedt A

OHIO—60

Bay	Gershom M. M. Barber 1-62	Esther D. Aldrich
Bedford	Robert R. Freda P 1-60	Mrs. Blanche Lacinia
Bellevue	L. A. Yearick 1-60	Mrs. Algie H. Arnholt
Brooklyn	John M. Coyne 1-60	Harry J. Brown
Bryan	R. J. Christman 1-60	Robert Hamet
Celina	D. B. Spangler 1-60	Willard York
Cheviot	Edward C. Gingerich 1-60	Frank Hayden
Circleville	Ben H. Gordon 1-60	Marvene L. Turner A
Deer Park	Leo F. Renner 1-60	Jean Kuck
Delphos	Margaret Miller 1-60	Ralph E. Wagner
Dover	Clifford C. Froelich 1-60	Mrs. Ruth Jones
East Palestine	Paul Merwin 1-60	L. H. Oliver
Eastlake	Mable P. Johnson 1-60	Mrs. Betty Ling
Fairborn*	Daniel W. Hoak 1-60	John Stritch

Table XXII—Directory of Mayors and City Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

OHIO—*continued*

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Fairview Park	James A. Dunson 1-60	Raymond N. Heege
Franklin*	Charles W. Moore, Sr. C 1-61	John H. Heintz
Galion	Edward H. Jones 12-59	J. L. Maidens
Gallipolis*	J. Russell Sarrett 1-62	Miss Francis Worman
Grandview Heights	A. K. Pierce 1-60	Mrs. Irene Fraser
Greenville	Mark O. Baughn 1-60	E. J. Gruber
Hillsboro	Frank Hiestand 1-60	George Stratton
Jackson	Wayne B. Harbarger 1-60	James E. Thomas A
Kenton	John P. Cook 1-60	Marie C. Kordenbrock
Lincoln Heights	Arthur Shivers 1-60	Guy T. Westmoreland
Lockland	Albert M. Leflar 1-60	B. E. Surber
Logan	Francis Myers 1-60	Judy Woolery
London	Bryan W. Jenkinson 1-60	Hazel Myers A
Lyndhurst	Elmer T. Elbrecht 1-60	Esther J. Jacobs
Maumee	George F. McIntyre 1-60	S. E. Klewer
Mayfield Heights	Edwin T. Frantz 1-60	Alice K. Supple
Medina	Jacob J. Suddleson 1-62	Everett O. England A
Miamisburg	Walter I. Staley 1-60	Raymond W. Hetzel A
Mount Healthy	Walter W. Korn 1-60	Herman Strassel
Napoleon*	William J. Selhorst 1-60	William C. Limpach
North College Hill	Robert J. Reuss 1-60	Rosina Miller
North Olmstead	Paul J. Mareau 1-60	E. M. Christman
Norwalk	Louis G. Frey 1-60	Helen Lippert A
Oakwood*	Earl J. Bates C 1-60	
Oberlin*	James F. Long 1-60	Nadine Powers
Orrville	Herbert Sollenberger 1-60	Robert Myers
Oxford	Glenn E. Douglass 1-60	Louise Yordy
Port Clinton	George J. Tewers 1-60	Mrs. Elizabeth Carter A
Ravenna	David E. Greene 1-60	Robert L. Kent
Reading	Harry A. Sand 1-60	Mrs. G. T. Daly
St. Bernard	Frank G. Pohlkamp 1-60	Mrs. Margaret Peters
St. Marys	Louis V. Sittler 1-60	Virgil Sullivan A
Shelby	Ross Sipes 1-60	Chester P. Monn
Tallmadge	Paul C. Hill 1-60	Lorraine Ferguson
Toronto	Oliver K. Kleischer 1-60	D. H. Wilson, Sr.
Uhrichsville	Jess C. Dempster 1-60	A. G. Kowars, Jr.
Upper Arlington*	Warren C. Armstrong 1-60	Robert C. Wells
Urbana	Homer C. Jenkins 1-60	Blanche A. Rhea A
Wadsworth	Donald A. Merriman 1-60	Leo E. Lucas
Wapakoneta	Milton Wehner 1-60	Urban J. Dietz
Wellston	James C. Rupert 1-60	C. E. Littler
Wellsville	William J. Shoub 1-60	Paul Ice
Wickliffe	Howard B. Beebe 1-60	Gordon D. Gill A

PENNSYLVANIA—*continued*

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Ashley	John Levandoski B	Patrick Cole
Avalon*	Vincent V. Kroen B 1-62	H. L. Gibson
Baldwin	David M. Brickley B 1-63	Ida Mae Shetler S
Bangor	Quintus H. LaBar B 1-62	William J. Sleeman S
Beaver*	Robert P. Linn B 1-62	Lyle C. Kimple M
Bellefonte*	George N. Boughter B 1-62	Dale F. Helsel M
Blairsville*	Dale H. Piper B 1-62	John A. Fatora M
Blakely	Mrs. Clara Parry B 1-64	John W. Howells S
Brackenridge	Charles E. Murdock B 1-63	John W. Roenick S
Bridgeport	Chris Brennen B 1-62	John J. Kane S
Bridgeville	C. E. McMillan B	Francis Clarke
Brownsville	Marion C. Klingensmith B 1-62	W. S. Conwell S
California	Robert Conaway B 1-63	J. L. Abercrombie S
Camp Hill*	S. D. Williams B 1-62	Odessa Cramer S
Canton tp	James V. Mazzie P 1-64	Vlasta Draper S
Castle Shannon	Edward A. Obringer B 1-62	F. J. Rizzo S
Centreville	Frank J. Laboda P 1-62	Boyd Tilton S
Charleroi	Frank Cantoni B 1-61	Virginia D. Zampatti
Clearfield	Donald M. Roseberry B	Mrs. Dorothy Carbalan S
Clifton Heights	Charles B. Hunt B 1-61	William L. Collins S
Coaldale	Evan Jones B 1-62	William J. Jones S
Collingdale	Charles M. Johnston B 1-62	James W. Swindell S
Corry	J. Fred Kinley 1-62	Don D. Williams
Crafton	John J. Shearn B 1-62	William A. England S
Danville	Francis P. Rooney B 1-62	Jno. L. Geist S
Derry tp	David E. Gassert P 1-62	Harvey M. Hershey S
Dickson City	John Maholick B 1-62	Anthony Longo S
Doylestown*	Charles Eldon Clemens B 1-62	J. Gardner Pearsall M
Duryea	Joseph Rana B 1-63	John A. Kramer S
East Pennsboro tp	William D. Shuler P 1-62	Allen P. Seiler S
East Pittsburgh	James J. Kelly B 1-62	James L. Oakes S
East Stroudsburg*	Jesse R. S. Flory B 1-62	Sterling Cramer S
Edgewood*	Louis Demmler B 1-62	Mrs. A. Kee S
Edwardsville	Chester J. Petroski B 1-62	Ralph S. Morgan S
Elizabethtown	Jack K. Scott B 1-62	Joseph V. Brown S
Emmaus	Theodore W. Iobst B 1-62	Oscar T. Iobst S
Ephrata*	Lloyd S. Gerhart B 1-62	Mary Alice Mull S
Etna	Jacob J. Arenth B 1-62	W. M. Skertich R
Exeter	Cyril Skrinak B	Anthony B. Mirra S
Ford City	Frank Lux, Sr. B 1-62	Mary Smolik S
Forest Hills	A. L. Koch B 1-62	F. V. Kovalovsky S
Forty Fort	Charles F. Stretch B 1-62	Walter W. Rikert
Fountain Hill	Robert M. McGovern B 1-62	L. G. Eddinger S

Willoughby	Gar J. Pierce 1-60	William I. Johnson A
Willmington	Thomas W. Downing 1-60	Robert A. Tucker A
Wyoming	Ralph F Foster 1-60	Nettie Alexander

OKLAHOMA—24

Altus*	O. B. Saunders 5-60	Roy Giles
Alva	David J. Shepherd 5-59	Harold W. Wilson
Anadarko*	Mrs. Kay Clark 5-59	Mrs. Katherine Hawkins
Bethany*	Dr. C. Harold Ripper 5-59	Mrs. Frankie Jernigan
Blackwell	R. C. Weisbrod 5-60	Carl Randall
Bristow	John T. Sullivan 5-59	W. R. Earnhardt
Claremore	James B. Hammett 5-59	Charles R. Ashley
Clinton	J. M. Smith, Jr. 4-60	Fred T. Roniger
Cushing*	Hugh R. Hughes 5-59	Clifton Lee
Drumright*	Warren Blufston 5-60	E E. Sowers
Edmond*	W. Custer Service 5-59	W. B. Bryan
Elk City*	Paul Creason 5-59	Norman Glasscock
Frederick	Allen R. Byrn 5-59	Eldon L. Boyd
Henryetta*	W. J. Burnett 5-60	Myrtle Lennox
Hobard	W. A. Trawick, Jr. 5-59	Susie E. Barton
Holdenville	Roy Cook 5-59	Leonard L. Barryman
Hugo	James F. White 5-59	Waldo J. Beadle
Pauls Valley* . . .	Edward C. Patchell 5-59	John R. Sacra
Pawhuska*	H. Clay Hudson 5-60	Stanley Landman
Perry	Emil Voigt 6-59	Alma Fern Edgar
Sand Springs . . .	Stanley Martin 5-59	Grant F. Pickett
Vinita	W. L. Lane 5-59	Mrs. Aleda Warren
Wewoka	Dudley Culp	M. M. Sebastian
Woodward*	John H. Kephart 5-59	Mrs. Mary Clift

OREGON—13

Ashland	N. L. Neill 1-61	W. E. Bartelt
Baker*	William L. Jackson 11-60	Marcus P. Swan
Coos Bay*	Robert B. Forrester 1-61	Joseph P. Webb
Grants Pass* . . .	E. D. Potts 1-61	Earl T. Simonsen A
Hillsboro*	S. Howard Davis 1-61	E. M. Bowman
La Grande*	R. L. McMillan P	Frank C. McShane R
Lebanon	Jean R. Blalock 1-61	Van R. Thome T
McMinnville	L. F. Ramsey 1-61	William A. Zosel R
Milwaukie*	Leonard Mullan 1-61	Earl S. Burdick M
North Bend*	I. N. Hartley 11-60	Lyle B. Chappell R
Oregon City* . . .	Pete Laurs 1-60	Zella Bowers
Roseburg*	Arlo M. Jacklin 1-61	Wilma D. Hill R
The Dalles*	John Howe 1-61	John B. Thomas

PENNSYLVANIA—154

Archbald	William J. Durkin B	Paul B. McHale S
Ashland*	James J. Winters B 1-62	Franklin L. Lane M
Frackville	William J. Miller B 1-62	Wilmot T. Fellows S
Freeland	Leo Quigley B 1-61	Paul Tucker S
Gettysburg	Wilbur L. Plank B 1-62	Mrs. Anna B. Dracha S
Glassport	James E. Thomas B 1-62	Regina Witkowski S
Glenolden	George W. Gilbert B 1-62	Harry L. Simon S
Greenville	Lamont E. Reznor B 1-62	John S. Beachler S
Grove City*	Reuben W. McCandless B 1-62	Ralph E. Cannon
Hellertown*	Warren C. Fritchman B 12-61	Paul Trumbower S
Hollidaysburg* . . .	J. Gerst Denniston B 1-62	Robert R. Mitchell M
Honesdale	John F. Riefler B 1-62	William E. Rummetsch S
Huntingdon	Loyal D. Daubenspick B 1-62	Frances M. Oeffner S
Jefferson*	Howard F. Smith B	
Jenkintown	Harry Fritsch, Jr. B 1-62	A. C. J. Schabaker S
Jersey Shore	William Dyroff B 1-62	William L. Shinton S
Jim Thorpe	James F. Walker B 1-62	Thomas W. Durnin S
Kane	Edward T. McDermott B 1-62	William Bunce
Kittanning	Harry E. Himes, Jr. 1-62	George W. L. Starr S
Kulpmont	Joseph Politza B 1-62	Frank Chesney S
Lancaster tp		Frank H. Feagley S
Lansdale	Elwood K. Bean B 1-62	Florence R. Getz S
Lansford	George Demitredes B 1-62	Edwin H. Stickler S
Larksville	Stanley Moyer B 1-62	Andrew Bendick S
Lehighton*	James M. Beisel B 1-61	Walter H. Niehoff M
Lewisburg	Baker Kohler B 1-62	Mrs. Maryane Diblin S
Lititz*	Benjamin G. Forrest B 1-62	David J. Bauer M
Loyalsock tp	Frank A. Claker C	Bruce E. Henry S
Luzerne	Joseph Wooditch B	William J. Paculavich S
Mauch Chunk tp . .	Dominic Farole P	James Nardozzi S
Mechanicsburg* . .	Russell E. Gelwicks B 1-62	C. M. Fickes S
Media	Frank T. Wiltshire B 1-63	Paul L. Clark S
Middletown*	L. Scott Brandt B 1-62	Charles B. Force S
Midland	Eli H. Corak B 1-62	Mrs. C. K. O'Hara S
Millvale	Regis J. McCarthy	Harry J. Diller S
Milton*	K. Frederick Mauger B 1-62	H. F. Topper S
Minersville	Anthony Russian B 1-62	Gregory M. Volkay S
Monaca*	John H. Bell B 1-62	Earl H. Jourdan M
Monongahela	William B. Hill 1-60	Mrs. Elizabeth Baker
Monroeville*	Anthony J. Martin B 1-62	Audrey D. McCarthy S
Morrisville	Harry Simpson 1-62	Robert H. Steward S
Mount Oliver	C. W. Beckman B 1-60	Helen M. White S
Mount Pleasant . . .	Sam Etze B 1-61	R. C. Bingaman S
Muhlenberg tp . . .	J. Harold Roth P 1-60	Eddie W. Graeff S
Nanty-Glo	Domenick Gelotte B	Paul A. Yingling S
Narberth*	Sterling M. Chain B 1-62	John L. Taylor M
Nazareth	Robert B. Reichard B 1-62	Frank M. Steckel S
New Brighton* . . .	Thomas G. Bishop B 1-62	W. S. McDaniel M
New Cumberland . .	G. E. Kaufman B 1-62	B. Paul Mowrey S
Newport tp	Peter Keblish P	James E. Price S

TABLE XXII—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
PENNSYLVANIA—*continued*		
North Strabane tp	Ignatz Tomsic C	John W. Cadez S
North Versailles tp	James A. Otterson P 1-62	Donald F. Bell S
Northampton*	Ray F. Wahl B 1-62	Hale A. Guss S
Norwood	William H. Tozer B 1-62	Mrs. Janet Ingram S
Oakmont*	Raymond B. Saylor B 1-62	Robert T. Roche M
O'Hare tp*	Charles Eichenlaub P 1-60	Charles A. Geisler M
Old Forge	Bart Petrini B 1-62	John Buday, Jr. S
Olyphant	John J. Chichilla B 1-62	John F. Walsh S
Palmerton	Miles S. Mertz B 1-62	Lester D. Mack S
Palmyra*	Archie D. Gruber B 1-63	Bernice Hampton S
Penn tp (York Co.)	Claude A. Yost C 1-60	Joseph L. Noel S‡
Pitcairn	Lisle H. Deviney B 1-60	William M. Hicks S
Prospect Park	John D. Allison B 1-62	Gordon E. Granger S
Punxsutawney	L. Eugene Smith B 1-62	Mary L. Means S
Quakertown*	Clifford Kile B 1-62	Ralph L. Yanish M
Rankin	Matthew L. J. Furjanic B 1-62	Joseph L. Sabino S
Red Lion	H. Norman Fishel B 1-62	Howard W. Keeports S
Ridgway*	A. Perrin Shanley B 1-62	William E. Seachrist M
Rochester	James G. Camp B 1-62	John M. Eakin S
St. Clair	Joseph H. Long B 1-62	John Shandor S
St. Marys*	Thomas J. Valentine B 1-62	Donald S Harding M
Sayre	H. F. Peterson B 1-62	Thomas A. Kenrich S
Schuylkill Haven*	Willis Deibert P 1-60	John Marshall S
Scott tp	Anthony T. Dziezgowski C 1-63	Walter J. Price S
Scottdale*	H. W. Weaver B 1-62	Roland J. Sell M
Sewickley*	Laurence V. Gibb B 1-62	Edward Ellerton S
Sharon Hill	Gerald B. McCoy B 1-62	Mildred D. Enderle S
Sharpsburg	Peter M. Casper B 1-62	Henry J. Hohman, Jr. S
Sharpsville*	George Mahaney B 1-62	Mary E. Lally S
Shillington*	Kenneth C. Auge B 1-63	Mrs. Marie K. Kunkle
Shippensburg	Alan L. Watts B 1-62	Paul B. Noftsker S
Somerset*	Homer W. Hay B 1-62	Donald E. Cassler S
South Williamsport	S. Calvin Weaver B 1-62	Ruth E. Crossley S
Spring Garden tp	Paul P. Stock P 1-60	Mrs. Margaret L. Platts S
Stroudsburg*	Edward A. Doran B 1-62	Harold E. Snyder M
Sugarcreek tp	Lynn E. Wible C 1-60	G. C. Klingensmith S
Swatara tp	Charles A. Lindle P 1-62	Stanley E. Attick S
Swoyerville	Anthony Harzinski B 1-62	John Marcin S
Tarentum	John F. Altman B 1-62	William G. Clark S
Taylor	Joseph W. Smith B 1-62	John Coombs
Throop	Michael M. Menichiello B 1-62	Anthony Grzyboske S
Tinicum tp	Christian S. Fox P 1-60	Mrs. Ruth Zuzek S
Titusville	Chester C. Hampton 1-60	George W. Becker

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
SOUTH DAKOTA—*continued*		
Hot Springs*	F. W. Dumke	June Ellingson
Lead	Herman A. Kulpaca 5-62	Effie Lagg A
Madison*	Floyd F. Whealy 5-59	George H. Simpson A
Pierre	J. B. Griffin 5-60	J. W. Ihli A
Vermillion	R. F. Patterson 5-60	Robert C. Walz A
Yankton*	Ed. N. Shuff 5-59	Anna M. Goetz A
TENNESSEE—23		
Alcoa*	O. W. Brunfiel 7-59	James Clodfelter
Athens*	Robert E. Evans 6-59	Mrs. Lorene Ensminger
Cookeville	Dero Brown 1-60	Maggie Mott Terry
East Ridge	Charles T. Rhinehart 5-59	William H. Byrd
Fayetteville	Fred I. Womack 10-60	D. T. Buchanan
Franklin	Frank Gray, Jr. 11-59	R. M. Liggett R
Gallatin	E. W. Thompson 1-62	I. C. Brown R
Greenville	Earl H. Smith 7-60	W. D. Guinn R
Harriman	A. B. Foster 7-59	Mrs. Neva J. Brown
Humboldt	L. D. Nowell, Jr. 1-60	Annie Lou Cox
La Follette	R. C. Alley 1-59	Hugh W. Heatherly R
Lawrenceburg	Dr. M. L. Lumpkins 7-59	R. G. Dunn S
Lebanon	William D. Baird 1-60	Willis H. Maddox A
Lenoir City	W. J. Hamilton 12-60	H. C. Foster R
Lewisburg	Robert W. Ritter, Sr. 6-59	J. W. Arbuckle
McMinnville	Ulus Davenport 12-59	Elijah Woosley R
Maryville	Dr. Lea Callaway 9-59	Lynn L. Shasteen R
Paris*	Bruce Fields 1-63	I. H. Dale M
Pulaski	Herbert Smith 1-62	W. M. Rainey R
Shelbyville*	William S. Russell 9-59	Stanley Sisson T
Springfield	John R. Long, Jr. 7-59	Ernest M. Dillard
Tullahoma	W. D. Parham 9-60	Alice Berry R
Union City	Sam C. Nailling 1-64	Mildred Roberts
TEXAS—78		
Alamo Heights	Jack Judson 4-59	Gerald C. Henckel, Jr. S
Alpine	Dr. W. E. Lockhart 4-60	Lee Cowell S
Aransas Pass*	Conn Brown 4-59	Richard A. Patty
Arlington*	Tom J. Vandergriff 5-59	Edwin J. Daniel S
Athens	A. R. Cox	John K. Simmons
Ballinger	J. W. Moore 4-59	Foy Farmer S
Bay City	R. C. Gusman 4-59	Myrtle Smith S
Beeville*	George Spikes 4-59	Ellis M. Quinn
Belton*	Roy Sanderford 5-59	Lee Madden S
Bonham*	Fred H. Brown	Bertha Maddrey S

Tyrone	Emanuel E. Rodgers B 1-61	J. Scott Hommer S
Upper Chichester tp	Joseph P. Earner P	James C. Stewart S
Upper Moreland tp	Karl L. Meyer P 1-62	John M. Hohenwarter M
Vandergrift	R. W. McIntire B 1-60	Ernest Magaw S
Warminster tp	John P. Ramsay C 1-60	Robert Goodman S
Waynesburg		K. W. Scott S
West Hazelton	Leo Kubitsky B 1-62	Carl Schneider S
West Pittston	Robert Campbell B 1-62	Roy Speele
West Reading*	Edward I. Wayne 1-62	Howard F. Rickenbach M
West View*	Joseph L. Gahring B 1-62	Naomi Guckert S
West York	Robert F. Garland B 1-62	James S. Stouch
White Oak	Fred B. Alberts B 1-62	Mrs. De Lore Fuehrer S
Whitehall	A. J. Munn B 1-62	
Wilkes-Barre tp	John Woyton P	George Zonko S
Wilmerding	Charles H. Klausing B 1-62	Matthew Wajton S
Wilson	Frank W. Young B 1-62	James B. Acton S
Windber	Dr. Matthew J. Klenn B 1-63	Joseph H. Aldstadt S
Winton	Dr. James P. Lawler B 1-62	Beatrice Malone S

RHODE ISLAND—2

Barrington t	W. Kenneth Priestley P 11-60	Henry E. Fowler
Warren t	Wilfred C. Jeffrey P 11-60	Ruth M. Healey

SOUTH CAROLINA—22

Abbeville	Joe L. Savitz 4-60	W. F. White
Beaufort*	Angus D. Fordham 5-59	Howard W. Pepper
Bennettsville	Josiah J. Evans 5-59	E. W. Odom
Camden*	E. C. Rhame 6-60	Mrs. Louise W. Boykin
Cayce	S. Knox Abbott 7-62	Mjr. Earle Krackenberger
Chester*	E. B. Bagby 5-59	Hood C Worthy‡
Clinton	Joe P. Terry 9-60	W. B. Owens
Conway	J. G. Lewis 1-61	Mrs. Bessie Henry
Darlington	T. W. Buchanan 1-60	Jno. H. Peterson
Dillon	J. H. Hamer 4-59	Marvin F. Moody
Easley	S. F. McDaniel, Jr. 4-59	C. B. Kirkley
Gaffney	W. D. Cooksey 3-60	Mrs. Malinda B. Poole
Georgetown	Sylvan L. Rosen 1-62	Mrs. Grace P. Pow
Greer	Lloyd E. Hunt	C. B. Cannon
Hartsville	T. L. Maxwell 2-62	L. W. Wilkerson
Lake City	W. H. Cooke	Mrs. Margaret R. Duke
Lancaster*	Ledell Steele 1-60	J. E. Pierce
Laurens	W. Paul Culbertson 7-61	James L. Brownlee
Marion	Allen M. Flowers‡	Mrs. Grace A. Stephenson
Newberry*	E. H. Layton 1-60	W. C. Wallace
North Augusta	O. Douglas Smith 5-61	A. E. Graybill
Union	J. T. Gregory 6-60	Jean Arthur

SOUTH DAKOTA—7

Brookings	Homer Dwiggins 5-60	C. B. Herreman

Brady	S. C. Kirk 4-60	James E. Underwood S
Breckenridge*	H. S. Lemmons 4-60	Cecil L. Mayes S
Brenham	Reese B. Lockett	G. L. Zeiss S
Brownfield*	Arlie Lowrimore 4-60	Alva J. Geron S
Cameron	Bassel Wilson 4-60	J. C. Andres S
Childress*	Michie Thaten 4-60	Roy W. Allmond
Cisco	Joe Clements 4-59	Hal Lavery S
Cleveland	J. W. Stancil, Jr. 4-59	Mrs. Pauline G. Brown
Coleman*	William O. Leach 4-59	Noris Sneed
College Station*	Ernest Langford 4-60	Florence Neelley F
Colorado City*	Trevor T. Crawford 4-60	J. F Merritt
Commerce*	Dr. L. H. Leberman 4-59	L. M. Stone
Conroe	W. F. Newton 4-60	J. N. Meredith S
Crockett	J. G. Beasley, Jr. 4-60	J. H. Covington S
Crystal City*	B. H. Holsomback 4-59	June Broadhurst
Curro	Walter J. Richter 4-59	Charles W. Marquis S
Dalhart*	Odell Walker 4-59	Mary Kromer
Donna*	E. A. Capen 4-59	Mrs. Helen M. Jones
Dumas	H. S. McMurry 4-59	J. C. Turner S
Eagle Pass*	W. A. Hewatt 4-60	Mrs. Gloria E. Bewley S
El Campo*	C. F. McCann 4-59	Ruth Bowen
Ennis*	Leonard F. Gehrig 4-60	Thelma Gooch S
Falfurrias	R. C. Burdett 4-59	Avelina A. Salinas
Freeport*	James M. Russell 4-59	Herbert Teinert S
Galena Park	William J. Philpot 4-60	Jean Pope S
Gladewater*	S. A. Moore 4-59	H. I. McAfee S
Gonzales*	R. H. Walker, Jr. 4-60	George P. O'Connor S
Graham*	E. Bruice Street, Jr. 4-60	Mrs. Tommie A. Roach
Haltom City*	J. C. Gunter 4-59	Mrs. Edna Shurbet
Henderson	Clifford H. Matthews 4-60	E. L. Spence S
Hereford*	Raymond C. Godwin 4-59	Mary V. Watts
Hillsboro	Abner Bryant 4-59	Brooks Hord S
Huntsville	Wilbourn S. Gibbs 4-60	Kate Barr Ross S
Jacinto City	A. J. Holder 4-59	B. F. Scroggs, Jr. S
Jacksonville*	R. C. Buckner 4-59	George L. Crawford
Kermit*	Bert L. Stevens 4-60	James C. Hill M
Kerrville*	Lloyd H. Luna	Rudolph H. Weiss M
Kilgore	L. N. Crim 4-59	E. C. Elder S†
Killeen*	John C. Odom 4-60	T. H. Norman S
Levelland*	J. Spencer Ellis 4-59	L. E. Mabe S
Littlefield	E. J. Foust, Sr. 4-59	Joel F. Thomson S
Lockhart*	Sam J. Glosserman 4-60	Creigh McDowell
Marlin	Terry Dickens 4-59	Thad G. Shaw S
Mexia*	Herman Hitt, Sr. 4-59	J. R. Truett
Mineral Wells	C. K. Davis 5-59	Mrs. Sarah F. Scott S
Monahans*	R. L. Eason 4-59	Zoe Sewell S
Mount Pleasant*	Dr. W. A. Ferguson 4-59	Mary Coker
Navasota*	H. N. Sandall 2-60	M. B. Thomas M
Pecos	Cecil Cothrun 4-59	J. Walter Lee S

Table XXII—Directory of Mayors and City Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
TEXAS—*continued*		
Pharr	R. S. Bowe	L. B. Phillops
Port Lavaca*	J. H. Clegg, Jr. 4-60	Milford Riggs, Jr. M
Port Neches	O. G. Kirkwood 5-60	George T. Boyd
Raymondville	Dr. E. E. Baden 4-59	E. M. Tomme
River Oaks	R. R. Blevins 4-59	R. Edwin White S
Robstown	H. G. Balzer 4-60	Belo Kellam S
Rosenberg*	Guy L. McNutt 4-60	B. P. McMeans
Rusk	M. H. Norton 4-59	I. R. Avfricht S
San Marcos	Calvin M. Allen 4-59	Carlyn Tatch
Sequin	Roger W. Moore 4-60	Irene Sonka S
Slaton	O. N. Alcorn 4-59	J. J. Maxey S
Stamford*	W. B. Harrison 4-59	Kenneth Reber
Stephenville	J. Louis Evans 4-61	Rex H. Cates S
Sulphur Springs*	B. F. Ashcroft 4-59	Mrs. Lorece James
Taylor*	R. E. Kollman C 4-60	A. M. Ahlgreen
Uvalde*	Melvin Rowland 1-61	R. W. Evans M
Weatherford	Mark H. Littleton 4-60	Mrs. Lela Mae Watson S
Weslaco*	James A. Medley, Jr. 4-59	V. C. Thompson M
Yoakum*	Ernest Kuester C 4-59	David F. Swenson
UTAH—11		
American Fork	George C. Scott, Jr.	Stephan P. Shelley R
Bountiful*	Harold L. Pope 1-63	Wilfred H. Williams R
Brigham City	Ruel M. Eskelsen 1-63	Willis Hansen M
Cedar City	Arnold E. Anderson 1-62	Mrs. Ellen A. Simkins R
Murray	Ray P. Greenwood 12-61	Alvin W. Wahlquist R
Orem*	V. Emil Hansen 1-60	Anne Cooper R
Price	Henry H. Mills 12-61	Mrs. Katherine Wallace R
South Salt Lake	J. Vern Bolinder 1-61	Martha J. Toombs R
Spanish Fork City	Ed. M. Beck	Mark F. Boyack
Springville	J. Emmett Bird 1-62	Lloyd J. Ashcroft R
Tooele*	James A. Bevan 1-62	Aldred L. Hanks
VERMONT—7		
Bennington	Donald C. Hicks P 3-60	Hilda Hurley
Montpelier*	Edward F. Knapp	Warren B. Lowe
Newport	John W. Natole 3-60	Austin J. Beebe
St. Albans*	Roland Keenan	Farrington D. Post
St. Johnsbury*	Edward Gray C	Norman D. Sleeper
Springfield t*		J. Leslie Giddings M
Winooski	Armand Rathe	Eugene H. Manseau
VIRGINIA—18		
VIRGINIA—*continued*		
Wytheville	Stuart M. Spiller 9-60	Betty J. Umberger
WASHINGTON—11		
Anacortes*	A. I. Mustacich 3-62	Diane Earholm
Auburn	Harold L. Clark	Robert E. Walker
Centralia	Vern F. Cain 6-62	Lloyd Hackett
Chehalis	W. B. Graham, Sr. 6-62	Margaret McChord
Clarkston	Bill V. Courtney 6-62	Laurel Berreman
Ellensburg*	Charles Kelso 1-60	Gertrude Hutchens
Kelso	Don L. Talley 6-62	Lora Blackstone
Mount Vernon	Donald Lindbloom 6-62	Thelma F. Zamzow
Port Townsend	Mrs. Marilou Leighton 6-62	Gale I. Youngblood
Shelton	Earl H. Moore 6-62	Alma K. Catto
Toppenish	George H. Hall 6-63	Aleta A. Bennett
WEST VIRGINIA—15		
Buckhannon	James D. Hinkle, Sr. 7-59	John Anthony R
Dunbar	Lawrence Barker 7-61	Carroll F. Stewart
Elkins	Harry E. Wilmoth 4-59	Stanley K. Arnentrout
Grafton*	R. D. Stout 7-59	Maxine E. Stewart
Hinton	Harold B. Eagle 7-59	Neta A. Jordan
Keyser	Richard E. Romig 7-59	C. F. Rice, Sr.
Logan	Litz McGuire 5-59	Mrs. Elinor W. Hale
Princeton*	E. W Anderson 7-59	C C. McGuire
Richwood	James A. Barber	James S. Young
St. Albans	Averil L. Ramsey 7-61	Mrs. Ava S. Vande Linde
Vienna	Charles R. Blair 7-59	W. J. Evans
Welch	B. F. Howard 6-60	H. E. Payne
Wellsburg	Charles W. McDonald 7-61	Betty Richmond
Weston	W. E. Timms 7-59	Josephine Tierney
Williamson	John F Bronson	Mrs. Sara E. Linkous
WISCONSIN—23		
Antigo	Anthony E. Kontney 4-59	Mrs. L. F. McMeekin
Baraboo	Edward Ritzenthaler 4-60	J. T. Walker
De Pere	Von J. Maes 4-60	I. A. Smits
Fort Atkinson*	Delbert Wandschneider P 4-59	Edward J. Garthwait
Kaukauna	Joseph F. Bayorgeon 4-60	Karl E. Marzahl
Menomonie	William H. Eick 4-59	Alice Kenney
Merrill	G. B. Cotter 4-60	Robert Klug
Monroe	Victor N. Schiller 5-60	F. M. Bray
Oconomowoc	Leander H. Rhodee 4-59	Mrs. Alice L. Bergman
Oconto	Milton J. Cain 4-60	Marcella B. Cook

Big Stone Gap . . .	J. E. Body, Sr. 9-59	Mary Lile
Buena Vista* . . .	W. T. Robey, Jr. 9-60	B. F. Niswander
Clifton Forge* . .	E. L. Rash 9-62	Carter B. Gallagher
Colonial Heights	Fred R. Shephard 9-60	Mrs. Louise Williams
Covington*	Howard V. Humphries 9-59	Lucille W. Lydiatt
Emporia*	William H. Ligon 9-59	Mrs. Nell Mitchell
Falls Church* . .	Thomas A. O'Halloran 9-61	Harry E. Wells
Front Royal* . . .	Clarence F. Gregory 9-60	Walter I. Henson
Galax*	McCamant Higgins 9-60	W. G. Andrews M
Lexington*	Paul A. Holstein 9-59	John V. Berberich III M
Marion*	Cecil R. Greer 9-60	James W. Ritter, Jr. M
Pulaski*	C. V. Jackson 9-60	Mrs. Gladys R. Dalton
Radford*	William E. Gilbert 9-60	Charles Capito
Salem*	James I. Moyer 9-60	William J. Paxton, Jr.
South Boston* . . .	Frank W. Sizemore 9-59	J. L. Hardy
Virginia Beach*	Frank A. Dusch 9-60	Lewis E. Smith
Williamsburg* . .	Dr. H. M. Stryker 9-60	Mrs. Fannie C. Nightengale

Platteville	Ralph Balliette 4-60	L. C. Kindschi
Portage	Arthur W. Swanson 4-60	Frank M. Harding, Sr.
Prairie Du Chien .	Harold J. Lochner 4-60	C. A. Plihal
Rhinelander	S. H. Lewis 4-60	Jean Gilbertsen
Rice Lake	William E. Luell 5-60	Sam O. Haugen
Ripon	John H. Wilson 4-60	Harold W. Duac
Shawano	Emil Juedes 4-60	Arnold Krohn
Sparta	Joe Larson 4-60	Roy C. Stewart
Sturgeon Bay	Stanley R. Greene 4-60	E. S. Ackerman
Waupun	John Henken 5-59	A. E. Hoeft
West Bend	Walter Schmidt 5-60	Alfred F. Hemauer
West Milwaukee . .	Charles J. Becker P	Herman C. Dieringer
Whitewater*	Eugene Lee P 4-59	Lois Gnatzig

WYOMING—1

Rawlins	Leeland U. Grieve 1-61	Catherine B. Thies

Index

This index includes references to selected material in previous issues of the Year Book not repeated in this edition. Such references are indicated in each instance with the year of the edition in parentheses.

A

Accident prevention, 317
Accountants: directory, 546-78
Accounting, 200
  sources of information, 248-53
Administration: developments in 1958, 257-63
Administrative boards, 258-59
Administrative commissions, 258-59
Administrative management, 257-63
  consolidation of functions, 259-60
  in-service training, 516-17
  publications, 261-62
  research, 261-62
  sources of information, 276-82
Admission taxes: ordinances, 507
Adult education, 473
Aeronautics: ordinances, 493
Aging: sources of information, 321-23
Air conditioning: ordinances, 493-94
Air pollution, 286, 317-18, 349-50
  ordinances, 494
  sources of information, 320, 323
Airport managers: salaries: 350-51 (1958); (table), 350 (1958); table for individual cities, 352-56 (1958)
Airport zoning: court decisions, 489-90
Airports, 349
  county-owned and operated, 119 (1955); (table) 122-27 (1955)
  municipally owned and operated: administration, 350-51 (1958)
  municipally owned and operated: cities 5,000 to 10,000: table for individual cities, 116-38
  municipally owned and operated: cities over 10,000: 1958, 350-51 (1958); table for individual cities, 352-56 (1958)
  municipally owned and operated: traffic and terminal information, 351 (1958)
  ordinances, 493
  sources of information, 351
Alcoholic beverages control: ordinances, 502
Aldermen: See Councilmen
Ambulances: ordinances, 494
American Association of School Administrators, 158, 475
American Institute of Park Executives, 158, 468
American Library Association, 158, 482-83
American Public Health Association, 158, 319
American Public Power Association, 158
American Public Welfare Association, 158
American Public Works Association, 158, 351
American Recreation Society, 468
American Society for Public Administration, 157, 158
American Society of Planning Officials, 157, 158, 287
American Water Works Association, 158
Amusement devices: ordinances, 502
Animals: ordinances, 494-95
Annexation of territory: average area annexed: selected list of cities, 54-55
  developments, 52-55
  number of annexations per city, 53-55; table for individual cities, 56-59
  number of annexing cities, 52; (table), 52
  one-fourth square mile or more: cities over 5,000: table for individual cities, 56-59
  population annexed, 54; table for individual cities, 56-59
  publicity: table for individual cities, 56-59
  size of annexations, 53-55; table for individual cities, 56-59
  total area annexed, 53; table for individual cities, 56-59
Annual reports: See Reports: annual
Ashes: See Refuse collection; Refuse disposal
Ashworthy, Ray, 438-41
Assessment: administration, 7, 202-206
  court decisions, 203, 205-206
  legislation, 202-203
  organization, 205
  personal property, 204
  professional organization, 158, 206
  revaluation projects, 203-204
  sources of information, 248-53
  study commissions, 204
  training, 204-205
  See also Special assessment
Assessors: elections: tables for individual cities, 89-138
  professionalization, 177-78, 206
Assistant city managers, 257-58
Atomic power: sources of information, 361
Atomic radiation: See Health: radiological
Auditing, 200
  sources of information, 249, 250, 252
Auditoriums: municipally owned and operated: table for individual cities, 116-38
  ordinances, 495
Auditors: directories, 546-78, 579-94
  election: tables for individual cities, 89-138
  salaries (table), 154-56
Aviation: planning problems, 285-86

B

Bibliography: See sources of information under subjects, e.g., Finance: sources of information; Purchasing: sources of information, etc.
Bicycles: ordinances, 509
Billboards: ordinances, 495
Bollens, John C., 47-55
Bonds: general obligation, 185 (1958); table for individual cities, 185-95 (1958)
  municipal bond index: 1956, 1957, 1958, January-March, 1959 (chart), 198
  revenue, 184 (1958; table for individual cities, 185-95 (1958)
  sources of information, 249, 252, 253
  special assessment, 184 (1958); table for individual cities, 185-95 (1958)
  state and municipal, 200-201; (table), 201
  See also Borrowing, Debt; Special assessment bonds
Bondsmen: ordinances, 502
Borrowing, 230, 234
  national summary: 1954-1957 (all cities), (table), 232
  total, 230
  See also Bonds; Debt; Special assessment bonds
Brunsman, Howard G., 27-31
Brunton, Robert L., 271-75
Budget: sources of information, 248, 249, 251, 252
Bugbee, Percy, 364-66
Building codes, 351-353
Building officials: professional organization, 158
Building Officials Conference of America, 158
Buildings: fire inspections, 365
  ordinances, 495-96
Bus franchises: ordinances, 510
Bus systems: municipally owned and operated: table for individual cities, 116-38
Business licenses: ordinances, 507, 508

C

Carnivals: ordinances, 506
Cash and security holdings, 234
  national summary of city debt and selected assets: 1954-1957 (all cities), 230; (table), 233
Cassella, William N., Jr., 1-9
Cemeteries, Municipal: data for cities over 10,000: 1958, 333-34 (1958); table for individual cities, 335-40 (1958)
  finance, 334 (1958); table for individual cities, 335-40 (1958)
  management, 333 (1958); table for individual cities, 335-40 (1958)
  number, 333 (1958); table for individual cities, 335-40 (1958)
  ordinances, 496-97
  perpetual care, 333-34 (1958); table for individual cities, 335-40 (1958)
  size, 333 (1958); table for individual cities, 335-40 (1958)
Cemeteries, Municipal—(Continued)
  superintendents: salaries: 333 (1958); table for individual cities, 340 (1958)
Census: special census populations for cities of 5,000 or more in 1950: April 1, 1950 to December 31, 1958: table for individual cities, 32-35
  special population census, 30-31
Census of Governments, 1957, 3
Central cities: definition, 36
  population: increase: 1940-1956, 37, 39
  population: increase: 1950-1956 (table), 38
  population: per cent increase: 1950-1956 (table), 38
Charters, 3-4, 497
  sources of information, 276, 277, 280
  state legislation, 261
Chronic disease, 316
  sources of information, 320
Cigarette taxes: ordinances, 507
Circuses: ordinances, 506
Cities: classified by population groups, 28-30; (table), 30
  economic base, 68-71; (tables), 73, 74, 76; table for individual cities, 89-115
  economic classification: See Economic classification of cities
  economic data: See Economic data
  employment in white-collar occupations, 68; table for individual cities, 89-115
  employment-residence ratio, 72; table for individual cities, 89-115
  governmental data: See Governmental data
  manufacturing ratio, 71-72; (table), 76; table for individual cities, 89-115
  metropolitan status, 68; (table), 75; table for individual cities, 89-115
  number: by population groups, 1940 and 1950 (table), 30
  rent level, 68; table for individual cities, 89-115
  special census populations for cities of 5,000 or more in 1950: April 1, 1950 to December 31, 1958: table for individual cities, 32-35
  See also Central cities: Metropolitan areas; Municipalities; Suburbs
City attorneys: election: tables for individual cities, 89-138
  salaries (table), 154-56
  sources of information, 491
City clerks: directories, 546-78, 579-94
  election: tables for individual cities, 89-138
  salaries (table), 154-56
City councils: manuals, 497
  ordinances, 497
  See also Councilmen
City-county consolidations, 48-51
City employees: See Employees; Personnel
City manager profession: 50th anniversary of establishment, 1
City managers: appointments: comparative data, 515-16; (table), 515-16
  assistants, 257-58
  directories, 518-44, 546-78, 580-94

City managers—(Continued)
  information service, 517
  professional organization, 157, 158, 517
  salaries (table), 154-56
  separations from service, 516
  tenure, 516
  See also Council-manager plan
City officials: See Municipal officials
City planning: data for cities over 10,000: cities with capital budgets: table for individual cities, 276-91 (1957)
  developments in 1958, 284-87
  expenditures, 288; table for individual cities, 291-308
  ordinances, 505
  part-time officials, 288-89
  professional organization, 157, 158, 287
  sources of information, 309-13
  See also Metropolitan planning; Planning; Urban renewal; Zoning
Civil defense: fire protection, 365-66
  ordinances, 498
  sources of information, 278, 281
Civil service: coverage, 161-62; (table), 161; tables for individual cities, 166-91
  ordinances, 504-505
  sources of information, 192-94
  See also Personnel
Clark, Joseph F., 197-202
Clark, Robert A., 284-87
Codes, 497
  See also Ordinances; also special ordinances, e.g., Health: ordinances; Licenses: ordinances, etc.
Coin operated devices: ordinances: See Gambling: ordinances
Collver, Andrew, 67-77
Comic books: ordinances, 503
Commission plan: definition, 61, 79
  number of cities (table), 80
  percentage of cities (table), 80
  tables for individual cities, 89-138
Communicable diseases: ordinances, 499
  sources of information, 320
Constitutions and charters, 3-4
Construction: ordinances, 495-96
  public: contracts awarded: 1956, 1957, 1958 (chart), 347
  public: new construction put in place: annual data: 1940-1958; monthly data: 1957-1958 (chart), 348
Controllers: director, 546-78
  election: tables for individual cities, 89-138
  salaries, 154-56
Council-manager cities: directory, 518-44
  directory: changes, 271-72
Council-manager plan: abandonment, 271, 273
  developments, 271-75
  growth, 272-74
  legal methods of adoption, in states and provinces (table), 273-74 (1956)
  new adoptions, 271
  number of cities (table), 80
  percentage of cities: by population group (tables), 80, 272
Council-manager plan—(Continued)
  reinstatement, 272
  rejections, 271-72
  sources of information, 276, 278-79
  tables for individual cities, 89-138
  See also City managers
Councilmen: election: type and method, 82-83; (table), 84; tables for individual cities, 89-138
  number, 81-82; (table), 83; tables for individual cities, 89-138
  salaries, 84; (table), 85; tables for individual cities, 89-138
  terms of office, 83-84; (table), 85; tables for individual cities, 89-138
Counties: definition, 19-20
  number, 17; (table), 17; by state (table), 18
  Urban: developments in 1958, 60-66
  Urban: intergovernmental cooperation, 60-63
County-city cooperation: urban counties, 61-62
County government: sources of information, 276-281
County officials: professional organization, 63-64
  state associations, (list), 65-66
  state associations: services, 64-65
  training activities, 64
County-special district cooperation: urban counties, 63
County-state cooperation: urban counties, 62-63
Courts: decisions, 205-206; 479-80; 485-90
  developments in 1958, 485-90
  sources of information, 491-92
Crime: court decisions, 408-409
  juveniles, 407
  offenses of special concern, 407-408
  sources of information, 435-37
  statistics, 406-407
  urban versus rural criminality, 406
  See also Federal Bureau of Investigation
Curb loading zones: data for cities over 10,000: 1958; table for individual cities, 446-53 (1958)
  median maximum lengths, 445 (1958); (table), 445 (1958); table for individual cities, 447-53 (1958)
  number of cities regulating (table), 444 (1958)
  regulation, 444-45 (1958)
  time limit for zone use, 444-45 (1958); (table), 445 (1958); table for individual cities, 446-53 (1958)
Curfew: ordinances, 497-98

D

Dairy products: ordinances: See Milk: ordinances
Debt, 234
  data for cities over 10,000, 184 (1958); table for individual cities, 185-95 (1958)
  increase, 230, 234
  long-term: cities over 25,000: 1957: table for individual cities, 236-47
  management: sources of information, 249, 251, 252

Debt—(Continued)
  national summary of city debt and selected assets: 1954-1957 (all cities), 230; (table), 233
  state and municipal, 200-201
  total outstanding: data for state and local governments: 1957: by state (table), 235
  See also Bonds: Borrowing; Special assessments
Debt redemption, 234
  national summary: 1954-1957 (all cities), (table), 232
Directories: See under specific subjects, e.g., Mayors: directories
Disasters: ordinances, 498
Dogs: ordinances, 494-95
Dormitory cities, 71-72
Drive-in theaters: ordinances, 502

E

Economic classification of cities, 67-77, 87-88
  definitions, 68-72
  distribution of city types, 73-77; (table), 73-76
  table for individual cities over 10,000, 89-115
Economic classification of metropolitan areas, 67-77
  table for individual cities, 42-46
Economic data: cities over 10,000: table for individual cities, 89-115
Education, 7-8
  developments in 1958, 471-78
  professional organization, 158, 475
  sources of information, 476-78
  See also School districts; School superintendents; Schools; Teachers
Education centers, 71
Elections: ordinances, 498
  See also under specific subjects, e.g., Mayors: election; Treasurers: election, etc.
Electric utilities: atomic electric power: national developments, 357
  federal regulation, 356-57
  franchises: ordinances, 511
  local developments, 358-59
  municipally owned and operated: table for individual cities, 116-38
  sources of information, 360-63
Employee benefits, 152
Employee organizations, 164-65; (tables), 165; tables for individual cities, 166-91
  See also Labor unions
Employee safety: sources of information, 192-94
Employees: covered by civil service, 161-62; (table), 161; tables for individual cities, 166-91
  See also Personnel
Employment: mandatory retirement age, 164; tables for individual cities, 166-91
  maximum hiring age, 164; tables for individual cities, 166-91
  municipal, 159-60; (tables), 159-60; tables for individual cities, 166-91
Employment—(Continued)
  public: payrolls: by function (chart), 140 (1958)
  public: sources of information, 191-94
Employment—residence ratio, 72
Engineers: directory, 546-78
  salaries (table), 154-56
Expenditure: by character and object, 231, 233
  data: for state and local governments: 1957: by state (table), 235
  general: 231; cities over 25,000: 1957: table for individual cities, 236-47
  national summary: 1954-1957 (all cities), (table), 232
  total, 230
  See also under categories of officials, e.g., Fire departments: expenditures; Police: expenditures, etc.
Explosives: ordinances, 499

F

Federal Bureau of Investigation: crime index, 405-406
  Uniform Crime Reporting: frequency of publication, 408
  Uniform Crime Reporting: revision, 405-408
Federal highway program studies: table for individual cities, 443-61
Ferguson, Eleanor A., 479-83
Finance: administration, 7
  administration: centralization, 199-200
  administration: developments in 1958, 197-202
  control, 199-200
  national summary of city financial transactions: 1954-1957 (all cities), 230; (table), 232
  ordinances, 498
  professional organization, 158, 202
  reporting, 200
  revenue, expenditure, and debt for cities over 25,000: 1957: table for individual cities, 236-47
  selected financial data for state and local governments: 1957: by state (table), 235
  sources of information, 248-54
  trends, 230-35
  utilities, 231, 233; cities over 25,000: 1957: table for individual cities, 236-47
  See also Bonds; Borrowing; Cash and security holdings; Debt; Expenditure; Licenses; Revenue; Taxation; also special taxes, e.g., Income taxes; Sales taxes, etc.
Finance officers: directory, 546-78
  salaries (table), 154-56
Fire administration, 6
  developments in 1958, 364-66
  ordinances, 498-99
  professional organization, 158
  sources of information, 401-404
Fire chiefs: directory, 546-78
  salaries, 367-68: (tables), 154-56, 368; tables for individual cities, 376-400
Fire departments: classification, 372-75; (table), 372; tables for individual cities, 376-400

Fire departments—(Continued)
  data for cities of 10,000 to 25,000: 1959: table for individual cities, 390-400
  data for cities over 25,000: 1959: table for individual cities, 376-89
  dwelling inspections, 365
  employees: number, 367 (table), 368; tables for individual cities, 376-400
  expenditures, 370-71; (table), 370; tables for individual cities, 376-400
  manpower, 365
  rescue and emergency service, 365
  statistics, 367-75
Fire equipment: number of pieces, 370; (table), 370; tables for individual cities, 376-400
Fire hazards: new and special, 366
Fire hydrant rentals, 371; table for individual cities, 376-89
Fire insurance classification: deficiency points, 372-75; (table), 372; tables for individual cities, 376-400
  distribution of cities, 372-75; (table), tables for individual cities, 376-400
Fire losses, 364, 365, 371-72; (table), 371; table for individual cities, 376-89
Fire prevention: education, 366
  local Sparky Fire Departments, 366
  ordinances, 499
Fire protection: airports, 365
  civil defense, 365-66
  education, 366
  farm and rural areas, 365
  NFPA standards, 366
  ordinances, 498-99
Fire safety, 364
  building exits code, 364
  ordinances, 499
Fire service: mutual aid and outside service, 355-57 (1957); tables for individual cities, 364-86 (1957)
Firemen: educational requirements, 369; tables for individual cities, 376-400
  hours of work, 368-69: (table), 369; tables for individual cities, 376-400
  hours of work: cities reducing work week, 369; list of cities, 369
  hours on shift, 368; (table), 369; tables for individual cities, 376-400
  salaries, 367-68; (table), 368; tables for individual cities, 376-400
  training, 365
Fires: building, 364, 365; table for individual cities, 376-89
  causes, 364
  large, 364
Fireworks: ordinances, 499
Flammable liquids: ordinances, 499
Food handlers: ordinances, 500-501
Form of government: by population groups, 79-80 (table), 80; tables for individual cities, 89-138
Franchises: ordinances, 510-11
Fringe areas: developments, 47-55
  types, 36-37
  See also Urbanized areas
Fringe benefits: sources of information, 192, 193

G

Gambling: ordinances, 502
Gas utilities: federal regulation, 355-56
  local developments, 358
  municipally owned and operated: table for individual cities, 116-38
  sources of information, 360-363
Gas utility franchises: ordinances, 510, 511
Government: form, See Form of government
Government centers, 70
Governmental data: cities 5,000 to 10,000: table for individual cities, 116-38
  cities over 5,000, 78-88
  cities over 5,000: selection of town and townships, 78-79
  cities over 10,000: table for individual cities, 89-115
Governmental services: characteristics for classification, 22, 24-26
Governmental units: definition, 17
Governmental units: metropolitan areas, 39-40; (table), 39; table for individual cities, 42-46
  number: 1957, 17-26
  number: 1957: by type and by state (table), 18; (chart), 19
  number: 1957, 1952, and 1942: by type, 17, 19-22; (table), 17
  number: 1957, 1952, and 1942: by type and by state (table), 23
  types, 19-22
  See also names of individual units, e.g., Counties; School districts, etc.
Governments in the United States in 1957, 17-26
Group insurance, 164; (table), 164; tables for individual cities, 166-91

H

Hagman, Harlan L., 471-78
Hall, Albert H., 207-10
Handbills: ordinances, 499
Health: developments in 1958, 314-19
  National Health Survey, 316
  ordinances, 499-500
  professional organization, 158, 319
  radiological, 316
  radiological: sources of information, 320, 321
  research, 315
  sources of information, 319-22
  training, 317
  See also Communicable diseases; Housing; Sanitation; Welfare
Health officers: salaries (table), 154-56
Healy, Patrick, Jr., 139-44
Heliports, 286
Higher education: 471, 473-74
Highway safety: research, 434, 440-41
  sources of information, 461-64
Highways: construction, 346-48, 439
  finance, 346-48

Highways—(Continued)
  planning, 439-40
  sources of information, 352-54
  See also streets
Hillenbrand, Bernard F., 60-66
Home rule, 3; 256-66 (1956); 7 (1957)
  charter adoptions, 257 (1956); table for individual cities, 258 (1956)
  key provisions: by state, 260-66 (1956)
  non-home rule states, 256-57 (1956)
  sources of information, 276
  state legislation, 261
Hospitals: sources of information, 320-21, 323
Hours of work: per week, 162; (table), 162; tables for individual cities, 166-91
  Saturday working schedule, 162-63 (table), 162; tables for individual cities, 166-91
  See also under categories of officials, e.g., Firemen: hours of work; Police: hours of work, etc.
Housing: costs, 324-25
  developments in 1958, 324-28
  ordinances, 501
  production, 324
  professional organization, 158, 327-28
  public, 327
  research, 327
  state legislation, 327
  workable programs, 326-27; table for individual cities, 332-39
  See also Tourist camps; Trailers; Urban renewal
Housing demolition: buildings demolished, 316 (1958); table for individual cities, 317-21 (1958)
  data for cities over 10,000: 1958, 314-16 (1958); table for individual cities, 317-21 (1958)
  legal source, 314 (1958); table for individual cities, 317-21 (1958)
  method of recovery, 316 (1958); table for individual cities, 317-21 (1958)
  official agency responsible, 314-15 (1958); table for individual cities, 317-21 (1958)
  persons notified, 315 (1958); table for individual cities, 317-21 (1958)
  reviewing authority, 315 (1958)
  types of order, 315 (1958); table for individual cities, 317-21 (1958)

I

In-service training, 516-17
  See also Training; also under specific subjects, e.g., Administrative management: in-service training; Purchasing: training
Incinerators: municipally owned and operated: table for individual cities, 116-38
Income taxes, 198-99
  ordinances, 507, 508
Incorporated places, 37
  number, 1940 and 1950, 29-30; (table), 30
  population: by population groups: 1940 and 1950 (table), 30
Industrial cities, 69
Influenza (Asian type), 315-16
Institute for Training in Municipal Administration: management courses, 516-17
  training manuals, 262
Institute of Traffic Engineers, 158
Insurance trust finances, 233, 234
Insurance trust revenue, total, 231
Integration: court decisions, 488-89
Inter-county cooperation: urban counties, 62
Intergovernmental cooperation: urban counties, 60-63
Intergovernmental relations, 263-64
International Association of Chiefs of Police, 158, 409
International Association of Fire Chiefs, 158
Integration: in schools, 472
  in schools: sources of information, 477
International City Managers' Association, 157, 158, 517
  information service, 517
  state correspondents, x

J

Jones, Victor, 67-77
Juke boxes: ordinances, 502
Junk yards: ordinances, 503
Juveniles: crime, 407
  curfew ordinances, 497-98

L

Labor relations, 149-50
  sources of information, 193
Labor unions, 149-50
  sources of information, 192
  See also Employee organizations
Land area of cities: cities over 5,000: table for individual cities, 116-38
Land subdivision: See Subdivisions
Land use: sources of information, 309-13
Lange, John D., 324-28
Law: sources of information, 491-92
Law officers: professional organization, 158, 490-91
Legal problems, city, 8-9, 485-90
Lesko, Michael E., 264-70
Librarians: professional organization, 158, 482-83
  salaries (table), 154-56
Libraries: sources of information, 483-84
  See also Public libraries
Library surveys, 481-82
Licenses: ordinances, 502
Liquor: See Alcoholic beverages
Local government: sources of information, 277, 282
Local government: summary of local government in metropolitan areas: 1957, 39; (table), 39
Locker plants: ordinances, 500
Loyalty oaths and tax exemptions: court decisions, 487-88
Love, Bruce W., 264-70
Luxury taxes: ordinances, 507

M

Manufacturing cities, 69

Manvel, Allen D., 230-35
Mattison, Berwyn F., 314-19
Mayor-council plan: definition, 61, 79
  percentage of cities, 79; (table), 80
  tables for individual cities, 89-138
Mayors: date term expires, cities of 5,000-10,000, 579-94
  date term expires, cities over 10,000, 546-78
  directory: cities of 5,000 to 10,000, 579-94
  directory: cities over 10,000, 546-78
  election, 80-81; (table), 81; table for individual cities, 116-38
  salaries (table), 154-56
  selection, 80-81; (table), 81; tables for individual cities, 89-138
  terms of office, 80; (table), 82; table for individual cities, 116-38
  veto power, 80; (table), 82; table for individual cities, 116-38
  voting power, 80; (table), 81; table for individual cities, 116-38
Meat: ordinances, 501
Mental health: sources of information, 321-23
Merit system, 149
  See also Civil service
Metropolitan and urban problems: national awards for solutions, 47, 52
Metropolitan area planning, 284-85
  commissions, 285
Metropolitan areas: definition, 36
  developments, 47-55
  economic classification: table for individual cities, 42-46
  number of cities: table for individual cities, 42-46
  population: increase: 1940-1956 (table), 37
  population: 1940 and 1950 (table), 41-42
  population: 1940-1950 (table), 37
  population: per cent of change, 1940-1950 (table), 41-42
  population: selected areas: 1950 and 1956 (table), 38
  population: table for individual cities, 42-46
  population: trends, 37-40
  post-census changes, 40-42
  reorganizations, 45-51
  sources of information, 276-80
  studies, 47, 50, 51
  summary of local governments in metropolitan areas: 1957, 39; (table), 39
Metropolitan counties: See Counties, Metropolitan
Milk: ordinances, 501
Model ordinances, see Ordinances: selected and model
Morris, G. M., 355-60
Motion pictures: as form of municipal reporting, 269-70
Motor fuels licenses: ordinances, 507
Motor vehicle licenses: ordinances, 507, 508
Motor vehicles: ordinances, 502-503
Municipal administration: See Administration
Municipal bond index: 1956, 1957, 1958, January-March, 1959 (chart), 198
Municipal clerks: professional organization, 158
Municipal elective offices, 84, 86; (table), 86; tables for individual cities, 89-138
Municipal Finance Officers Association, 158, 202
Municipal government: developments, 1-9
  sources of information, 275-83
Municipal highlights of 1958, 1-9
Municipal income taxes: See Income taxes
Municipal law: See Law
Municipal leagues: activities, 139-44
  awards, recognition, 144
  conferences, 142
  developments in 1958, 139-45
  district organization, 142
  executive directors (table), 145-46
  journals (list), 282-83
  legislative activities, 140-42
  list, by state, 145-46
  membership, 139-40
  number of member cities (table), 145-46
  organizational developments, 140
  publications, 143
  regional meetings, 142
  research, 143
  specialized services, 144
  training activities, 142-43
  year of first effort to cooperate (table), 145-46
  year organized (table), 145-46
Municipal officials: election: tables for individual cities, 89-138
  in all cities over 10,000: directory, 546-78
  mayors and city clerks in cities of 5,000 to 10,000: directory, 579-94
  professional organization, 157-58
  salaries, 153
  salaries: cities over 10,000, by population groups and by title of official (table), 154-56
Municipal personnel: See Personnel
Municipal reporting: See Reporting; Reports
Municipal sales taxes: See Sales taxes, Municipal
Municipal Year Book: how to use the Year Book, 10-14
  sources of information, 10-11
  state correspondents, x
  use of statistical data, 12-14
Municipalities: definition, 20
  number, 17; (table), 17; by state (table), 18

N

National Association of Assessing Officers, 158, 206
National Association of County Officials, 63-64
National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, 158, 327
National defense, 465
National Fire Protection Association, 364-66
National Health Survey, 316
National Institute of Governmental Purchasing, 158, 207, 210
National Institute of Municipal Clerks, 158
National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 158, 490-91
National Municipal League, 157

National Recreation Association, 158, 468
Noise: ordinances, 503
  problems connected with aviation, 285-86
Noonan, Albert W., 202-206
Nuisances: ordinances, 503

O

Obscenity: movies and publications, 485-86
Oil franchises: ordinances, 511
Ordinances: selected and model, 11, 493-512
  sources of information, 491-92
  See also under specific subjects, e.g., Oil franchises: ordinances; Revenue: ordinances, etc.
Outdoor advertising: national standards, 285
Overtime pay: methods of payment, 163; (table), 163; tables for individual cities, 166-91

P

Park officials: professional organization, 158, 468
  salaries (table), 154-56
Parking, 349
  sources of information, 352, 462-64
Parking lots, Municipal: charges, 436 (1958); (table), 436 (1958); table for individual cities, 437-43 (1958)
  Municipal: data for cities over 10,000, 436 (1958); (table), 436; table for individual cities, 437-43 (1958)
  Municipal: number (table), 436 (1958); table for individual cities, 437-43 (1958)
  ordinances, 503-504
Parking meters: ordinances, 504
Parking spaces, Municipal: number available, 436 (1958); (table), 436 (1958); table for individual cities, 437-43 (1958)
Parks, 8
  developments, 465-70
  finance, 468
  personnel, 466-67
  planning, 467
  sources of information, 469-70
  See also Recreation
Payrolls: municipal, 159-60; (tables), 159-60; table for individual cities, 166-79
  public, by function (chart), 140 (1958)
  sources of information, 165, 191-92
Peddlers: ordinances, 504
Pensions: See Retirement systems
Personal property: assessment, 204
Personnel administration, 6-7, 149-52
  data, 159-65
  data: cities of 10,000 to 25,000: table for individual cities, 180-91
  data: cities over 25,000: table for individual cities, 166-79
  developments in 1958, 149-52
  management, 160-63
  management: responsibility, 161-62; (table), 161; tables for individual cities, 166-91
  ordinances, 504-505
  organization, 160-63
  professional organization, 152, 157, 158
  sources of information, 191-94
Personnel administration—(Continued)
  See also Civil Service: Employee organizations; Employees; Employment; Hours of work; Municipal officials; Payroll; Retirement systems; Salaries; Sick leave; Training
Personnel officials: salaries (table), 154-56
Planning, 4-5
  boards, 258
  commissions, 258
  data: cities over 10,000: 1959, 288-90; (table), 288; table for individual cities, 291-308
  employees: number, 289; table for individual cities, 291-308
  federal grants: 285
  legislation, 286-87
  ordinances, 505
  professional news, 286
  professional organization, 157, 158, 287
  prospective population increase, 284
  public improvements, 259-61 (1958); (tables), 259, 260 (1958); tables for individual cities, 262-93 (1958)
  sources of information, 309-13
  See also City planning; Urban renewal; Zoning
Planning agency, 288; (table), 288; table for individual cities, 291-308
Planning directors, 288; (table), 288; table for individual cities, 291-308
  salaries (table), 154-56
Planning news, 284-86
Planning studies, 285
Plumbing: ordinances, 505
Police: administration, 6
  administration: developments in 1958, 405-409
  civilian employees: number, 411; table for individual cities, 414-34
  educational requirements, 412; table for individual cities, 414-34
  employees: number, 411; (table), 410; table for individual cities, 414-34
  expenditures, 413; (table), 413; table for individual cities, 414-34
  hours of work, 411; table for individual cities, 414-34
  in-service training, 412; table for individual cities, 414-34
  one-man patrol cars, 413; (table), 412; table for individual cities, 414-34
  ordinances, 505-506
  patrol cars: manning, 413; (table), 412; table for individual cities, 414-34
  recruits: training, 412; table for individual cities, 414-34
  salaries, 411; (table) 410; table for individual cities, 414-34
  sources of information, 435-37
  unionization, 409
Police chiefs: directory, 546-78
  election: tables for individual cities, 89-138
  professional organization, 158, 409
  salaries, 412; (tables), 154-56, 410; table for individual cities, 414-34

Policewomen: number, 398 (1957); (table) 400-16 (1957)
Poliomyelitis control, 318
Population: central cities: increase: 1940-1956, 37, 39
  central cities: increase: 1950-1956 (table), 38
  central cities: per cent increase: 1950-1956 (table), 38
  characteristics, 315
  data: selection of cities, 11-12
  data: sources, 11-12
  growth, 284
  incorporated places: by population groups: 1940 and 1950 (table), 30
  metropolitan areas: increase: 1940-1956 (table), 37
  metropolitan areas: 1940 and 1950 (table), 41-42
  metropolitan areas: 1940-1956 (table), 37
  metropolitan areas: per cent of change: 1940-1950 (table), 41-42
  metropolitan areas: selected areas: 1950 and 1956 (table), 38
  metropolitan areas: table for individual cities, 42-46
  metropolitan areas: trends, 37-40
  1950: cities over 5,000: tables for individual cities, 89-138
  prospective increase, 284
  rural: changes: 1950-1958, 27-30; (table), 27
  rural: total: 1950 and 1958, 27; (table), 27
  special census populations for cities of 5,000 or more in 1950: April 1, 1950 to December 31, 1958: table for individual cities, 32-35
  special censuses, 30-31
  trends, 27-31
  urban and rural: comparative figures, 27-31
  urban: as per cent of total: 1950 (chart), 28
  urban: changes: 1950-1958, 27-30; (table), 27
  urban: total: 1950 and 1958, 27; (table), 27
  urbanized areas: table for individual cities, 42-46
  unincorporated places: by population groups: 1950 (table), 30
Ports: municipally owned and operated: table for individual cities, 116-38
Professional organizations: See under specific subjects, e.g., Planning: professional organization; Purchasing: professional organization, etc.
Property taxes, 197-98
Public administration: professional organization, 157, 158
  sources of information, 275-83
Public Administration Service, 157
Public gatherings: ordinances, 506
Public health: See Health
Public improvements: financed by special assessment: city participation in cost, 213; table for individual cities, 214-29
  number of cities planning improvements: 1958-1962 (table), 260 (1958)
Public improvements—(Continued)
  planning, 260 (1958); (table), 260 (1958); data for individual cities, 262-93 (1958)
  types, 259-60 (1958); (table), 259 (1958), tables for individual cities, 262-93 (1958)
Public libraries: books and non-book materials, 456 (1957)
  costs, 456-58 (1957)
  court decision, 479-80
  developments in 1958, 479-83
  organization, 454, 455 (1957)
  personnel, 455-56 (1957)
  sources of information, 483-84
  systems, 459 (1957)
  See also Libraries
Public library buildings, 482
Public library service, 454-59 (1957)
  legislation, 481
Public Personnel Association, 152, 157, 158
Public relations: open house; list of cities providing, 269
  programs, 264-65
  sources of information, 277
  techniques, 267-70
  See also Reporting
Public services: See Municipal services
Public utilities: See Utilities
Public welfare: See Welfare
Public works, 5-6
  administration, 346
  construction: See Construction: public
  developments in 1958, 346-51
  ordinances, 506
  professional organization, 158, 351
  sources of information, 351-54
  See also Planning; Sanitation; Utilities; also categories of public works, e.g., Highways; Refuse collection; Streets; Waterworks, etc.
Public works officials: directory, 546-78
  election: tables for individual cities, 89-138
  salaries (table), 154-56
Purchasing, 207-10
  manuals, 210
  ordinances, 498
  organization, 208
  procedures, 208-209
  professional organization, 158, 210
  publications, 210
  sources of information, 249, 250, 252-54
  specifications, 209
  surplus property, 207
  training, 208
Purchasing agents: salaries (table), 154-56

R

Race relations: laws and ordinances: sources of information, 491-92
  See also Integration
Rabies: ordinances, 494-95
Radio: as form of municipal reporting, 269-70
  ordinances, 506
Recorders: election: tables for individual cities, 89-138
Recreation, 8

Recreation—(Continued)
  areas, 467-68
  developments in 1958, 465-70
  facilities, 467-68
  finance, 468
  legislation, 465-66
  organization, 466
  personnel, 466-67
  planning, 467
  professional organization, 158, 468
  program, 467
  sources of information, 469-70
  training, 466-67
Recreation directors: salaries (table), 154-56
Recruitment, 150-51
  sources of information, 192
Refrigeration: ordinances, 506
Refuse collection: ordinances, 506-507
  service charges: ordinances, 508
  sources of information, 351-54
Refuse disposal: ordinances, 506-507
  sources of information, 351-54
Regional planning, 285
Reporting: developments in 1958, 265-70
  list of cities using radio, television, and motion pictures as form of municipal reporting, 270
  motion pictures, 269-70
  radio, 269-70
  television, 269-70
Reports: annual, 265-68
  annual: cities issuing: list, 265, 266
  annual: content, 267
  annual: costs, 266; (table), 266
  annual: format, 266
  annual: summary of data (table), 266
  distribution, 265; (table), 266
  financial, 200
  leaflets and other informational publications: cities issuing: list, 267
  special, 267-69
Resort towns, 70-71
Restaurants: ordinances, 500, 501
Retail cities, 69
Retirement: coverage (chart), 144 (1958)
  mandatory age, 164; tables for individual cities, 166-91
Retirement funds: assets, 230
Retirement systems: sources of information, 193, 194
Revenue, 197
  data: for state and local governments: 1957: by state (table), 235
  general: 231; cities over 25,000: 1957: table for individual cities, 236-47
  national summary: 1954-1957 (all cities), (table), 232
  ordinances, 507-508
  total, 230, 231
  See also Bonds; Licenses; Parking lots; charges; Parking meters; Sewer rental charges; Taxation: also special taxes, e.g., Cigarette taxes; Income taxes, etc.
Rhyne, Charles S., 485-91
Ridley, Clarence E., 261, 262, 264
Rural areas: population: changes: 1950-1958, 27-30; (table), 27
  population: total: 1950 and 1958, 27; (table), 27

S

Safety: See Employee safety; Fire administration; Highway safety; Police; Traffic safety
Salaries: sources of information, 191-94
  See also under categories of officials, e.g., Municipal officials: salaries; Police: salaries
Sales taxes, 199
  municipal: ordinances, 507, 508
Sanitation: ordinances, 499-500
  sources of information, 321, 322
  See also Food handlers; Health; Refuse disposal; Restaurants; Sewage disposal; Slaughterhouses; Swimming pools; Tourist camps
School districts: definition, 20-21
  number, 17; (table), 17
  number: by state (tables), 18, 21, 23; (chart), 19
  reorganization, 475
School libraries: court decisions, 479-80
School superintendents: salaries (table), 154-56
Schools: construction, 471, 475
  developer-built, 286
  enrollment, 471, 472-73
  finance, 471, 474
  integration, 472
  integration: sources of information, 477
  sources of information, 476-78
  See also Education; Teachers
Secretaries: directories, 546-78, 579-94
Segregation: See Integration
Service centers, 69-70
Sewage disposal, 350-51
  ordinances, 508
  sources of information, 352-54
Sewage treatment plants: municipally owned and operated: table for individual cities, 116-38
Sewer rental charges: ordinances, 507, 508
Sherwood, Frank P., 257-63
Shopping centers and malls, 285
Sidewalks: ordinances, 508
Signs: ordinances, 495
Slaughterhouses: ordinances, 500, 501
Smoke abatement: ordinances, 494
Sound trucks: ordinances, 503
Special assessment: allocation of cost to property owners, 212-13; (table), 212; table for individual cities, 214-29
  cities over 10,000: 1959: tables for individual cities, 214-29
  kinds of improvements finances, 211; table for individual cities, 214-29
  methods of financing, 211-21; (table), all; table of individual cities, 214-29
  methods of initiating improvement projects, 211; table for individual cities, 214-29
  number of years property owner has to repay: table for individual cities, 214-29

Special assessment bonds: latest issue, 213; table for individual cities, 214-29
Special districts: definition, 21-22
  number, 17; (table), 17
  number, by state, 21-22; (tables), 18, 23
  types, 21-22
State municipal leagues: See Municipal leagues
State-local relations, 3-4
Statistics: explanation of use, 12-14
  for individual cities, 10
  sources of information, 10, 275
Street lighting, 348-49
Street railways: municipally owned and operated: table for individual cities, 116-38
Street superintendents: directory, 546-78
  election: tables for individual cities, 89-138
  salaries (table), 154-56
Streets: construction, 346-48, 439
  finance, 346-48
  ordinances, 508-509
  sources of information, 342, 343, 353
Studies and study commissions, 2-3
Subdivisions: ordinances, 505
  sources of information, 310, 312
Supervision: sources of information, 193, 194
Supreme Court: See United States: Supreme Court
Swimming pools: ordinances, 499, 500
  sources of information, 469-70

T

Tax exemption: court decisions, 487-88
Taxation: ordinances, 507-508
  sources of information, 248-54
  See also Assessment: Finance; Licenses; Revenue; also special taxes, e.g., Cigarette taxes; Sales taxes, etc.
Taxicabs: ordinances, 509
Teachers: salaries, 474
  supply, 471
  See also Education
Telephone franchises: ordinances, 511
Television: as form of municipal reporting, 269-70
  ordinances, 506
Television franchises: ordinances, 511
Tickets: reselling: ordinances, 502
Tourist camps: ordinances, 510
Towns: definition, 20
  number, 17; (table), 17
Townships: definition, 20
  number, 17; (table), 17; by state (table), 18
Traffic, 347
  administration: developments in 1958, 438-41
  ordinances, 509-10
  sources of information, 352-53, 461-64
  statistical report, 439
Traffic devices: table for individual cities, 443-61
Traffic engineering, 439
  administrative organization, 441-42
  data: cities over 10,000: table for individual cities, 443-61
  sources of information, 352-53
Traffic engineers: administrative officials serving as engineer: table for individual cities, 443-61
  duties, 442; (table), 442; table for individual cities, 443-61
  professional organization, 158
  salaries; table for individual cities, 443-61
Traffic projects: table for individual cities, 443-61
Traffic regulations: limitations on large trucks: table for individual cities, 443-61
Traffic safety: activities for top priority consideration, 438
  awards, 435, 441
  citizens traffic safety commissions; table for individual cities, 443-61
  high school driver education, 440
  regional conferences, 438
  research, 440-41
  sources of information, 309
Traffic signs: "Yield-Right-of-Way" signs, year installed: table for individual cities, 443-61
Trailers: ordinances, 510
Training, 151-52
  group training courses, 516-17
  sources of information, 194
  See also In-service training; also under specific subjects, e.g., Purchasing: training; Recreation: training
Transient photographers: ordinances, 503
Transit utilities: urban, 359-60
Transportation, 5, 349, 439-40
  sources of information, 352, 261-63
Transportation centers, 70
Treasurers: directory, 546-78
  election: tables for individual cities, 89-138
  salaries (table), 154-56
Trees, ordinances, 510
Trucks: ordinances, 510
Tuberculosis, 315

U

Unincorporated places, 37
  number, 1950, 29-30; (table), 30
  population: by population groups: 1950 (table), 30
Unions: See Employee organizations; Labor unions
Units of government: See Governmental units
Urban areas: definition, 28, 36-37
  population: as per cent of total: 1950 (chart), 28
  population: changes: 1950-1958, 27-30; (table), 27
  population: total: 1950 and 1958 (table), 27
  See also Central cities; Cities; Metropolitan areas
Urban counties: See Counties, Urban
Urban renewal, 325-26
  developments in 1958, 328-31
  cities having beginnings of program, 328
  data: cities over 5,000: 1959; table for individual cities, 332-39

Urban renewal—(Continued)
  number of buildings demolished: 331; table for individual cities, 332-39
  number of persons relocated, 330-31; table for individual cities, 332-39
  professional organization, 158, 327-28
  sources of information, 309-11, 340-45
  workable program elements, 330; (table) 331; table for individual cities, 332-39
  workable programs, 330; table for individual cities, 332-39
Urban renewal agencies: 259, 328-29; (table), 329; table for individual cities, 332-39
  administrative expenditures, 329; table for individual cities, 332-39
  employees: number, 329; table for individual cities, 332-39
  total expenditures: 1949-1958, 329-30; table for individual cities, 332-39
Urbanized areas: definition, 29, 36-37
  population: table for individual cities, 42-46
  See also Fringe areas
Utilities: developments in 1958, 355-60
  finance, 231, 233; cities over 25,000: 1957: table for individual cities, 236-47
  local developments, 358-60
  municipally-owned and operated, 86; (table), 87, table for individual cities, 116-38
  national developments, 355-57
  professional organization, 158
  relocation of facilities, 358
  sources of information, 360-63
  state regulatory developments, 357-58
  taxation: ordinances, 507
  See also classes of utilities, e.g., Airports; Bus systems; Electric utilities, etc.
Utility franchises: ordinances, 510-11

V

Vending machines: ordinances, 502
Vital statistics: sources of information, 319-20, 323
Vocational rehabilitation, 318-19

W

Wages: sources of information, 191-94
  See also salaries under categories of officials, e.g., Police: salaries; Street superintendents: salaries, etc.
Warner, Kenneth O., 149-52
Waste disposal, 350
Water distribution systems: municipally owned and operated: table for individual cities, 116-38
Water pollution: sources of information, 320-21, 323
Water supply, 350
  sources of information, 353
Waterworks: municipally owned and operated: table for individual cities, 116-38
  ordinances, 511
  professional organization, 158
  sources of information, 360, 362-363
Weaver, Leo, 346-51
Weights and measures: ordinances, 511
Welfare: officials: professional organization, 158
  sources of information, 322-23
Westmeyer, Troy R., 1-9
Wholesale cities, 69
Williams, Arthur, 465-68
Wilson, O. W., 405-409

Z

Zoning: boards of appeal, 258
  court decisions, 287
  exclusive residential zones, 290; table for individual cities, 291-308
  legislation, 286
  minimum lot sizes, 289-90; table for individual cities, 291-308
  ordinances, 511-12
  ordinances: year of adoption, 289; (table), 289; table for individual cities, 291-308
  sources of information, 309-13

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